

The Calcutta Monthly Journal

Sas.
Librarian

Uttarpara Joykrishna Public Library
Govt. of West Bengal

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1839.

ASIATIC NEWS.

THE FANCY BALL.



"There was a sound of revelry by night" on Thursday last at the Town Hall, and fancy and fantastic costumes were the order of the evening. At the commencement of the Ball the character dresses were very rare indeed, and the few who shone conspicuous in their spangled habiliments, were stared at like wild beasts by the surrounding crowd, but as the night advanced a sufficiently abundant variety of *outré* costumes made their appearance, and mimic specimens of every nation and country under the sun stalked to and fro, or treaded the mazes of the dance. We regret that it is not in our power to describe for the benefit of our *Mofussil* readers, each particular fancy dress whose rainbow colours dazzled our admiring gaze, and to explain with critical accuracy, the precise character which each was intended by its gratified wearer to represent. Unfortunately our knowledge of the science of costumology is somewhat limited, and we preferred remaining unenlightened in our ignorance to incurring the risk of insulting our acquaintances by proposing the blunt and homely question—"Pray who are you?" We can conceive nothing more mortifying, more harrowing to the feeling,—nothing, indeed, more calculated to cloud the most beaming and radiant countenance, than the unfeeling announcement to the complacent wearer of some gorgeous and complicated garment, (the design and manufacture whereof hath cost him hours of anxious study), that the whole thing is, to every one except himself, an unintelligible mystery, which nothing but a label on his back could satisfactorily explain! Now it may be that our impressions are altogether erroneous, and that they result entirely from our deplorable ignorance of the whole subject;—but, nevertheless, we honestly confess that some of the dresses on the evening in question did appear to us to fall within the category of the nondescript or miscellaneous class. One while might ye have seen a spruce cavalier, whose gay look of curialed proportions, thrown obliquely over his shoulder, plainly indicated the Spanish Don, but whose lower drapery corresponded but indifferently with his superior adornments, and cast some doubt upon the question of his nationality:—anon, your attention might have been attracted by a striking figure, with moustachios somewhat longer than the beard of a he goat, whose robe affected the simple elegance of the Grecian costume, but whose legs were encased in something resembling Hessian boots, and whose head-piece might have done duty for a jockey's cap. But far be it from us to aver that there were not some dresses at once conspicuous for their elegance, and in admirable taste and keeping. The only Group which we observed was a Circassian Group, with costumes singularly handsome, if not perfectly appropriate and correct. This party consisted of Mesdames P——p, H——r——d D——w——d, and B——y, and Messieurs H——n, H——r——d and G——d——no. We were so much struck

with the exceeding elegance and taste of the dresses of these Circassians and a Greek lady, that we were induced to enquire what priestess of Fashion had presided over their toilettes, and learnt that the Costumes were made by Madame Frederick, at heremporium of fashion—The *Magazin de Modes*. The only two whom we observed attempting to art the character which they assumed, were an itinerant pedlar, who looked and acted vulgarly à merveille, and an Irish gipsy or crone, who made a faint attempt to tell fortunes, but whose non national modesty stood very much in the way. Mr. W——y appeared in a very quaint dress as Gil Blas, and Mr. B——t——t, we believe, figured in a second edition of the same, differently bound. The three Mesdemoiselles S——h——e, attracted attention in very becoming Albanian costumes, and the Misses D——, appeared in the simple but pretty dress of "Scottish lassies." Mr. B——v——y looked majestically solemn in the sombre but imposing habiliments of the "Master of Ravenswood." Mr. and Mrs. H. M. P——r wore superb dresses of the French Count in Louis Quatorze's day. There was a gentleman too (initials unknown) very appropriately bedizened, with buckled shoes and powdered wig, as an English gentleman of the olden time. Mrs. I——p——t wore a very graceful Greek dress; and Mr. G——, we were fortunately informed, was intended to represent a *Jain lady*, though our own private impression had previously been, that he was a Chinese Mandarin. A Scotch reel was danced with great spirit by the Misses D——, in their costumes as Highland lassies, and the Messieurs C——p——lls in their braw tartan plaids. As soon as the sprightly reel was commenced, a rush was made to the spot by the whole population of the ample room, even like unto the rush (often fatal in its consequences) which invariably takes place whenever an unhappy skater is submerged through an aperture of the treacherous ice whereon he was previously displaying his graceful evolutions:—and we felt by no means certified that similar disastrous consequences might not ensue here when we beheld half a thousand gazing folk wedged together in a space about five yards square, when we called to mind too the "rotten beam" of the Town Hall, and when our troubled eye distinctly discerned the massy planks of the floor undulating beneath the ponderous superincumbent load! But no such mischance interrupted rudely the harmony of the evening;—all was merrily as a marriage ball." Perhaps the dresses were not quite so well "got up" as the Victoria Fancy Ball last year; but everybody and his wife seemed very well pleased with themselves and all the world, and the only troubled countenances which we beheld, were those of the fiddlers, whose wearied wrists had no cessation until cockcrow. The music was good and the ices were good, and the company separated not until the Cathedral clock tolled the hour of four.

Dulce est desipere in loco.—Hark, Jan. 12.

MR. LINTON'S CONCERT.

Indisposition, unfortunately, prevented us from having the pleasure of attending the performance of the *Creation* on Thursday night, at the Town Hall, for the benefit of our worthy organist, Mr. Linton. But we learn with exceeding satisfaction, from others more fortunate than ourselves, that it went off with the greatest spirit and effect; and what is of more solid importance on such an occasion, that it was extremely well attended, and, therefore, likely to prove of that class of benefits which are called remunerative, in contradistinction to those usually designated *In situ* benefits, after the way of a Belfast Actor, mentioned by the Historian Josephus Miller, who gained a loss on a like occasion.

Every body describes the Chorusses in the *Creation*

as having been effective and powerful, beyond any thing we have been used to in Calcutta. A new Amateur Tenor of finest quality, is particularly spoken of, who, with Madame Ventura and Mr. Linton, ably sustained the beautiful Solo parts of the Oratorio. In the miscellaneous (second) Act, the Ryckmans are said to have surpassed themselves, and Madame Ventura's Recitative and air from *Pacini*, is described as the most finished morceau, in her Italian style, with which she has yet regaled the ears of our pensive public. We sincerely rejoice in the brilliant success which seems to have attended Mr. Linton's labours. We hope Delmar the younger will be encouraged to "try his luck" in the same line, during the ensuing month.—*Hurkaru*, January 21.

THE CALCUTTA MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL OF ARTS.

An institution under the above designation, is about to be established, and a provisional committee, consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen, has already been formed to carry into effect the preliminary measures towards the formation of the Society, viz. the Rev. Mr. T. Boaz, the Rev. Mr. W. Motion, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, F. Corbryn, H. H. Spry, M. Crox, W. H. Perkins, W. Rushton, G. Grant, L. Woolleston, J. M. Vos, G. Grant, and J. Morris, Esquires. Wale Byrn, Esq., Secretary.

Three meetings of this provisional committee have been held at the Parental Academic Institution, at the last of which, held on Saturday, a prospectus, written by Mr. G. Grant, was read and approved. It set forth the usefulness and success of similar institutions in Europe, America, and other parts of the world, and the desirableness of establishing one in Calcutta, by which the value of mechanical science in a practical point of view, would be appreciated. It then entered into the state of moral and intellectual education among the East Indians, their attention being hitherto devoted almost exclusively to the pen, whilst Europe and America provided various other fields for the employment of their people. The prejudice which in this country exists against mechanical pursuits, was also noticed, and this institution, it was said, would tend to remedy these evils, which attempt was likely now to be crowned with success, in consequence of the interest which the East Indians had commenced to take in the subject. The objects of the institution were the instruction of mechanics in the principles of the arts they practice, the general diffusion of scientific and useful knowledge amongst the members of the institution, and by their influence amongst all classes of society. The means of carrying these objects into effect, were the establishment of lectureships on the different arts and sciences. Distinct classes for scientific communication, and arguing on the subjects of the lectures, or on given subjects, the formation of a library of reference

and circulation, a reading-room, a museum of models, a school of design, and ultimately the establishment of an experimental work-shop and laboratory, provided with instruments and apparatus. The terms of admission are to be at as low a standard as possible, to suit all. The prospectus then enumerated the *Sinners* which should be appointed. The institution, although denominated the Mechanics, would not be exclusively confined to any distinct or separate body; it would be perfectly Catholic in its design and application—it would be neither partial nor limited. It would be open to all, and all desirous of acquiring knowledge, are invited to partake of the benefits offered with an equal hand.

A Sub-committee has likewise been appointed to draw up a code of rules for the Society, which, as well as the prospectus, is to be submitted for the consideration of a public meeting, intended to be convened at the Town Hall on some convenient day, to be hereafter fixed upon; when the Society will be formally instituted.

It has also been considered desirable, that in the infancy of the institution, a course of popular lectures on the following subjects, be commenced with, viz.,

1st—Introductory Lecture on the objects and advantages of Science, 2d—Practical Mechanics, 3d—Electricity, 4th—Steam Engine, 5th—Astronomy, 6th—Chemistry, 7th—Natural History, 8th—Geology, 9th—Physics.

Another Sub-committee has been formed for the purpose of obtaining the aid of gentlemen to deliver lectures, and we understand that the introductory, and some of the other lectures, will be open to all, without any charge of subscription, in order to enable the public to form a due estimate of the objects and character of the institution.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 14.

EXAMINATION OF THE BORAL SEMINARY.

Our readers are not, perhaps, aware of the existence of an English School, at the village of Boral, a few miles from Colly Ghant. It was established about a couple of years ago, by some of the students of the Hindoo College. This seminary gives education to about 70 boys, and is supported by subscription, entirely raised amongst natives. On Saturday morning last, an examination of the pupils took place at the Bishop's palace. The proceedings of the day were conducted by his Lordship, the Archdeacon, the Revd. Mr. Allan the Revd. Mr. McQueen, and Rajah Kalikissen Bahadur. His Lordship expressed himself highly gratified that the native gentlemen, who founded and conducted it, took so much interest in the cause of education which will make those, who received the benefits of it, obedient to God and dutiful to man. The examination broke up at one o'clock p.m.—*Hurkaru, January 21.*

ADDRESS TO MR. ROSS.

To the Hon'ble A. Ross, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir—On the occasion of your departure from India, the Chamber of Commerce desires to convey to you the expression of the respect for your official conduct, which it so strongly feels.

It would be beyond its province, to enter into the merits of your Government in its political relations, however cordially it concurs in the high estimate, entertained thereof by the community; but in regard to the commercial relations, of which the Chamber may, without arrogance, be permitted to speak, it bears a warm and a grateful testimony to the wisdom and vigor of your administration.

You, Sir, have invariably accorded immediate attention to every suggestion for the attainment of any public good, connected with this important branch of our local policy. Shrinkng from no official difficulty, where a general benefit was to be effected, showing indulgence to no abuse, however ancient its standing, or high the quarter where it may have been found to exist; measures of improvements and redress of grievances following each other in rapid succession.

Industrious and unobtrusive, the possession of a distinguished station seemed with you to be held, less as an object of personal ambition, than submitted to, for the sake of the opportunity it afforded of doing extensive good, and the admiration, which was justly due to the Government, was even surpassed by esteem for the man.

There is one executive measure, to which the Chamber cannot refrain from advertng. When Lieutenant Governor of Agra, where men of less decision would have faltered, you seized the earliest moment boldly and judiciously to abolish the odious burden of the *Transit Duties*, an act of honest and enlightened policy, the beneficent precursor, if not the cause, of the prompt abandonment of the system at this Presidency.

Freed from these vexatious trammels, the trade of the country will now pursue its course with fresh energy, and we will long dwell with gratitude on the remembrance of one, who has accomplished so much to ensure its prosperity.

With our earnest wishes for a pleasant and speedy passage to your native land, I have the honor to be,

(on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce,)

Sir, your most obedient servant,

K. R. MACKENZIE, President.

To K. R. MACKENZIE, Esq.,

President of the Chamber of Commerce
Calcutta.

Sir,—I cannot but feel much gratified by receiving, before my departure from India, the expression, which you have conveyed to me, of the favorable opinion of my official conduct entertained by so independent and so intelligent a body of Merchants, as that of which you are the President.

I have long been of opinion, that an increasing commerce and intercourse with foreign countries, is necessary to the improvement of the condition of the people of India; and that, without such intercourse and the knowledge which it is calculated to diffuse amongst them, the best efforts to promote their civilization, will be but slow in operation.

Holding this opinion, I have availed myself of every opportunity I have had, to advance the interests of the productive and mercantile classes, and it is satisfactory to me to know, that my endeavours have been approved by a body, so competent to appreciate them as the Chamber of Commerce.

The terms in which the Chamber has adverted to the part which I took in the abolition of the *Transit Duties*, and the testimony which it has borne to the good policy of that measure, are particularly gratifying to me. Convinced as I was of the very pernicious effect of those duties, not only upon the trade, but also upon the agriculture of the country, I should have ill performed my duty, when the Government of Agra devolved upon me, had I not abolished them in that Presidency, by removing the Inland Custom Houses to the frontier of our Territories. I rejoice that the measure caused not only the immediate abolition of the same pernicious duties in the Bengal Presidency, but the abandonment also of the equally pernicious system of *Town Duties* throughout the Provinces, both of Bengal and of Agra; and I earnestly hope, that the same full measure of relief will soon be extended to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

I shall continue to feel a deep interest in the commerce of India, and it will always give me pleasure to learn, that it is flourishing. With my cordial wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourself and of other members of the Chamber,

I am, Sir, your most obdt. servant,

(Signed)

A. Ross.

Calcutta, January 17, 1839.

[Hunt., Jan. 25.]

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the second Bombay Laudable Society, was held yesterday, at the office of the Secretaries, when it was determined to establish a third Laudable Society, to commence on the 1st January, in succession to the present one about to close on 31st instant. It was agreed to adopt the Regulations of the second Society, with some modifications, the most important of which are the reduction of the maximum number of shares that can be held on any life from six to four, and the increase of the amount to be carried in the third to credit of the fourth Society, from ten to twelve per cent. on the amount of Subscriptions received during the term of the Society.—A final dividend of the fund of the present society, is to be declared payable on the 20th February 1839. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Third Society:—Messrs. Lewis Grant, F. M. Davidson, J. G. Frith, R. Smith, and T. W. Henderson. A proposition was submitted from one of the Subscribers, suggesting a reduction in the rates of Subscription, but it was not deemed advisable by the meeting to make any alteration.

The present value of a share in the Society, about to close, after carrying Rs. 31,677 to the credit of the next one, is about Rs. 7,470, subject, however, to any variation that may take place in the price of Government securities when the accounts are finally made up, and also to be reduced by any lapse of lives subscribed on, that may occur before midnight of 31st instant, and which shall be ascertained before the 15th February next. Those ascertained after that date are at the risk of the next or third Laudable Society.

On the whole, the affairs of the Society are in a flourishing state, and the principles on which it was established, have now been satisfactorily tested by the experience of ten years. The value of a lapsed share on the winding up of the affairs of the First Society, was Rs. 7460, but in that case only Rs. 990, were transferred from it to the credit of the second, while the amount transferred from the present to the succeeding society, amounts, as has been already stated, to Rs. 31,677.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 22.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND MEETING.

A meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund was held yesterday, at the Town Hall, and was very fully attended, JAMES PATTIE, Esq., in the Chair. The chairman read the requisition for convening the Meeting, as advertised in the newspapers; the accounts were passed; and the Managers of the past year were re-elected, but in place of Messrs. T. H. Maddock and Pierce Taylor, who are absent from the Presidency. Messrs. John Trotter and J. H. Young, were elected.

The business of the General Meeting being now concluded, it was made Special, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorializing the Court of Directors, that "the indulgence of retiring upon reduced Annuities now granted to Subscribers, who have been more than ten and upwards of fifteen years in the country, upon certified inability from ill health to remain here, may be extended to all subscribers of that period of actual residence respectively who may wish, from whatever cause, to retire." The Chairman read the proposition of the eleven subscribers; after which Ross D. Mangles, Esq., rose and directed the attention of the Meeting to the rough draft of a memorial he held in his hand, which he would read to them. After which it was proposed by him, seconded by C. Tucker, Esq., that the principle of the requisition be approved by this Meeting, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up a memorial thereon to the Honorable Court.

Aber. Dick, Esq., strongly opposed the proposition of the eleven subscribers for memorializing the Honorable Court, on the grounds that it would be of no benefit to the Service, and decidedly injurious to the interests of the public. He therefore proposed, as an amendment to the above, seconded by F. C. Smith, Esq.—That the

proposition before the Meeting be at once rejected.—This amendment was lost by a small majority.

H. M. Parker, Esq., also addressed the Meeting to the same effect, opposing Mr. Mangles's proposition.

A second Amendment was then moved by J. A. Donn, Esq., seconded by—Ciacroft, Esq., and lost by a majority of one.—That before forwarding any further representations to the Honorable Court of Directors, we respectfully ask for replies to those which have already been submitted to them.

J. Trotter, Esq., proposed another Amendment, which not being seconded, was not put.

H. M. Parker, Esq., then put the following proposition, seconded by D. Pringle, Esq., which was lost by a majority of one again:—That a Committee be nominated to determine whether the present proposition is compatible with the prayer of the Memorial addressed to the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 7th April, 1838.

The original motion of R. D. Mangles, Esq., was then again put by the Chairman, but lost, it not having the requisite three-fourths of votes in its favor, as prescribed by the rules.

Ross D. Mangles, Esq., then proposed, seconded by J. H. Young, Esq.—That the question of the Requisitionists be referred to the Service at large. This proposition was lost, by the same rule as the preceding.

Thanks were then voted to the Chair and the Meeting dissolved.—*Calcutta Courier*, January 2.

THE REGATTA.

The Regatta last night came off with considerable eclat. The evening was good, and both amateurs and jacks did their best.

The "Mary Ann Snooks" (such a vulgar looking wench we have not seen since the morning we embarked from the piscatory emporium of Great Britain, some quarter of a century ago) won the first race, closely followed by the "Viceroy," the exertion of whose crew (part of whom were amateurs) were highly credible, and as they pulled the race under the impression that they were far overmatched, their good humour was highly commendable.

The "Grand Turk" and "Cutty Sark" were well matched, the one a six oared Gig, the other a six oared whale boat, they came in very close together, the former winning by a few lengths, and the time good.

The 2d Race was well contested, and was won by "Louth," followed closely by "Chow Chow," the "Melina" last. We consider the "Melina" was no match for the "Louth," which looked more like a gig than a cutter, and indeed the knowing ones were at a loss to decide which she ought to be called. The "Cheerful" did not make her appearance.

The 3d Race was won by "Dusty Bob," a worthy companion of Mrs. Snooks, heading Jack by two or three lengths only. The "London" and "Weather Bell" followed at about half a cable's length.

The 4th Race between "Greenwich Pensioner" and "Black Diamond," was excellent, the former winning by three lengths only. The veteran would have beaten the "Diamond" farther, had not his propensity for grog tempted him to grasp at the bottle of strong waters which was suspended from the Madagascar's jib boom.

The old gentleman pulled at it hard, but, alas it was too well secured, and after stopping the boat and unslipping his hat and wig, and being nearly dragged over-board, "Black Diamond" was so close to him, that he was reluctantly compelled to let it go or loose the race.

As soon as the Race was won, he returned to look for the dear bottle, but, alas, it was gone, and the Racers had dipped deeply into its contents.

The 5th Race was pulled by four dingies for the prize of a new dingy, upon an improved plan, to be given by the Club, the Richmond's dingy winning by three feet. The London's, however, disputes the point on the score of foul play having been committed by the former in not rounding the station boats. This has yet to be decided.

The 6th class was a public challenge by "Jubberdustee" to the winning boat of the first class, viz. the "Mary Ann Snooks," which was won by the latter in prime style—two of the "Water Lilies" crew volunteered their assistance in pulling her.—*Hurkaru*, January 3.

MEETING OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Meeting of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company, was held this morning at the office of Messrs. Bruce, Seward and Co., and was very respectably attended. Mr. Kelall, in the chair. The accounts of the Company for the past six months were approved and passed as satisfactory. The following is an abstract:

Amount of Premiums,.....	Rs. 1,15,445 8 10
• Deduct,—Charges, &c.....	19,998 4 9
	<hr/> 95,447 4 1
Deposits,.....	50,000 0 0
	<hr/> 1,45,447 4 2
Assets of the Office.....	1,45,447 4 2
Loss on account of "Duke of Northumberland" wrecked at the Cape.....	37,300 0 0
Charges,.....	13,545 2 6
	<hr/> 50,845 2 6

Risk outstanding.....	31,48,730 4 7
Premiums thereon.....	80,037 15 7
Leaving the Office below par.....	15,437 9 3

It is moved by Capt. Vint, and seconded by Mr Patrick, that further leave be given for the deposits not paid until next account day. Interest at 8 per cent. to be charged to the date of payment.

The Committee were then thanked for their past services and requested to continue them for another six months. Agents were appointed at Colombo and Liverpool. Thanks were voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

Great indignation was expressed by the members present at the meeting, at the lubberly manner in which the Captain of the "Duke of Northumberland" had run his ship on shore some time ago, at the Cape: this office had a considerable risk on the vessel, and the unfortunate occurrence of the wreck now prevented the office making its usual half yearly dividend at the present time. The ship, the *Northumberland*, has been a great loss to three or four Insurance offices in this city, and we trust due enquiry will be made into the conduct of the Captain on his arrival in England, with respect to the wreck. *Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 5.

CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Calcutta Bible Association, was held at the Town Hall on last Friday night, when the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry presided. After the report, containing a very interesting detail of the extent to which the scriptures and portions of the scriptures were distributed during the year, amounting to 50,000, had been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were put and carried.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Boyer, seconded by J. W. Alexander, Esq., "That the report which has been read be received, and that it be circulated in the hope that it may be instrumental in exciting among the Christians of this presidency, earnest endeavours to communicate the volume of divine inspiration to all such individuals as may be found desirous of reading the same.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Piffard, and seconded by the Rev. Krishna Mohon Banerjee. That this meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God in having enabled the Association to proceed thus far in its labours, and would be encouraged to persevere in diffusing the holy scriptures among the various classes of the population in this city and its vicinity.

The Rev. Banerjee, in seconding this resolution, dwelt on the utility of the institution, and in support of his position, related the following anecdote as an example that the dissemination of the word of God in the mode pursued by the Bible Society is calculated to lead to serious reflection, at once remarkable and when least expected. While on a visit to one of his friends a native came up to the Rev. Gentleman with two books in his hand, which, from the impoverished and ignorant appearance of the man, he concluded were for sale. But to his utter surprise these books proved to be, one the acts of the Apostles and the other one, of the Gospels, about which the poor man had come for instructions; and in the course of conversation evinced a great deal of well arranged reflections on the doctrine of redemption.

The Rev. Banerjee of course most readily cordially satisfied this thirsty soul and concluded his speech by remarking, that through the Calcutta Bible Society, even a poor despised coolie was brought to sober thought.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Boaz, seconded by Col. Powney, that this meeting feeling that all its labours,

unaccompanied by the divine blessing, will be totally unavailing to promote the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, earnestly entreats the prayer of their fellow Christians that the influence of the Holy spirit may descend and cause the sacred scriptures which have been or may be hereafter disseminated by this and every kindred institution, to be instrumental in opening the minds of all such individuals as received them, to attend to the things which belong to their everlasting peace.

The Rev. Mr. Boaz, delivered himself with his wonted energy and aptness of expressions, and among other points, dwelt with considerable emphasis on the causes that retard in some measure, the success in the dissemination of the scriptures, the chief of which he enumerated to be over much anxiety on the part of Christians; a comparative disregard to preserving in prayer, &c. want of entire reliance on Him who has promised and will perform.

Moved by W. Byrn, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Piffard, That the following gentleman be the Committee and office bearers for the ensuing year.

President, Venerable Archdeacon—Vice President, the Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. Committee—Geo. Alexander Esq.; Rev. C. C. Arathoon; A. Balston, Esq.; Rev. Krishna Mohon Banerjee; J. T. D. Cameron, Esq.; W. Byrn, Esq.; Revd J. Campbell; J. F. Hawkins, Esq.; G. Henwood, Esq.; R. S. Humphrey, Esq.; P. Lindeeman, Esq.; C. Kerr, Esq.; D. W. Madge Esq.; J. Richardson, Esq.; W. H. Perkins, Esq.; M. Deltozani, Esq.; T. W. Smyth, Esq.; W. Ryland Esq.; H. Woollaston, Esq.; and Revd. T. Boaz.

Bible Secretary,..... Revd. T. Sandys.
Cash Ditto,..... J. M. Voss, Esq.
Minute Ditto,..... Rev. R. Boyer.

Moved by the Rev. T. Sandys, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Boyer, That the thank of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for kindly presiding on the occasion.

A hymn was then sung, while a collection, at the special recommendation of the Revd. Sandys, was made, after which the meeting broke up.—*Hurk. Jan. 7.*

UNION BANK.

The General Half Yearly Meeting of Proprietors was held this day at the Union Bank, for the inspection of accounts and transaction of general business, and was numerously attended.

R. WALKER, Esq., was requested to take CHAIR.

The acting Secretary having read the following Report of the Bank's transactions for the Half Year, ending 31st December, 1838.

REPORT

By the Acting Secretary, of the transactions of the Union Bank for the Half Year, from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1838.

I have to congratulate the Proprietors, on the prosperity which continues to attend the transactions of the Bank. The Accounts on the table, consisting of the

Trustees' account Balance sheet, and statement of Profit and loss, exhibit a full and satisfactory view of its operations, for the last Half Year. However, although during that period, a large business has been done, yet, in consequence of the necessary reductions made in the rates of discount, and the division of profits over a doubled number of Shares, the dividend is less than it has been for several preceding years.

The next amount of profit realized for that period is..... Co's Rs. 3,21, 990 14 7
And the undivided Surplus of the previous half year, 22,613 12 9

Give Co's Rs. 3,44,604 11 4

which divided on a paid up capital of Co.'s rs. 71,32,676 affords a dividend of ten per cent. (which is the same rate now paying by the Bank of Bengal) leaving a reserved Fund of Co.'s Rs. 31,902-1-0. Eleven per cent. might now be divided, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 631; but the Directors recommended a dividend of ten per cent. or fifty (50) Co.'s Rs. per share, to be made at present.

The whole of the augmented capital of January 1838, has been taken up; and of the forty lacks declared in July last, little more than eight lacks remain unpaid; which amount is applicable principally to distant Proprietors, who have been allowed sufficient time for completing their contributions.

A considerable increase has taken place in the number of Proprietors who now amount to four hundred and ten.

It is satisfactory to observe, that the circulation of the notes of the Bank, has become more extended; the highest amount during the last half year being 6,98,884 and the lowest 3,00,192.

The Directors have appointed Mr. G. S. Dick to the Office of the Bank's Agent at Mirzapore, and will forthwith make the necessary arrangements for his proceeding thither.

JOHN STONM, Acting Secretary U. Bank,

15th January, 1839.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Mr. Vint, and seconded by Mr. Shaw,—That the secretary's Report just read, be approved and published.

Moved by Mr. A. F. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Treberk,—That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this Meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. J. W. Cragge, and seconded by Mr. K. R. Mackenzie,—That a Half Yearly dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., or Co.'s Rs. 50 per share, be now declared.

Moved by Mr. H. M. Parker, and seconded by Mr. F. Dickens,—That the Resolution to divide Ten per cent., be reconsidered by this Meeting.

When Mr. Bagshaw moved, seconded by Mr. J. W. Cragge,—That the original Resolution to divide ten per cent., should stand; to which Mr. H. M. Parker moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. T. Dickens—That the dividend be eleven per cent. This was carried by a large majority.

The Meeting was then made Special for the purpose considering certain alterations in the Bank Deed, proposed by the Directors, and also for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the new rules regarding the Shares and Dividends of Proprietors in England, &c.

The Chairman read the new Rules regarding the Shares and Dividends of Proprietors in England, approved of at the special General Meeting of 15th December, when it was moved by Colonel Young, and seconded by Mr. Parker,—That the same be confirmed.

Moved by Colonel Young, and seconded by Mr. Bagshaw,—That the proposed alterations in the deed be printed, and that a Meeting be called specially for the purpose of considering the same.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting separated.—*Hark. Jan. 16.*

MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS.

Yesterday morning, a public meeting of Catholics was held at the rooms of the Calcutta Catholic Free School, on the premises attached to the Church of N. S. D'Rosario, for the election of Wardens. Agreeably to the decretal order of the Supreme Court, a committee of 40 parishioners had been previously elected, who selected twelve qualified persons as candidates for the Office of Wardens in succession to Messrs. W. R. Lackeisteen and J. Heberlet, who go out of office in rotation, and it was to select two out of these twelve candidates, that the meeting of yesterday morning was held. It was very thinly attended. At half after eight, being half an hour later than the appointed time, the Reverend Vicar of the Church took the chair, and proceeded to the business of the day, by reading the notice which had been posted on the Church doors, calling the meeting. The names of the twelve candidates were then read by Mr. Heberlet, and the voting commenced immediately, the result of which was the election of Messrs. M. Crow and T. Gregory, to the office of Wardens.

The Revd. Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing wardens, and observed, that although few had attended to join him in performing that duty

towards those gentlemen for their disinterested labours, they would reap the full reward of their meritorious exertions in the world to come.

Mr. Crow, in rising to second the resolution, observed, that the meritorious labours of Messrs. Lackeisteen and Heberlet for the two past years, would not only be rewarded in heaven, where every good act meets its desert; but that the Catholic community, whom these gentlemen had faithfully served, fully appreciated the value of their disinterested labours, and all, whether present or absent, would, he had no doubt, join him in tendering to them their thanks. The smallness of the number of those who attended this meeting, Mr. Crow thought, arose in a great measure from the confidence which the community at large had in the management of those who were at the helm of affairs. He recollected very large crowded meetings on former similar occasions, when the peace of this Church was distracted by contenting factions. The times, he was happy to say, had since changed, and the quiet untroubled manner in which the current of business now flowed, was a proof of the confidence which the people had in their representatives and public office bearers. He, therefore, thought, that the

gentlemen to whom thanks were about to be voted, might feel assured, that notwithstanding the smallness of the meeting, the whole community would unite in the compliment to them. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Crow would detain the meeting with a few further remarks, which he thought it necessary to make on this occasion. He accepted the office of warden, with thankfulness for the good opinion which the Catholic community entertained of him and of his labours in that capacity, during the period he had before had the honor of holding office, and which was owing by his election, a second time to the same office. Ever since he had taken a part in the public affairs of the Catholic community, which was some seven years since, he had looked upon this Church, as the only one that could be properly considered the Church of the people. This was the only Church in which officers were elected by popular suffrage, and therefore the only one which could be properly called the property of the Catholic community of Calcutta. Under this conviction, he had with pleasure joined those who petitioned the Holy See for British pastors, and had had the satisfaction of living to see them sent out to this country, with Dr. St. Leger at their head, to whom the community owed the quashing of their discord, and the removal of other scandals. He had, under the same conviction, adhered to the interests of this church, and had endeavoured, during his past wardenship, to carry into effect such measures of reform as he thought conducive to the decency of public worship, and to the removal of scandals which had previously existed. He had been, he was aware, censured by some few for his

measures of reform; but he had acted under the conviction that he was doing good, and his present election afforded him a satisfactory demonstration that his former labours were appreciated by the community. He was sorry that Mr. Gregory, who stood in the same position as himself, was not present, to participate in the sentiments he had expressed; and he likewise felt it his duty to observe, that he firmly believed that Mr. John Lackeirsteen, who had been his colleague in the wardenship, and who had, with distinguished zeal, given the lead in all matters of reform, had not on this occasion been neglected in preference to himself, only because that gentleman had decidedly declined to accept the office. He would now conclude; but not without again endeavouring to impress upon the mind of his hearers, and through them on the minds of those who were absent, the fact that this was the only church which the people can call their own, that this their own church, stood in need of their zealous support, and that it was to be hoped, that those whom they had put in office to represent them, and to conduct its affairs, would experience the support and co-operation of the whole community.

The Chairman expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Crow, observing, that he (the Chairman) had not heard any person complain of anything done by Mr. Crow, and that he believed it was the general opinion that whatever that gentleman had done, had been dictated by the best of motives and had produced much good.

The meeting then broke up. The installation of the Wardens elect, we believe, will take place next Sunday, during high mass.—*Hurkaru*, January 16.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE.

Abstract from the statement of affairs of the Atlas Insurance Office for the past six months, as submitted to the meeting of Proprietors this 23d January, 1839.

Amount of premiums realized from,	
1st July to 31st Dec. 1838.. Co.'s Rs.	1,35,307 9 1
Interest on Government Securities, ..	5,999 7 3
Cash in Union Bank, 1st July, 1838..	4,490 8 9
Ditto in hands, ditto.....	1,671 11 2
	<hr/>
	1,47,469 4 3
Government Securities purchased..	49,306 0 6
Cash in Union Bank and in hands	6
31st December, 1838.....	13,760 5 5
In the hands of Agents.....	64,092 13 6
Paid return of premium, losses and	
averages, and all other charges,	
&c. &c.....	20,310 0 10
	<hr/>
	1,47,469 4 3

ASSETS.

Invested in Government Securities..	2,97,378 4 7
Cash in the Union Bank, and in	
hand and notes, and bills unpaid to 31st	
December 1838.....	25,864 14 7
Balance of Agent's accounts.....	2,14,274 2 2
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs.	5,37,517 4 10

Amount to be re-	
served on Shareholders'	
deposit, acct. et.	
Co.'s Rs.....	2,00,000 0 0
Amount of protested	
Bills of Exchange doubt-	
ful of realization,.....	6,835 5 4
Secretaries' commission	
on premium realized	
from 1st July to 31st	
December, 1838.....	8,859 14 3
Amount of outstanding	
risks amounting to 3,094,	
122-7 4 and premiums	
therein.....	80,913 11 0
	<hr/>
	2,93,608 14 7
Co.'s Rs.	2,43,908 6 3
Amount to be received for	
losses unpaid.....	1,00,000 10 0
Available surplus.....	1,05,821 11 7

Resolution 1st—That the several statements submitted by the Secretaries, be approved of and passed as correct and satisfactory.

Resolved 2d—That one lac of rupees be appropriated for a dividend, but the Secretaries not to divide the same until the safety of some current risks be ascertained.

Resolved 3d—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for their past services, and that they be requested to continue their services for the ensuing half year.

COCKENELL AND CO., Secretaries,
Calcutta, Jan'y 23, 1839. Atlas Insurance Office.
[Hurkaru, January 24.]

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, have much pleasure in communicating to the subscribers and the public, that they have received very gratifying dispatches from Captain Barber. The papers of the Presidency have published a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 12th October 1838, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton in the chair, at which Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Timothy Curtis, the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir John Rea Reid, Mr. James McKillop and many other influential gentlemen attended, when a Committee was appointed to investigate certain propositions of Captain Barber as well as those of any other persons, having for their object the establishment of a Comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea.

Captain Barber has previously communicated to this committee the readiness which Sir Wilmot Horton had shown from the moment of his arrival in England to promote this great object, having immediately entered into communication with Captain Barber, with a view to take part in any proceedings which might seem calculated to have that effect.

It would appear that it was arranged with Sir Wilmot Horton, that a private meeting should take place with a view to measures being adopted to secure a full and efficient public one; but, on Captain Barber communicating to some of the leading gentlemen in the city of London, he found the feeling to be so general in favour of some measure being forthwith adopted, that, Sir Wilmot Horton not being in town, he took on himself the responsibility of converting the private into a public meeting; and although only two days' notice of such meeting was given, Captain Barber states that there were more than two hundred persons present. That result of the meeting fully bears Captain Barber's judgment out.

It does not appear to have been at all necessary to solicit attendance. Mr. Timothy Curtis himself voluntarily offered to move one of the Resolutions—and he, is chairman of the investigating Committee. That the Committee are determined to prove the whole question to the bottom, is sufficiently shown by the fact, that from the date of their appointment they had sat twice a week for six hours each day; and, Capt. Barber having forwarded to the Calcutta Committee reports of their proceedings during two days, taken by a short-hand writer, the Calcutta Committee are able to state that the investigation is of the most searching character. The two days' proceedings comprise Captain Barber's examination, and the questions and answers evince on the one hand a clearness and aptitude of enquiry which offered a sufficient warranty that whatever that Committee may recommend, will merit the support of all interested in establishing the desired communication; while on the other hand, the replies of Captain Barber denote a thorough knowledge of the whole subject and a devotion to the general interests of India.

Captain Barber's plans, estimates and arrangements are very full and complete; as, however, they were under the consideration of the London Committee, where they will most likely undergo some modification, if they should be received as the basis of a future Company, the Committee do not consider it to be necessary to cause their present publication here.

They cannot, however, refrain from declaring, that they evince, on the part of Captain Barber, a thorough

knowledge of the subject, and are most creditable to his zeal and intelligence.

Captain Barber reports, that when he determined to have the public meeting, Lord William Bentinck was not in London, but hearing, on the day prior to the meeting, that His Lordship was expected to arrive that afternoon, Captain Barber wrote his Lordship, making known the intended meeting, and soliciting his Lordship's presence; and the Indian public will recognize in His Lordship so readily acceding to the request at such short notice, the continued redemption of his parting pledge.

Captain Barber further reports, that Lord William Bentinck laid before the committee, the correspondence which had passed between His Lordship and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, and that the reply of the latter was to the effect, that they declined His Lordship's proposal on the ground that "the measure in their hands had not yet had time to arrive at maturity."

Lord William Bentinck, however, has not forwarded copy of the reply, and the committee, therefore, can offer no remark on it. They have no doubt they will receive copy by the next mail. The Committee congratulate the Indian public on the present state of things. They, however, regret to see that influential parties are endeavouring to decry the communication by the Red Sea altogether, with reference to the late improvements in Ocean Steam Navigation.

The Committee have no hesitation in declaring, that the improvement in Steam Navigation developed in the rapid voyages of the Great Western, only confirm them in their conviction of the indispensable necessity for persevering in obtaining the establishment of the comprehensive scheme by way of the Red Sea; and they renew their pledge to their constituents and the Indian public, to leave nothing in their power undone to secure it.

It is, however, by no means the object of this Committee to impugn the value of a Steam Communication by the Cape of Good Hope. On the contrary, that by the Red Sea once established on the most comprehensive scale, they would readily, if so instructed by their constituents, collectively and individually promote that by the Cape. India needs both,—the first is at once the most important, because under every improvement in Steam Machinery it will still remain the shortest, and the most difficult of attainment; to it, therefore, should the undivided attention of India be directed until it is secured.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot close this report without recording their continued sense of the zeal and exertions of Lord William Bentinck. They have also much satisfaction in expressing the high estimation in which they hold the accession to the cause of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton and Mr. Timothy Curtis, the Governor of the Bank of England. They propose to communicate their thanks to those gentlemen as well as to Lord William Bentinck; and they trust the subscribers to the fund and petitions will not separate at the forthcoming meeting, without a similar expression of thanks to them as well as to Captain Barber, to whose well directed judgment it is owing, that the cause has been at length taken up at home as it ought to be.

The Committee repeat their earnest request, for a full attendance at the forthcoming Half Yearly Meeting, to be held on the 18th proximo.

By order, &c.

CHARLES B. GREENLAW.

Secy to the New Bengal Steam Fund.

Hurkaru, January 28.]

THE NEW LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the New Laudable Society was held on Saturday morning, Mr. T. Dickens in the chair. The following resolutions were offered to the Meeting.

Proposed by Ed. Harding, Esq., seconded by Capt. Forbes.—That the accounts and statements for the last half-year now submitted, be passed as correct and satisfactory.—*Carried.*

Proposed by W. Bruce, Esq., seconded by J. Cochrane, Esq.—That the Secretary be directed to publish an abstract of the funds and accounts of the Society now laid before the meeting for the information of Subscribers.—*Carried.*

Proposed by Alex. Grant, Esq., seconded by W. Bruce Esq.—That Mr. R. H. Cockerell be appointed Director to the Society in the room of Mr. W. Martin resigned.—*Carried.*

Proposed by O. B. Greenlaw, Esq., seconded by W. Bruce, Esq.—That H. J. Leighton, Esq., be appointed Director to the Society in the room of Mr. Horoyd resigned.—*Carried.*

Proposed by G. J. Gordon, Esq., and seconded Wm. Smalley, Esq.—That the remaining Directors be requested to continue their services for the ensuing six months, viz. W. Bruce, C. B. Greenlaw, Capt. W. N. Forbes, W. G. Smith, Rustomjee Cowasjee, W. J.

Twentyman, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore and J. Cochrane.—*Carried.*

The ordinary business of the General Meeting having been concluded, the special matters were then taken into consideration.

Mr. Greenlaw moved the following resolution.

Proposed by C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., seconded by J. Cochrane, Esq.—That the propositions of Mr. Greenlaw, for remodelling the new Calcutta Laudable Society, which have been circulated to every individual shareholder in India be adopted.

Mr. Gordon agreed to the general principles of Mr. Greenlaw's proposition, but objected to several parts of the new rules, and proposed, as an amendment, that the several propositions be considered separately, which amendment was negatived by a shew of hands.

Mr. Greenlaw's original motion was then put, when the members voting on either side being equal, two scrutineers, Messrs. Cochrane and Harding, were appointed to take the votes of the members present and ex proxies.

The result was 138 votes in favour of Mr. Greenlaw's propositions, and 114 against it, majority 24, the total votes 252, being 10 over the 2-3rds of the Society required to pass the propositions. —*Hark, Jan. 28.*

FREE SCHOOL REPORT.

PRESENT.—Rev. H. Fisher, and H. T. Fisher, D. M. Farlan, Esq., Major Henderson, Capt. Birch, F. Corbyn, Esq., Captain Vint, C. K. Robison, Esq., A. H. Sim, Esq., Dr. J. G. Voss, W. Byrn, Esq., and Messrs. C. F. Byrn, P. Sutherland, C. I. Sutherland, A. Aldwell, D. Barons, C. Gould, N. Cheek and D. Clark.

The Rev. H. Fisher was elected chairman.

After the report had been read of the last year's proceedings, C. K. Robison, Esq., moved, that the report now read be approved and adopted, and printed for general information.

Captain Vint seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint the governors for the present year, and Dr. F. Corbyn and Wale Byrn, Esq., were re-elected, and Messrs J. Hawkins, and C. K. Robison, were elected to fill the 2 existing vacancies.

Rev. H. J. Fisher then proposed, that in the event of any vacancy occurring during the year, the governors may be empowered to fill up their numbers for the time being, i. e. until the following general meeting; it having been remarked at the time, that this practice had existed until the close of the year 1833, when the general meeting in January 1834 voted against its further continuance, and that during the past year 2 directors had quitted the country. This motion was, therefore, suggested in order to make a proviso for any similar contingency in future; as last year it appears, that after the departure of the 2 governors of that year, their vacancies were not filled up, but that the other 2 governors acted solely.

After a slight discussion on the subject between Capt. Birch and Mr. McFarlan, by which it appeared that the measure now proposed was adopted in similar cases in the Military Fund, but not in the Military Orphan Fund, this motion was seconded by Captain Vint and carried.

Captain Vint then moved, that an application be respectfully made to the Court of Directors, through the proper authorities, to take into their favorable consideration the propriety of relieving this institution from the expenses connected with the Church attached to it.

Captain Vint remarked, that a similar resolution had been moved by him during the meeting of January 1838, for the application to be made to the Government here; this resolution had been carried unanimously, and the application submitted to the Government, who declined to comply with the request; therefore Capt. Vint now moved that it be submitted to the Court of Directors in London.

Dr. Corbyn seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Captain Vint then brought to the notice of the meeting, that he had, during the last meeting, noticed a nuisance which exists in the neighbourhood of the Free School, and Mr. McFarlan had seen the nuisance, and after investigating the matter, he informed Captain Vint that there were ample proofs of its being such; but he declined sending the matter up to the Supreme Court, unless some person became the prosecutor. Now Captain Vint opined, that it was the duty of the governors to see this nuisance removed, and if they did not soon take active measures to remove it, he, as a member to the institution, would move for another meeting of the members, and propose to them to remove the present governors for neglect of duty, and elect others in their stead.

Mr. C. K. Robison, in Mr. McFarlan's absence, replied, that no magistrate can prosecute for any nuisance unless a complaint is made before him, supported by the evidence of two witnesses of the existence of the nuisance; he then may send the case to be tried before a jury. If any person, Mr. Robison added, had in the above stated manner brought the matter before the Chief Magistrate, no doubt he would have taken effectual measures to have the nuisance removed.

After a slight conversation between Captain Vint and Mr. Robison, it was agreed that Dr. Corbyn would officially report to the meeting the existence of this nuisance, when Mr. Robison said, that he would make the necessary complaint before the magistrate of the division.

Captain Vint further remarked, that the Lottery Committee had made a road partially, but stop it near a piece of ground which is now in Mr. Dickens's hands. This ground Mr. Dickens had refused to give up to prolong the road, and thus partially remove the nuisance which is detrimental to the healthiness of the Free School and its neighbourhood.

Mr. Robison said, that if the Lottery Committee would advance the money, then the Magistrates could, if the opening of the road would remove a public nuisance, compel Mr. Dickens to sell the land at the assessed rate, but not otherwise.

The Free School Report.—The Free School has now existed for 49 years; during that period of time the institution has steadily kept in view the important objects which it was designed to accomplish. It has been an Asylum to the Orphans; it has nurtured up in the principles of Christian morality, those who would otherwise be subject to the pernicious influence of heathen vice; and it has implanted in the minds of many, who would most probably have for ever remained in gross ignorance, the elements of useful knowledge.

The above is the nature of the claims which the Free School of Calcutta, has upon the sympathy of the Christian public: these claims have been frequently urged through the medium of the periodical reports of the institution upon the attention of the public, and the appeal has, in times past, been answered in a manner which encourages the Governors of the Free School, again in presenting a report of the proceedings for the year 1838, to make fresh and renewed appeal in behalf of this, the oldest charity in Calcutta.

The Christian population of Calcutta is daily increasing, pauperism to a great extent exists, and in consequence the claims of the poor upon the charity, are daily accumulating. The off-spring of the destitute and the wretched, are continually presented to the Governors of the Free School as objects of compassionate assistance; but the means of the institution, narrowed and circumscribed as they have been by the falling off in the subscriptions, are barely sufficient to keep up the present strength of the establishment, much less to admit of that greater degree of usefulness, which more flourishing circumstances would enable the governors of the Free School to promote.

The Governors of the Free School trust, that a consideration of what the institution has done, of what it is still doing, and of what it can still further accomplish, will lead to such a measure of support as may strengthen their hands in the work of Christian benevolence in which they are engaged.

It is gratifying to report, that though the small pox ran through the school in the early part of the year, and almost all the children caught it, only three deaths occurred in consequence. These took place in the female department, and together with two amongst the boys, from cholera, and dysentery, all that happened in the course of the year. In other respects, the health of the children has been excellent on the whole, the average number of sick each day amounting to twelve, inclusive of small pox patients, and the greater portion of the others affected, being merely slight cases of eruption.

With regard to the progress made by the respective classes as far as the examination proceeded, the advance made by the children was found to be very satisfactory.

The Lord Bishop kindly presided at the last Christmas examination, and was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Fisher, Parish, and Allan, Mr. D. McFarlan, Captain Birch, Mr. C. K. Robison and others.

It would prove highly gratifying to the governors of the Free School, to find the half-yearly examinations better attended than they usually are. The presence of the subscribers and of the public, would be taken as an indication of good feeling on behalf of the institution, and would be highly encouraging both to the teachers and the children.

In the last report mention was made of the necessity which existed for effecting the usual general repairs of the school premises. The governors have now to report, that that object is in the course of being effected. The execution of the repairs has been entrusted to Messrs. Sheriff and Co., whose estimate of the work amounts to Rs. 4,500. The governors have no doubt, that the repairs will be executed with due

efficiency under the superintendence of the sub-committee. In this place the governors may mention, that the church was put in repair at the commencement of last year, and that the expences amount to 1,452 14, the great proportion of which amount was raised by a separate contribution for that purpose, by means of a sermon kindly preached by the Lord Bishop in the Free School Church. The sum collected on this occasion was 796 rupees.

The governors have for some time past, had under their consideration, a code of rules, specifying the duties and offices of the governors, visiting governors, and other office bearers of the institution; and bringing into one condensed view collated from the mass of the school records, the general principles and precedents which regulate the details and working of the institution.

The governors have only to express their hope in conclusion, that so valuable an institution may not be allowed to decline in usefulness for want of such aid in addition to its funds as it requires and deserves; but that with increased support from all who acknowledge its usefulness, and all capable of adding to its resources, it may, by God's blessing, prove more and more a means of imparting light and truth to the country in which it has been established.

Annual Abstract.

MALE DEPARTMENT.			
	On the Foundation	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
			Total.
State of the School on the 1st January 1838.....	219	6	4
Admitted during 1838.....	69	2	4
Total.....	281	7	8
Stock off—Apprenticed by the Governors.....	17	—	—
Died in the Hospital.....	2	—	—
Withdrawn on application to the Governors.....	17	—	—
Absent, detained by their friends	15	—	—
Eloped.....	6	1	—
Transferred to the List of Boarders.....	—	—	2
Ditto ditto Day-Scholars.....	3	—	—
Total....	60	1	2
State of the School on the 1st January 1839.....	221	6	6
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.			
	On the Foundation	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
			Total.
State of the School on the 1st January 1838.....	136	—	2
Admitted during.....	37	1	4
Total....	173	1	6
Stock off—Apprenticed.....	9	—	—
Died in Hospital.....	3	—	—
Withdrawn.....	15	—	—
Total....	27	—	—
State of the School in January 1839.....	146	1	6

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly Meeting of the Asiatic Society took place on Wednesday evening, the Lord Bishop presiding. The attendance was but thin, owing to the too attractive festivities of this merry month. The election of Office-bearers was first proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were chosen.

President.—Sir Edward Ryan.

Vice Presidents.—The Lord Bishop, Sir J. P. Grant, Colonel Macleod and Mr. H. T. Prinsep.

Committee of Papers.—Captain Forbes, Mr. Crocroft, Dr. Wallich, Mr. W. Grant, Drs. McClelland, Evans, Stewart, and Mr. David Hare.

The Secretary announced the arrival of a fine collection of the best French Works on Natural History, purchased for the Society from the proceeds of sale in Paris of their oriental publications. Among the volumes displayed, we noticed a splendid edition of Cuvier, the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*; the works of Laireille, Lacepede, &c. &c. Several works on subjects of Antiquarian and Philological interest were also presented by Members of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and on the part of the American Academy of Philadelphia and other eminent institutions. Letters were read from Government, announcing that measures had been taken to protect the Black Pagoda of Kanarah from further demolition, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep announced a final contribution of 1000 rupees towards the Cochin Chinese and Latin Dictionary, just published by the R. O. Bishop of Bengal.

Dr. Goodeve and Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy were elected Members, and Mr. A. Porteous and Mr. J. Cowie, proposed for ballot at the next Meeting.

The Secretary communicated a letter from the Pundit Madhusadana Gupto, respecting the illustrations required for the *Sarirya Vidya* (or in the profane tongue, Hooper's Anatomist's Vade Mecum) when it was unanimously resolved to solicit the co-operation of Dr. Paxton and Mr. Quain, towards procuring copies or casts of their admirable plates for the illustration of this and similar works in the native languages. The publication of the *Sarirya Vidya* is consequently postponed pending this communication.

The roof of the Society's apartment having been reported in a dangerous state, Colonel Macleod was invited to survey the premises and report on the practicability of their economical extension.

A letter was read from Major Hay, relative to his magnificent collection of objects of Natural History, now partially exhibited at the sale rooms of Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. The value of the collection is estimated at 20,000 rupees, a sum manifestly beyond the resources of the Society or of any number of individuals in this country. The Society having considered the very favourable report of the Special Committee they had deputed to report on the collection, offered Major Hay the gratuitous use of their rooms and establishment for its preservation, pending a reference to Government, setting forth the national value of the collection, and stating it to be worthy of the munificence of the State. Such a reference is due to Major Hay's extraordinary zeal in the promotion of natural science, but the best authority, we lament to say, are of opinion that no adequate support can be anticipated from Government on this occasion. We fear the Museum must fall to pieces before the auctioneer's hammer in Calcutta. Mr. Swainson too clearly shews, that such articles meet no remunerating sale in England. Here they are of at least double value and, nevertheless, we fear, will prove only a source of great pecuniary loss to their zealous and able proprietor.

The annual Report was presented by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and will be published in the December number of the Society's Journal. The Society's funds exhibit a balance at the right side of 15 000 Co.'s Rs.

We should not omit to notice a very extensive collection of coins in all metals "of that ilk" from the times of Manikhyala, &c. accumulated by Mr. Masson and sent by Government for classification previous to transmission to the Court of Directors. The illness of Professor Malan, and the absence of Colonel Stacy, Captain Cunningham and other Numismatologists of the Society, led to a resolution, that the examination should be confided to their respected Secretary, Mr. James Prinsep, now on his way to Europe.—*Calcutta Courier, January 3.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 9th January 1839.

Mr. C. K. Robison, Vice President, in the chair.

President.—Messrs. W. Crocroft, W. Storm, N. Alexander, W. F. Gibbon, T. Brac and A. Grant; Capt. W. N. Forbes; Col. D. McLeod; Lieut. Abercrombie; the Rev. T. Boaz; Drs. O'Shaughnessy and H. H. Goodeve; Messrs. A. Beattie, W. Mackenzie, M. Staunton, W. Farle and H. M. Parker; Dr. B. Burt Egerton and Corby; Nawaub Tohowerjung; Messrs. James Colquhoun, D. E. Shuttleworth, N. Hudson, R. S. Strickland and T. Bracken; Dr. Spry; Majors, Carter and R. Becher; Messrs. C. R. Prinsep, N. B. E. Baillie, Thomas Palmer, P. Sutherland, D. W. H. Speed and T. H. Gardiner; Dr. James Hutchinson, Messrs. Colin Campbell, C. M. Hunter, W. Byrne, C. Haffneger, E. L. Beaufort, D. Hare, John Allan, W. Patrick, Joseph Willis, G. T. F. Speed, C. Trebeck,

J. W. Masters, W. C. Hurry, H. C. Kemp, and D. C. Low; Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore; Messrs. T. S. Kelsall, W. W. Kettwell, A. H. Sim, E. Preston, A. Holmes, T. Dickens, E. S. Hodges, T. Leach, A. Porteous, W. G. Rose and G. U. Adam; Drs. D. Stewart and Wallich.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read.

The following gentlemen, proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society: viz.

Messrs. J. Gilmore French, G. Buckland, J. Marquis, Joshua Athanass, Gilson Rowe, and Charles Duburdieaux.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members.

T. P. B. Biscoe, Esq., C. S., proposed by Dr. Strong and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Charles Scott, Esq., 27th N. I., proposed by Captain T. Jenkins, and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Jas. Wood, Esq., proposed by Mr. Thomas Brae, and seconded by Mr. C. M. Hunter.

Dr. R. H. Bain, proposed by Dr. H. Goodeve, and seconded by Dr. O'Shaugnessy.

•R. Woolridge, Esq., (Duddamtohall Factory; Jessore) proposed by Mr. E. S. Hodges, and seconded by Mr. A. Porteous.

The Vice President stated, that this being the anniversary meeting of the Society, the subject that would first claim the attention of members, was the election of office-bearers for the present year, and as a preliminary measure, he begged to bring to their notice, the several applications which had been received for the office of Secretary, vacant by the demise of Mr. Bell, viz., from Mr. H. Piddington, Dr. Spry, Messrs. J. W. Masters, D. W. Speed, and T. F. Speed.

Mr Robison further stated, in connection with this subject, that he would at this stage of the proceedings, read to the meeting, a proposition from the President, which he had been requested to bring forward,—Sir E. Ryan himself being unable to preside from the pressure of judicial business. The proposition which was seconded by Mr. Wallich, was as follows:—

"That the office of Collector to the Agricultural Society, be hereafter detached from that of Secretary, as was the case before the late Mr. Bell undertook them conjointly; and that the said office of collector be placed under the control of a special Committee of Finance, who, upon being named, will take into consideration, and report upon the subject of the Society's accounts, and at the same time, recommend, who in their opinion will be a fit person to be chosen Collector, at the next meeting of the Society, when the various standing committees will also be chosen."—And it was further suggested, "That the following five gentlemen be the Members of the Finance committee, viz., Messrs. W. F. Gibbon, G. A. Prinsep, W. E. Ewart, W. Storm, and M. Staunton.

On being put to the vote, the above proposition was carried.

The meeting then proceeded to the ballot, Messrs. Storm and Gibbon being appointed Scrutineers, when the following Members were declared to be office bearers for the current year, viz.

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan.

Vice President.—Dr. Wallich, Mr. C. K. Robison, Nawab Tohowejung, and Rajah Radhakant Deb.

Secretary.—Dr. H. H. Spry.

The Vice President read a report of the Committee, appointed at the last general meeting, to examine into the state of the Society's Funds. He also drew attention to an account accompanying the report, which exhibits the state of the finances of the society to be in the following condition, viz.

Amount in Government Securities,.....	20,400
Balance of Interest on the same,.....	416
Balance left by Mr. Bell, in the Bank of Bengal,.....	894

Total amounting to the credit of the Society, on 15th Nov. 1836, \$ 21,710

The report of the Committee stated the balance remaining in the hands of the late Collector, to be Rs. 503. • Read a letter from Major H. J. Wood, (a relative of the late Secretary,) intimating that this sum was held to be paid into the hands of the Society's Treasurer.

A statement was submitted by the Acting Secretaries, detailing the particulars of their receipts and disbursements during the period that they had charge of the Collector's office.

Motion of which notice was given by the President, at the last meeting.

"That the sum accruing in the hands of the Treasurer to the Society, from the period of the death of our late lamented Secretary to the appointment of a successor, be presented to the widow of the late Mr. John Bell as a slight token of the deep sense which the Society entertains of the indefatigable exertions of its late Secretary to promote the interests and prosperity of the society."

The above motion was put to vote, and carried unanimously.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

No. 1. Moved by Mr. H. M. Parker, seconded by Mr. N. Alexander:—

"That taking into consideration the duties expected to be performed by the Secretary of the Society, the salary be fixed at three hundred rupees per month."

No. 2., Moved by Dr. O'Shaugnessy, seconded by Dr. Wallich:—

"That in addition to the sum already voted a sum equal to twelve months' salary be presented by the Society to the widow and orphan daughter of the lamented Secretary, the late Mr. Bell."

Proposed by Mr. Storm, seconded by Mr. Thomas Brae, and carried unanimously:—

That a vote of thanks be recorded by the Society to Messrs. Robison and Wallich, for having undertaken, conjointly, the duty of Secretary, till the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Bell.

From the length of time occupied in deciding the previous business of the meeting, and in consideration of the lateness of the hour, it was proposed by Mr. Robison, seconded by Mr. Willis, and resolved:—

That this meeting be adjourned to Wednesday next, the 16th January, at half past 9 o'clock, for the consideration of the questions and papers of importance which remain to be brought forward.

Public notice to be given of the adjourned meeting,

N. WALLICH, M. D., V. P.

Acting Joint Secretary.

Murkara, January 12.]

At an adjourned General Meeting held in the Society's Apartment, Town Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1839.

N. Wallich, M. D., V. P., in the chair.

PRESENT.

Messrs. G. A. Prinsep; W. F. Gibbon; M. Staunton; C. Trebeck, P. Sutherland; A. Harris; D. E. Shuttleworth; D. W. Speed; D. C. Low, and F. L. Beaufort; Drs. R. H. Goodeve and H. H. Spry.

The Vice-President prefaced the business of the day, by mentioning that at the last General Meeting, the consideration of many questions and papers of importance it, was settled, should stand over for discussion at an adjourned meeting, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and that they had now to dispose of such arrears of business merely. Dr. Wallich then stated to the meeting, that the subject that would first engage their attention, was the annual election of members to act upon the several standing committees of the Society. The meeting accordingly proceeded to the consideration of this matter, and submitted the following resolution

Not of members for committees (10 in number) for the year 1839, viz. :—

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Sugar.—Messrs. N. Alexander, W. F. Fergusson*, Dwaikanauth Tagore, D. Hare, A. Muller, G. U. Adam, A. Muller, J. Allan, W. Storm, J. W. Masters and Dr. H. H. Spry.

Cotton.—Messrs. Jas. Willis, Chas. Hufnagle, W. K. Ewart,† G. A. Prinsep, W. Storm, D. B. Syers, W. Earle, G. U. Adam, and Dr. H. H. Spry.

Silk, hemp, and flax.—Dr. O'Skaughnessy; Messrs. R. Watson, C. K. Robinson, Ramcomul Sen, J. Willis, D. W. H. Speed, G. T. F. Speed, W. Storm, and Dr. H. H. Spry.

Coffee and tobacco.—Drs. Strong and Wallich; Messrs. G. A. Prinsep, C. Trebeek,§ Thos. Leach, D. W. H. Speed, D. Hare, and Dr. H. H. Spry.

Implements of husbandry and machinery.—Col. D. McLeod, Capt. W. N. Forbes,|| Messrs. W. Cracroft, Ramcomul Sen, C. K. Robinson, Rajah Radhakant Deb, Chas. Hufnagle, D. Hare and Dr. Spry.

Cadutchone and oil seeds.—Dr. Wallich and O'Skaughnessy; Messrs. Ramcomul Sen; Rajah Radhakant Deb, J. P. Marcus, Drs. Corbyn and H. H. Spry.

Improvement of cattle.—Messrs. N. Alexander, C. K. Robinson, Dr. Wallich; Messrs. Chas. Hufnagle, W. Storm, W. P. Grant, C. R. Prinsep, W. F. Gibbon, A. Harris¶ and Dr. H. H. Spry.

Committee of papers.—Dr. Wallich; Messrs. W. Cracroft, W. Storm, W. K. Ewart, M. A. Bignell and Dr. H. H. Spry.

Agricultural committee.—Dr. Wallich; Messrs. W. Storm, Chas. Hufnagle, W. F. Gibbon, Thos. Leach and Dr. Spry.

General committee.—Dr. Strong; Messrs. Jos. Willis, Dr. Hare, Radamadub Banerjee, Wm. Storm and Dr. H. H. Spry.

The name of Mr. H. M. Low has been withdrawn, at that gentleman's request, from the *General Committee*, the *silk committee* and *coffee and tobacco committee*. Messrs. Edward Sterling and J. Dongal have been withdrawn in consequence of the former gentleman having quitted Calcutta for the interior, and the latter gone to England.

In all other respects the Members of these several Committees remain as before, and were requested to give the Society the benefit of their individual services.

The Vice President next called attention to the annual exhibition of Vegetables, the Anniversary Dinner, and the Gentle Shew. Dr. Wallich mentioned that, as a time had been already fixed for the latter, viz. the 1st of February, he would beg to propose that the Exhibition and Dinner take place on the same day, and that the details connected with this arrangement be left to the General Committee.

This proposition was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then called the attention of the Society to a Special Report, which had been given in by the

Committee appointed at the last General Meeting for the purpose of suggesting the best mode of carrying into effect the contents of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, touching the productions and prices of articles of Agricultural produce at the Chief Mart, and an obscure Village in, each District in the Empire of Hindoostan, which had been solicited of them by the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and further suggesting the returns be so arranged as to shew, as far as they possibly could, the course of trade geographically, both internal and external.

The following is a copy of the letter which accompanied the communication from the Secretary to Government in the General Department.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

General Department.

Gentlemen,—I am directed* by the Hon'ble the President in Council, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter No. 10 of 1838, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 17th August, and of its enclosures, and to request that the Government may be favoured with your suggestion, as to the best mode of meeting the wishes of the Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society in the matter referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt. of India

Council Chamber, Nov 28th, 1838.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,—No. 10 OF 1838.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

We transmit, as a number in the Packet, the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, with enclosures, applying for information respecting the prices, &c. of the most ordinary productions of India in various Districts, and we desire that you will furnish this information, if it can be procured without much inconvenience.

(Signed by the two Chairs and eleven of the Court of Directors)

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE—No. 5.

Report of a Special Committee appointed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, to consider the best mode of carrying into effect the contents of a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, Calcutta, January 7th, 1839.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by our President and Members, at the last ordinary monthly meeting, we have met and considered the subject referred to us for report.

2d. The execution of the very desirable scheme of the Committee of Agriculture, and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which has been submitted, in the dispatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, is one that every true friend to the interests of India, must desire to see carried into effect. By enquiries into the nature of the commercial resources of the country, by every possible means, can the Agricultural wealth of British India alone be properly developed.

3rd. In the practical fulfilment, however, of this very useful measure; circumstances occur, that demand serious consideration. Formal enquiries, whatever their character, are never made in this country without entailing much real mischief on the people.

* In the room of Mr. Colvin gone to Europe.

† Ex officio member of each committee in the room of the late Secretary.

‡ In the room of Mr. Speir, gone to Europe.

§ In the room of Mr. H. Walter gone to Europe.

|| In the room of Mr. James Prinsep gone to Europe.

¶ In the room of Dr. Jackson gone to Europe.

caution, therefore, will be requisite in carrying the wishes of the Committee of Agriculture and commerce into effect; for the known avidity with which native officials seize on delegated authority, however slight it may be, to impose and extort from their weak and passive countrymen, makes your committee loath to recommend the adoption of the course that, at first, would naturally suggest itself; namely, that of seeking to procure the necessary local information through the Collector or Magistrate of the District.

4th. The object may be attained, your Committee think, by less exceptionable means, and it has occurred to them, that, from their well known habits of industry, their greater leisure,—and, generally, the love which they bear to science, the Medical officers attached to the Political and Civil Arms of the service, might be induced, if so solicited, to impose on themselves a task the completion of which would be attended with so much unmixed good. The researches, if made by them, would be carried on without exposing the people to the risk of extortion, and at the same time, the end in view be most efficiently attained.

5th. Your committee, therefore, would beg to suggest this mode of procedure as the one best calculated to effect the object desired with the least possible inconvenience to the people: and would propose that the Medical Gentlemen at Agency and zillah stations, should be invited to favour the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, with the best information that they can procure.

6th. A single form of table your Committee consider ill adapted for the conveyance of the information sought, and they have consequently ventured to deviate from the prescribed model, proposing to substitute separate tables for the three great staples of silk, rice, and indigo, and a modified form for the remaining articles. These alterations your Committee now beg to transmit with this report.

7th In conclusion, your Committee have further to suggest, that, as great practical inconvenience may be felt by the officers preparing statements in turning the customary measures and weights of the different Districts into pounds avoirdupois, the seer of the District from which the return is made, be adopted in such return, and subsequently converted in Calcutta or in England into avoirdupois.

G. A. Prinsep R. Walker.
H. M. Parker Henry H. Spry, M. D.

Establishment of a Branch Agricultural Society at Dacca.

The Secretary next called the attention of the meeting to a highly gratifying communication which had been received from Colonel Stacy, stating that he had, while at Dacca, purchased a piece of ground, and laid the same out for the propagation of cultures of various kinds; but that being recently honored by the Commander-in-Chief, with the command of a regiment of the Army of the Indus, he had signified his desire to the principal European residents at Dacca, of making the above garden over to them in perpetuity, should they be disposed to undertake the management of it, and form themselves into "a Branch Society of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India." This proposition had been most willingly acceded to by Mr. Cooke, (Judge of Dacca), George Lamb, Esq; (Civil Service) James Grant, Esq., (Magistrate) and J. P. Wise, Esq., (Indigo Planter) who have constituted themselves a committee and received charge of the title deeds, seeds, pumps, tools, &c.

*Resolved—That a special vote of thanks be given to Colonel Stacy for his great personal exertions in the cause of Agricultural Science.

Mulberry Tree, on the culture the standard for silkworms.—Signor, Mutti who has recently been appointed Superintendent of silk culture at Dacca, by the Bombay Government, has transmitted two highly interesting statements, calling the attention of the Society to the principal faults in the mode of conducting the culture of silk in Bengal, and the great advantage to be expected in substituting the standard mulberry tree, in the place of the bush system. "The three principal faults in the Bengal silk culture," Signor Mutti states to be, "1st. The system of training the Mulberry as a bush or shrub 2d. In the rearing of the silk-worm. 3rd. In the reeling of the silk. And I would respectfully remark, that in Bengal several prejudicial opinions exist regarding the method of training the mulberry as a standard tree, viz.

1st. It is said, that by feeding the worm with the leaf of the tree, the silk becomes coarse.

This is plainly contradicted by the fact, that in Italy, where the finest silk in the world is made, the worms are fed only with the standard leaf. I myself here find; that by following the same Italian plan, I get the best cocoons and finest silk.

2d. It is said that the leaf of the tree being hard, the worms do not eat it.

This clearly shews, that as the worms are not properly reared, they become weak, and therefore have not strength enough to subsist upon hard leaves.

In Italy not only are the worms fed with the leaf of the tree, but we make there also a difference and distinction in the leaves, paying more for those of an older tree and hard ones, and it is also to be borne in mind, that in this climate, this insect, for a part of the year, ought to be more healthy and stronger than there, where, we are only by artificial means and precautions, able to keep it up.

3rd. It is said, that the standard mulberry does not succeed in Bengal, it having been tried but without success.

The very same thing was said here some year ago, regarding the Deccan and Conkan, but experience has now proved the contrary.

It was just for the sake of removing the prejudice which existed on the subject, that I undertook to train fourteen species of mulberries as standards, among which there were several of very base descriptions and bushy, including the China divided leaf, and every one has astonishingly succeeded, five standard trees, with large stems, branches, &c.

The only inconvenience I had, was, that they gave me a great deal more to do than the other good species. They succeeded not only in the Deccan, but in Bombay and Sateetee, where the climate in some places is approaching to the Bengal, but with this disadvantage, that it is not so moist and damp as in Bengal, which is a grand thing.

It is said, that with the bush system, silk can be made five or six times a year, whereas with the tree only three or four.

True it is, but it is also a fact that—1st. The result of the worm fed with the bush leaf, will not produce so much as that fed with the standard leaf.

2d. With the best system a person is engaged all the year round in rearing worms and winding silk, and after all does not make so much silk as the other, who uses the tree.

3d. The bush requires for ever expense and trouble, which is not the case with the tree, as after a few years nothing is required for the latter, except pruning and thinning, which labour is simply repaid by the wood obtained, and this certainly is a very great subject,

saving money and labor. For the proprietor of the land having standards in his ground, the place is a valuable one, it is actually a capital that he has got, and the income which he yearly derives from such estate, is far superior than if it is planted with bush."

Mysore. An exceedingly encouraging document was read by the Secretary, from Lieutenant Munro, dated Bangalore, Nov. 3, detailing the progress that had been made by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Mysore. Many of the experiments made in the introduction of new, and the improvement of old cultures, had surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine of the friends of Agricultural science. One or two of the more striking items among the many which fill the report, are these. "In the fruit department, the principal cause has been to teach the native gardeners how to prune. No new fruits or varieties have been introduced, but the good ones have been increased. That the apple is deserving of cultivation in a lucrative point of view, is evident from the fact, mentioned at a former meeting, of Sergeant Masters having realized in nine months, by apples, upwards of seven hundred rupees."

"Mauritius sugar cane has thriven remarkable well, and is the admiration of all the natives who see it. Experiments have been tried with various manners, which already prove that sheep's dung is by far the best."

"The manufacture of vinegar from the juice of the cane, is likely to be a great source of profit."

"Coffee has succeeded admirably."

"I have derived great benefit from the use of the hot bed, as I scarcely ever fail in raising seeds from England which in former times seldom if ever vegetated in greater proportion than one in twenty."

Experiments have been made in boiling seeds, which have greatly quickened their vegetating powers."

"I made during last season some curious experiments with mercury. Many of the apple trees were infested with a black disease, which destroyed the trees rapidly. I bored holes through the wood as far as the pith, and filled them with mercury. In no single instance did it fail to stop the disease."

The special thanks of the Meeting was voted to Lieut. Munro, for his highly interesting communication, which was ordered to be made over to the committee of papers.

Cotton in Assam.—Captain Jenkins, the Governor-General's Agent for the affairs of Assam, drew the attention of the society to the increasing importance of cotton cultivation in Assam, and requesting that as the foreign varieties of seed which had been furnished to him, did not appear to succeed, he might be furnished with the better kinds of country seed. The cotton committee were requested to give the society the benefit of their earliest consideration, in order that Captain Jenkins's communication may meet with the best attention.

A new culture.—The meeting were favoured by Miss Davy, with specimens of a thread prepared from the pine apple plant, which grows wild in some parts of Assam, and drawing the attention of the members of the society to the value which the beautiful texture of the thread was likely to prove in the manufacture of the finest fabrics. Along with the unmanufactured thread were specimens of the finest French cambric, to shew that in no respect did the texture of the thread of the latter surpass that of the former. The exhibition of these specimens excited great interest, and it was resolved that the whole should be transmitted to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in order that the same may be

submitted to the inspection of manufacturers, and the intrinsic value of thread obtained.

The Secretary was directed to convey to Miss Davy, the best acknowledgments of the Society for her valuable communication.

Resources of the Tenasserim Provinces.—Two valuable papers, by Mr. Riley, pointing out the great agricultural capabilities of Amherst and Moulmien for the production of coffee and other valuable staple articles of commerce, was next read by the Secretary, and two models of mills for the preparation of the coffee seed of commerce, were also shewn. The first was for crushing the ripe berry, and was capable of grinding nearly 8,000lbs. of coffee daily. The second was for detaching the husk, and was stated to be capable of turning out 10,000lbs. of coffee fit for the market daily. Each mile worked by one or two buffaloes.

The Secretary also read letters from Mr. Belesin, forwarding a sample of Murravado sugar, to be entered for competition for the Society's sugar prize.

From Messrs. G. T. F. Speed and D. W. H. Speed, the former communicating some interesting particulars connected with the Flora of Darjeeling, and forwarding for the Society's museum, specimens of the acorn of the Indian oak and ears of Indian corn, which he had brought from that settlement, and the latter presenting to the Society a jar of arrow-root, prepared from the third season's bulbs of the Maranta Arundinacea, brought to India by Lord Auckland. The thanks of the meeting were duly accorded to these two gentlemen for their respective contributions.

A letter from C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., Secretary to the Marine Board, was read by the Secretary, forwarding specimens of hemp made from the "*Scutellaria Zelanica*," the "*Moorha*" or "*Moorva*" of the natives, and mentioning that orders had been given to try the strength of rope made from this substance, which, if successful, would be manufactured for the use of Government on a large scale.

A letter from Professor Royle, Secretary to the Committee of Agriculture Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society, forwarding, for presentation to the Society, a few samples of South American Maize, received by their Committee from Dr. Lindley, Secretary to the Horticultural Society of London, was next read by the Secretary.

From Jeffrey Finch, Esq., Shahpore Oondee, Tirhoot, dated November 19th, presenting more grafts of apple trees for the Society's fruit tree nursery. Dr. Wallich here took occasion to remark, that the nursery had flourished so well, that the Committee would be prepared to furnish grafts to members requiring them.

From Charles Cardew, Esq. presenting a parcel containing an assortment of grass seeds, which he had just brought from England.

From Colonel Stacy, forwarding a quantity of African grain, alluded to in a former letter.

For all these communications, the best thanks of the Meeting were offered.

Letters were read from the Secretaries of the Branch Societies of Gowhatti, Azimghur, Mhowshedabad, enquiring after the silver medals which had been placed at their disposal for distribution. The Secretary informed the meeting, that he had seen Mr. Curnis, who had told him that the medals were in course of perfection, and that no effort should be spared to have the whole ready for delivery on the night of the Anniversary Dinner. A copy of the sixth Report of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, was presented by Dr. Wallich, on the part of Capt. Jenkins. The Madras Journal of Literature and Science, No 21, was also laid on the table.

HENRY H. SEAY, M. D., Secy.

Hurk, Jan. (19.)

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 5th January, 1839.

PRESIDENT.

C. C. Egerton (in the chair) H. Chapman, and R. O'Shaughnessy, Esqrs. Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, J. Esdaile, D. Stewart, J. G. Voss, H. H. Spiv, J. C. Brown, H. H. Goodeve, R. H. Bain, H. Wallich.

J. Estelle Esq, M. D., G. Wallich, Esq. M. D., P. H. Baddeley, Esq., proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society.

The following gentleman were proposed, G. Evens Esq., of Calcutta, by Dr Gondeve, seconded by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, J. C. Brown Esq. Assist. Surgeon 67th Regt. N. I. proposed by Mr. Egerton, seconded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

Letters were read from Thos. Russel, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Harrowtee, stating his wish to re-enter the society provided that he was furnished with some equivalent for his subscription in the shape of a quarterly Journal or selections from medical works.

From J. Menzies, Esq., Surgeon 62d Regiment Native Infantry, stating his wish to become a member of the society. He was accordingly proposed by Dr. Goodwin secondly by Mr Egerton.

These letters were in reply to the President's circular.
From E. V. Davies, Esq., thanking the society for his election.

Drs. Stewart and Chapman were then requested by the president to examine the votes received from the Resident members upon the election of Office bearers for the ensuing year. The result of the examination showed the following gentlemen to be chosen.

Dr. Wallich,.....Vice President.
Dr Goodeve.....Secretary and Treasurer.
Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy Foreign Secretary.
Dr. R. O'Shaughnessy...Asst. Secty. and Treasurer

Committee of Management Messrs. Egerton, Stewart, Chapman, and Spry. The Secretary brought forward his financial statement shewing,

Cr. MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY IN A. C. with H. H. GOODEVE, TREASURER, Dr.

By Balance 1st January 1838, viz. Cash deposited in Union Bank bearing Interest.....	3000					to Paid in 1838 as per account rendered.....	6564		
„ Cash in ditto.....	2071		5071			„ Balance earned to 1839....	3316		9880
„ Cash in hand.....			33	5104		Co.'s Rs.			9880
„ Received in 1838....				4776					
Co.'s Rs				9880		Co.'s Rs.			9880

Cr.	SKETCH OF DEPENDENCIES.	Dt.
-----	-------------------------	-----

[illegible]

It appears from this statement, that nearly two thousand rupees have been received in the past year above the sum collected in 1837, but in consequence of the debts paid during this year, amounting to nearly four thousand rupees, the balance in hand is only 3,534; on the Dr. side, however, there stands only 700 rupees of liabilities, while the amount due to the Society is 9,140, a great part of which may be considered good.

With reference to this election, Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy stated, that he wished no longer to retain the office of foreign secretary, as his many arduous duties would prevent him from doing justice to any office of the kind, if there were really any labour to perform. But he considered the appointment a sinecure, and that the duties of a foreign secretary could in future be fulfilled without

any additional labour, by the secretary himself, who had always performed the work of the office in question, with very little aid from the nominal incumbent. He proposed, therefore, that the situation be abolished as unnecessary.

This motion was opposed by Drs. Spry and Voss, who made the following amendment.

• It is proposed that the office of foreign secretary be retained, for although only a few foreign communications have been received within the past years, yet the abolition of the appointment might lessen the dignity of the society in the estimation of European Foreign Scientific bodies.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy subsequently stated his willingness to continue in the office if the society still considered the appointment to be useful, his motive for resigning was solely to disencumber the society of what he considered an unnecessary office and his unwillingness to stand in the way of its abolition.

The question remained for discussion at the next meeting.

Mr. Chapman also stated his wish to resign the office of the Member of the Committee of management, because he looked upon that Committee as a sinecure. Some conversation took place upon this point, wherein it appeared that very few questions had arisen during the past year, which required a reference, that these had all of necessity been decided at the monthly meetings or referred to a special committee for their report, but that subjects might occur which would be regulated by the committee of management as a matter of course.

The Madras Journal of Literature and Science, was presented on the part of the Editor.

The Secretary presented a very interesting specimen of distorted sternum, which he received from the late Mr. J. W. Knight, just before the lamented disease of that gentleman.

A very beautiful specimen of calculus, successfully removed, by Dr. F. Jackson of Ghazepore, was also presented for the museum.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy called the attention of the meeting to his experiment on the active principle and the effects on disease of the Indian hemp.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy communicated the details of three cases of traumatic tetanus, one treated by himself and two by Mr. O'Brien, of the Native Hospital, two of which were cured by a remedy which had never before been tried by modern physicians, namely the preparation above alluded to, the active principle of "Indian hemp."

Dr. O'Shaughnessy stated, that in consequence of the extensive popular use of hemp in India, as an intoxicating drug, he was led to examine into the literary history, the chemical properties and the effects on animals and man in the health and disease of various preparations of this powerful narcotic. The results he promised to communicate immediately, in a paper he was preparing on the subject. His present object was to state the very interesting fact of two out of three cases of the severest form of lock-jaw proceeding from wounds, having been cured by the use of this remedy, the form of preparation employed was a resin made by acting on the dried Hemp plant (Bang of the bazars) with spirit of wine, and evaporating the solution to dryness. Of this resin three grain doses dissolved in a small quantity of spirit, were given every 3d hour. Under its influence in all the cases, the spasms completely disappeared in from 24 to 36 hours. In the case which terminated fatally, the tetanus was entirely cured, but the patient died eight days afterwards of dysentery, under which he had been labouring before the injury which brought on the lock jaw.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy described the symptoms produced on man by the active principle of the hemp, as being entirely different from those which any other known remedy or poison is capable of producing; the characteristic effect of the Hemp being to bring on perfect catalepsy, that curious state so very rarely seen as a natural disease, and in which the limbs retain firmly whatever attitude they may be placed in, independently of the will of the patient.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy further stated, that he had used this drug in a case of hydrophobia, with the effect of mitigating all the horrible symptoms, though not of preventing the death of the patient. He appealed to Dr. Goodeve for the results of his experience of the effects of his remedy in cholera, in which he had seen it save many apparently hopeless cases. He added, that its administration demanded great caution for occasions he would afterwards point out, and expressed his willingness to supply medical gentlemen with the preparation for trial in the cases of tetanus they so frequently met with.

The subject will again be brought forward at the next meeting. Specimens of the hemp plant, its active principle, and of the native preparations, bang, sidhee, churus and majoom, were exhibited on the table.

Dr. Goodeve read a letter which he had lately received from a friend at Gorrackpore, detailing a case of hydrophobia, where the patient had been materially relieved, though not finally cured, by a vapour bath. The man had been laboring under the disease for three days; he sight even at a distance of a lotah which he supposed might contain water, threw the patient into violent convulsions. He was placed in a powerful steam bath for two hours, at the end of which period a lotah of water was given to him at his earnest request. He drank off the whole of it, and expressed himself to be very much relieved. He became quite tranquil for some time, and hopes were entertained of his recovery, but the convulsions, shortly returned, and he died in the night. It is not impossible that this unfortunate man might have been saved if the remedy had been employed earlier and had been persevered in for some time. The partial success here witnessed, at any rate encourages attempts of a similar nature, and it is a strong confirmation of Magendie's report upon the success which attended the treatment in Paris under his management.

A letter was read from Dr. O'Shaughnessy upon the subject of Mr. Irvine's paper, in the 3d No. of the Society's journal.

Report of some cases of secondary syphilis, treated successfully with hydriodate of Potash, by Dr. McNab, was presented by the Medical Board.

Mr. Batsun's paper upon cholera, presented at a former meeting, was then read and discussed.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D., Secretary.

Hurk., Jan. 14.] Medical and Physical Society.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, for the year 1839.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday the 14th January, 1839, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

N. WALLICH, Esq., M. D. and F. R. S. in the Chair, PRESENT.

Thomas Smith, Esq., Medical Board; Fred. Corbyn, Esq., Garrison Surgeon; A. Garden, Esq., M. D., Presidency Surgeon; H. S. Mercer, Esq., Marine Surgeon; Geo. Angus, Esq., 7th B. Artillery; Jas. Hutchinson, Esq., Secy., Medical Board; H. Ch...

Esq., and W. Raleigh, Esq., General Hospital; H. H. Spry, Esq.; M. D., Asst. Garrison Surgeon; J. G. Vos, Esq., M. D., Asst. Marine Surgeon; H. H. Goodlove, Esq., M. D., Prof. Med. College; Geo. C. Wallich, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

The Secretary not being well, Dr. H. H. Spry read the proceedings of the last Quarter General Meeting, held on Monday, the 22d October 1838 and the following Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of Management for the past quarter.

Report of the Committee of Management, Medical Registering Fund Office, Calcutta, 14th January, 1839.

The Committee of Management beg to notice, that conformably to the Resolution passed at the last Quarterly General Meeting, the maximum rates of subscriptions on the scale laid down in Section V. of the Rules, will come into operation from the present month, to which effect the necessary Orders have been given by the Supreme Government on the requisition of the Committee.

Messrs. Daniel Harding, (No. 5 of 1834,) Thomas Eld Baker, (No. 6 of 1834) Thomas Inglis, M. D., (No. 1 of 1835,) and Kenneth McQueen, (No. 2 of 1835,) have been admitted to four of the nine Annuities declared at the Quarterly Meeting, held on the 9th July 1838, and Mr. Ewen McDonald, (No. 4 of 1834,) has obtained the Annuity reserved for Mr. T. Tweedie, as it would be inconvenient to leave a hiatus in the numbering of Annuity Certificates; and Mr. Grime will be admitted to No. 3 of 1835, on his resignation of the service appearing in General Orders, so that four Annuities, exclusive of Dr. Tweedie's, are available to any subscriber duly qualified from his period of service, and will be granted according to seniority of application until the Quarterly Meeting of July 1839, when any undispensed Annuity will be added to the numbers to be then declared.

With reference to their Quarterly Report of the 8th January 1838, the Committee beg to notify, that they have received intimation, in Officiating Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's letter, of the 5th November last, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Military letter of the 29th August 1838, had been pleased to accede to the Committee's request to effect deduction on account of subscription to this Fund, from subscribers in Europe in the same manner as is done in respect to subscription to the Military and Orphan Funds; but the Committee, conceiving that the payment of the maximum rates of subscription from fullough pay, would be oppressive on the fortunes of those who may have no other income in Europe, propose to solicit that the application of this Rule be confined to such only as may be disposed to pay their subscriptions whilst in Europe.

There is now in circulation for the votes of Subscribers, a letter from Mr. Neil Maxwell, (an Annuitant of this Fund) dated the 2nd July last, proposing that the future payments of Annuities be made Quarterly instead of Half Yearly, so as to accord with the dates of payment of Pensions of the India House.

The two or Members of the Committee of Management going out by rotation this year, are Messrs. John Sowers and A. Garden, and Messrs. Thomas Smith and Henry Chapman, who came into the Management in the course of last year, to fill up vacancies, likewise go out under Rule XV. The Subscribers have been called upon to vote either for their re-election, or for any other resident Subscriber.

In their last Quarterly Report the Committee noticed that the undermentioned two Resolutions had been circulated for the approval of the Subscribers, and they have the pleasure to submit the state of the poll, from which it will be seen that both Resolutions have been

Resolved,—That Rule XXXII. appearing not to be founded on liberal or just principles towards the class of subscribers it particularly regards, is inexpedient; and, that its tendency to accelerate promotion being questionable while its direct effect in keeping back from joining the Fund several of the seniors of the Medical list who would otherwise probably join it, is very obvious; and, moreover, the resolution not having been included in the original scheme of the fund submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the said Rule be rescinded from the Regulations of the Fund.

Resolved.—That considerable inconvenience having accrued from the Proviso of Rule XII. requiring five members of the Committee of Management always to form a quorum, and that several times within the last three months, Meetings of the Committee having proved inoperative from there not being enough Members present to form the prescribed quorum, the word "five" in the Rule specified be rescinded, and the word "three" be inserted instead, and the proceeding of such quorum of three to be circulated for the approbation, or otherwise, of a majority of the Committee.

State of the Poll on the 1st of the above Resolutions.

To cancel Rule XXXII.....	144
Against.....	41

Majority to cancel Rule XXXII.....	103
------------------------------------	-----

State of the Poll on the 2nd Resolution.

To constitute three instead of five as a quorum and Rule XII. to be altered accordingly...	121
Against.....	33

Majority for three as a Quorum.	88
---------------------------------	----

Mr. Assistant surgeon John Baker, whose application to become a subscriber, was noticed in last Quarterly Report, has been elected a subscriber, and the following is the state of the Poll:

For Mr. Baker's admission.....	145
Against.....	11

Majority for admission,.	134
--------------------------	-----

With reference to the cancellation of section XXXII. of the Rules which prescribes certain conditions under which members of the Medical Board are admitted Annuitants, the Committee beg to notice that as Dr. Swiney retired, paying the penalty as laid down in that Rule, he is the only Annuitant retired under its penalty; his case will be brought specially for the consideration of the subscribers with a view to determine whether he is to have the benefit of the alteration, and have the amount paid by him beyond his half value of Annuity refunded to him.

Assubscribers in India, who may fall into arrears with the Fund, are required under Rule III. to furnish the guarantee of a Life Insurance if such arrears is to be under gradual liquidation, the committee have deemed it expedient to seek the same indemnity from subscribers failing into arrears from absence on fullough, in addition to the other conditions prescribed in Rule IX.

By order of the committee of Management,

Geo. Hull, Secretary.

Proposed by H. H. Spry, Esq., M. D., seconded by J. G. Vos, Esq., M. D., and carried—

• *Resolved* —That the Report for the last quarter, ending, 14th January, 1839, of the committee of Management, just read, be received and adopted.

Proposed by John Grant, Esq., seconded by Walter Raleigh, Esq., and carried—

That Rule XXXII. of the Fund Regulations having been rescinded as not founded on liberal and just principles towards the class of subscribers it particularly regards; it would be neither liberal nor just to make Dr. Swiney (who is the only Annuitant under that Regulation) the exception to the more enlarged and generous clause now in force respecting Members of the Medical Board.

Resolved, therefore, subject to the decision of a majority of the subscribers, that the balance of Rs. , being the difference between the full price of an Annuity paid by parties affected by that Rule and the rate now payable, be returned to Dr. Swiney, or his legal representatives, at the earliest possible opportunity.

Proposed by James Hutchinson, Esq., and seconded by H. H. Spry, Esq.—

That instead of an arbitrary penalty, equal to one-half of the arrears of subscription due, being imposed on

Medical Officers who were in India at the time of the original establishment of the Fund, and who may now be desirous of joining it, the penalty to be so paid, be fixed at the exact amount of Tontine risk, which may be found to have been incurred.

Proposed by Walter Raleigh, Esq., seconded by Fred. Corbyn, Esq., as an Amendment to Mr. Hutchinson's proposition, and carried —

Resolved.—That as the question of penalty on the admission of Members who have not before joined the Fund, has already been considered and decided on by subscribers at large, no alteration shall be made.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

N. WALLICH, M.D., Chairman.

Town Hall.

[Harkaru, January 19.

SUPREME COURT.

DECEMBER 29, 1838.

(Present Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF HURRO HAUZ PERSUS
S. DESILVA AND J. GOMES.

The defendants were indicted on a charge of rape.

The prosecutrix in her evidence detailed the nature and particulars of the charge, but her evidence being contradictory to her deposition given at the Police before Mr. Robinson, the Magistrate, the jury doubted her testimony, as to which only one other witness confirmed her but in part, viz. that she had cried for help, and had been maltreated by the prisoners before the Police came to aid and rescue her, the prosecutrix.

Mr. Barwell conducted the defence, and cross-examined the prosecutrix, and her witness, with great acrimony.

The prisoner, Gomes, put in a paper containing his and the other prisoner's defence, which was read by the Clerk of the Crown. The prisoners denied the charge in toto, alleging the matter to have been just the reverse, of what it was represented to be, the prosecutrix being a woman of loose character, and that she gains her livelihood by prostitution.

Three witnesses were called for the defence, two of whom proved that the prosecutrix had made overtures to compound the charge if she were paid 32 rupees. The other witness proved the prosecutrix to be a woman of ill-fame, and in reply to a question from one of the Jurymen, he said that he gave the prosecutrix that character from personal knowledge. This excited great general laughter, and Sir John reprimanded the audience for such levity. His Lordship then delivered his charge to the jury very minutely, and at great length, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoners were discharged.

Mr. Crow, one of the jurors, applied for and obtained leave to exempt the jurors, who are of the Roman Catholic faith, from attending on the New Year's day, on which day the Court will sit, and the Jurors of the Protestant faith must attend, except Mr. Patrick, Junior, who, it would seem, applied for leave for that day on the ground that Divine Service would be performed on New Year's day, according to the rites of the Church of England.

The Sessions are pretty nigh at a close, about half dozen of the minor cases only remain to be tried, and the unfortunate murder case.

31st December, 1838.—The trial of Mr. Ogilvy's case is fixed for next Wednesday week.—Hark. Jan. 1-

3D JANUARY, 1839.

Chunga Misser, an up country Bramin, was charged with having robbed from the person of Dhunputty Roy, a boy about ten years old, a gold *tumbee mala* or necklace. It appeared, that about two years ago, this boy was in the habit of frequenting a school kept by the prisoner, where his the boy's, younger brother, used to attend and receive instruction. One day, the prisoner having at the usual hour dismissed all the children, desired Dhunputty to tarry a while, which the latter accordingly did, when the school-master taking his opportunity and seeing no body in the way, asked the boy to give him his *tumbee mala*. The youngster refused; the other applying a cloth on the mouth of the child to prevent his crying out, tore the ornament off his neck, and then dismissed him with the threat that he would stab him if he mentioned the circumstance to any body. The boy came home crying, and told his father, upon being questioned, of what had happened. The father sent for Chunga, and after much persuasion and remonstrance, obtained from him a confession of his offence, and of what he subsequently did with the ornament. He had got it melted down at the shop of a goldsmith; this man was sent for, and as much of its equivalent, as could be got from either of them in gold, silver and moony, was given to the father. A balance of 8 Rs. 6 annas remained, to pay which, Chunga executed a *tumsook* to the parent. This deed was produced in court and identified. The matter was thus compromised, the more especially as the father and mother of the prisoner had much interceded in behalf of their son with the father and relations of the boy, and it was not at all the intention of the latter people to bring the matter to the notice of the police authorities, were it not for some subpoenas which they received, to appear before one of the Magistrates; before whom the circumstance had been incidentally mentioned in the course of an investigation which he held, concerning a charge against the same prisoner of having stolen a boy, professed by the boy's father, who, to strengthen the charge, brought to light the above mentioned circumstance, which was

to Dhunput Roy and his relations, being cited before the Magistrate. In regard to this matter, the Judge remarked to the Jury, that Dhunput's father had done wrong in compromising a felony, but that, nevertheless, could not indemnify the prisoner against punishment, if he were found guilty of the crime for which he was indicted. The Jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner guilty of robbery.

Chunga Misser was next charged with enticing and stealing away a boy named Juggon, the son of one Ajab Sing, with a view to deprive the father of his son. The circumstances in this case were briefly these: Juggon the son, about 8 years and a few months old, used to attend at the School of Chunga. On the 25th of August last, he returned from school at 11, in the forenoon of the same day he was missed, much search was made after him, but without success. As the boy had valuable gold rings on his wrists, the prisoner was suspected and sent for. He was interrogated on the subject, but he denied all knowledge of the boy after he had left school. He was at last prevailed upon to give some account of the boy, which he did, saying he had taken the boy to see an avaiy and had left him in the house of a woman named Bishnee. To this woman's house the relations of the boy immediately repaired, but did not find him there, the woman declaring she had not seen Chunga that day nor any boy in his company.

Two witnesses proved before his lordship, that they had seen Chunga that day, taking the boy in the direction of Churebagan and returning about an hour after, without the boy. They further stated the boy had rings round his wrists.

The Judge as usual charged the Jury, and the latter almost immediately delivered in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

The prisoner was, for both the crimes of which he had been found guilty this day, sentenced by the Judge to be transported for the term of his natural life; his lordship remarking that his offence was of a most heinous nature.—*Herk. Jan. 5.*

*JANUARY 4, 1839.

THE QUEEN VERSUS CHARLES DE CRUZ.

For Murder.

The prisoner was arraigned for his trial, charged with the wilful murder of Caroline Isaac.

The first witness called was Mary Ann Isaac, the mother of the deceased; who being sworn, deposed, that she knew the prisoner much longer than her daughter, the deceased, did; that the prisoner had been transported for 7 years and until after his return he did not visit the witness, and in consequence of his assumed improper conduct towards the witness's daughter, the deceased, he, the prisoner, was told to discontinue his visits; but he, being a relative, and saying that he intended no harm, persisted in repeating his visits, and on the day he committed the horrid crime, he called twice, first at 8 a. m. This was on Sunday, the 16th of the English month of Assin, when he pulled about the deceased, talking loudly and attempting liberties. The deceased reminded the prisoner of their relationship, and seriously opposed his conduct, reasoning with him at the same time and telling him, that he might find many other women in Calcutta for his object. The prisoner went away, saying he was going to Dum-Dum for 4 or 5 days. The witness did not see the prisoner until after his arrest for murder. The witness went out at about 12 o'clock that day, and returned immediately, having heard that the deceased, her daughter, had been murdered or stabbed by the prisoner. On the witness's return home, she

heard that the rumour was correct, but she neither saw the deceased, nor the prisoner, the former having been removed, previous to the return of the witness, and the prisoner had escaped. The deceased was a single woman, living with an officer of a ship, by whom she had a daughter, now alive, and this ship officer is at sea. The witness added, that the improper conduct towards the deceased, on the part of the prisoner, had been such that the deceased in her lifetime was obliged to have complained once against the prisoner at the Calcutta Police.

Elizabeth Pereira was the next witness called. She is the landlady of the house in which the deceased, her mother, the last witness, and others lived. This witness stated, that the prisoner called twice on the day of the murder, at 8 a. m. first, then at about 1 o'clock p. m. when the witness heard the deceased cry out for help, saying, that Charles, meaning the prisoner, had stabbed her, the deceased. The witness, E. Pereira, ran out immediately and laid hold of the prisoner, who was in the act of running off with a knife in his hand, full of blood. The prisoner on being laid hold of by this witness, struggled to get away, with an exclamation, saying his action to his words seemingly, and offering to stab the witness if he was not allowed to escape, and in the struggle the witness fell against a mat wall or partition, and the prisoner escaped. Witness then went to the Thannah of the division and procured the Police aid. The deceased in the mean time dropped in the verandah of her house exhausted from loss of blood, caused by the wounds inflicted on her, and the deceased, although not in fact dead, was all but lifeless.

This witness on her cross-examination by the prisoner said, that she did not see the prisoner stab the deceased, and that the fact of her having seized the prisoner with a bloody knife in his hand, his threat to her, and his consequent escape, could be corroborated by other witnesses. The witness in reply to the jury-men said, that the occurrence in question took place at about 1 o'clock of that day, and she described the knife to be a black handled one. She added, that there existed no chance or probability of the prisoner not being the identical person who perpetrated the murder. That the deceased said no more than giving the alarm that "Charles," meaning the prisoner, had stabbed her, and she, bleeding and dropping, saw the witness lay hold of the prisoner, who, and the deceased were not two cubits distant from one and another, facing each other, the deceased in the open verandah of her dwelling and the prisoner in the act of moving out of the house, and another step would have carried him out. This witness also deposed that she gave her evidence before the Coroner.

Magdaline Merceir sworn, said, she knew Mary Ann Isaac for a short time. She is dead. She died on Sunday the 16th day of the English month which is in Bengally called Assin. Looks at and knows the prisoner and also the last witness, whose tenant this witness has been for 2 years and 5 months. On that day I saw the prisoner call in the morning, and again at about 1 o'clock, whilst we were (I for myself) cooking our victuals. Caroline's room is nearer the gate door than mine. When the prisoner entered the second time, I do not know. I heard no noise, disturbance or quarrel. I heard the deceased call out to the landlady, saying that Charles had wounded her, the deceased, and requesting her mother to be called to her. The landlady ran and took hold of the prisoner, and then this witness, confirmed the testimony of the last witness to the seizure and flight of the prisoner. The prisoner used to come to our compound. I know him and I saw him, when laid hold of as above. I also saw the deceased seated at her verandah door, which door leads to the compound. She was seated groaning and eventually dropped upon the floor of the verandah. She

had a shift and a petticoat on, and from her several wounds they were all bloody. The first wound was across the mouth, the second over the joints of both her arms, and she had other wounds. I being an old woman, unaccustomed to such scenes, was in a dreadful alarm. The prisoner told the landlady, when she had hold of him, "let me go, landlady, or I will strike you," lifting the arm with the knife in his hand. After this the landlady let go her hold and ran off. She went towards the thannah. I did nothing. I was about the distance of across this table from the deceased, (pointing to the bar table from the witness box,) and I could do nothing by going nearer to her, and I did not go nearer. The police men came in and a great crowd gathered. The deceased was removed in a palkee, as I understood. I did not see the actual removal owing to the crowd, but she was removed. I afterwards saw the spot where she dropped, covered with blood. The prisoner held a large black handled knife covered all over with blood. I would know it again if I saw it.

Julian O'Hanlon, wife of James O'Hanlon, knows the witness E. Pereira and her house. She did live there. Knew the deceased, who lived at little distance. Knows the prisoner, and repeats what the other witness said as to the cries of the deceased after the wound.

Louisa D'Silva. Witness was in the cookroom at the time. Bobee Pereira was also there, and she came out upon the noise and laid hold of the prisoner. Witness remained there and did nothing. The deceased dropped groaning. Witness said nothing.

Sew Doss Tewarry, thanader of Chunam Gully, remembers having been, on a Sunday, about the middle of September, called on the occasion of a murder. Knows Anna Maria Isaac. Went to her house on that occasion, and saw the deceased almost lifeless, bloody, and wounded in the middle part of her body; laying on the brink of a verandah and her head hanging out of it, downwards, reaching the ground. The deceased could not reply to the questions which I put to her as to who wounded her. The people of the compound named Chules to be the murderer. I did not then find him but went in search of him and returned to the compound. I got a palkee and accompanied it with the deceased in it to the Chandney Hospital, where I met the Doctor whose name I do not know. It's the Doctor who is in constant attendance there, and who examined the deceased. She was all but dead, and immediately expired in the witness's presence. By the Doctor's orders the body was removed to the Police Hospital, where I found the Deputy Doctor who resides there. I left the corpse at the Police Hospital in charge of one of the Police, viz. Dursun Naib. I proceeded to look after the person accused of the murder, accompanied by Sham and a Chowkeydar, also Choitan and Abdulim Chowkeydars. We went partly on foot and on reaching Entally, hired a garry and went to Paddopookur, in the suburbs, where, on a road branching different ways, we saw the prisoner, while we were turning to the road on the right, coming towards us from the middle road. We alighted from the garry and apprehended him. He acknowledged having (cautioned from the Bench to be precise) killed the deceased and said he would willingly proceed to prison, and there would be no occasion to lay hold of him. This confession was just as he was laid hold of, and without any thing being said to him. I subsequently asked him for the knife which he said he had thrown away. We took him into the garry and brought him away. The prisoner enquired if the deceased had expired. This was after the knife had been asked for of him. I told him that she was not dead, as at that time, the evening had closed in, and it was dark, and I was apprehensive that he might have friends thereabouts, who might attempt to

rescue him, to prevent which I made that answer. He offered no resistance, nor did he call out for any aid or assistance. He was brought to Mr. McCann.

I asked him further about the knife on the way to Mr. McCann, and he said that he had thrown it in a tank. (He had previously stated, that he had thrown away the knife. He now mentioned the tank (not by name) to be a small tank in the neighbourhood where the murder had occurred, into which he had thrown the knife. In consequence of this, I informed Mr. McCann, and took the prisoner the next day to the tank, and found the knife. The prisoner, when brought to Mr. McCann, was locked up in the Town Guard. The prisoner when taken to the tank, took up a small piece of broken tile and threw it in, pointing out the spot where it fell to be the part of the tank where the knife had been thrown. By Mr. McCann's orders, I went into the tank in neck deep water and stooped and found the knife, which I brought out. Nothing was done with the knife at that time, further than that I showed it to the prisoner and he said that that was the knife, and it remained in my hands, and we (witness, Mr. McCann and prisoner) proceeded to the deceased's house, where was found a cap belonging to the prisoner, laying on a cot there. This cap I had seen there on my first visit to the deceased's house, when she was murdered, and on enquiry then, was told it was the prisoner's cap, but he was not there then. On this occasion Mr. McCann asked the prisoner about the cap, and he owned it. This was when in the deceased's house after the discovery of the knife. The prisoner himself looked for some paper of his in the cap, which I held in my hand, and I could perceive there was some paper by searching it, and I with the cap and the prisoner proceeded. The paper in it was taken out at Mr. Greenlaw's, where the prisoner said that the paper contained certain Divine prayers. The Saibs and Jury at Mr. Greenlaw's, inspected the paper. The prisoner said something to the like effect as to the contents of the paper in the cap, which he stated at the deceased's house. I produced the knife to the jurors at the Coroner's, and it has ever since been in my charge. I produce it now. (Knife produced). This is the knife. I also produce the cap - this is it. The Jurors inspected the knife.

Mr. McCann was next called, and he corroborated the last witness from the period of his statement as to the prisoner being brought to Mr. McCann, except that the latter could not speak with certainty as to who picked up the knife from inside the tank before spoken of.

Deaur Sing, a Naib of the Police, was next called and he corroborated the testimony of the other native Police officer.

Dr. Baine was the last witness who described the wounds on the body of the deceased, which was the person brought to him by the Policemen as before spoken of, and the Doctor said that the deceased died of those wounds, after the infliction of which the Doctor thought she could not have survived half an hour, and in fact could not have retained her senses and speech for many a minutes, although for a few minutes, even after the worst of the wounds (which the doctor described) the deceased certainly could have spoken and retained her senses too; and it appeared, in all probability to be true, in Dr. Baine's opinion, that the deceased might have cried out between the time she is alleged to have been wounded, and to have dropped senseless, according to the evidence this day, the whole of which evidence, the Doctor said, he had heard and attended to. This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner on being called upon for his defence, denied the charge altogether, repeating, as he had before done at the close of the examination of each witness, that the whole of the prosecution was founded on conspiracy and perjury, to take away his life; but he had no witnesses to call.

Sir John Grant then charged the Jury, stating, that the wounds as laid in the indictment were proved by the doctor to have been precisely those of which the deceased died, and this was a necessary point which was proved in accordance to the laws, and his Lordship did not enter into the evidence minutely, unless the jurors so desired, for all that remained was to leave the case to the jury with one or two slight remarks, viz., no ocular proof had certainly been established of the charge against the prisoner, but every thing else sufficiently proved it to all rational minds. The only difference, if it can be so termed, was as to the evidence of Mr. McCann and the thanadar, as to who discovered the knife in the tank spoken of, but it was nevertheless certain, that this knife was found in that tank as pointed out by the prisoner himself, and this knife is identified and corresponds with its description, by all the witness for the prosecution, as to whose testimony or any thing else, if any doubt existed, the prisoner should have the full benefit of those doubts. Unordinary as this case seemed to be; yet there could be no accounting for human mind or frailty, considering the object of the whole of this occurrence. The jurors instantly returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Sir John addressed the prisoner. "Charles D'Cruz; you have received the greatest attention and care throughout your trial, on a charge of the most heinous, atrocious and heinous of all crimes—to which you have no defence to make, no witnesses to call for any thing that might, it possible, mitigate for your crime; added to that, your confessions are in evidence, and those confessions to officers of Justice, all which, except your idle attempt to insinuate conspiracy and perjury against your life, coupled with the verdict just recorded by the jury who tried you, leave no doubt of your guilt, and, in conclusion, a painful duty remains to be performed, as to which to enter into any explanation, or exhortation, would almost be useless now. You are a Christian, to your God account for the horrid crime of which you are convicted, and for the short time you have to live, make peace with Him; and to that Great God, your are recommended, as whose people, and for the peace and protection of Society, nothing remains but to pronounce the painful duty and sentence of the law, viz., that you be taken from hence to whence you came, from there to be kept until next Monday, when, between the hours of six and nine o'clock in the morning, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may the Great God of all mercy have mercy on your soul."

THE QUEEN VERSUS KURRUM AND NINETEEN OTHERS.

Who were arraigned on a bill found for having while at sea, on board a long boat of the late Ship *Ruby*, practically stolen, 21 packages of gold leaf, of the value of 50,000 Rs.

The Commander of the *Ruby* called and sworn. He said the property in question belonged to certain Merchants at Calcutta, who entrusted the same to the Commander, and the latter had given them bills of lading accordingly. Who these owners were, the Commander could not state; but he had written to the agents and would ascertain their names and designations. The Court informed the jurors, that the case could not be proceeded with, as it was laid in the indictment, which the Court read, that the alleged stolen property belonged to certain persons to the Jurors unknown (and no doubt to them unknown); but it appearing to the Court by the Captain's evidence, that the owners could be known, nothing remained but for the Court to direct the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal, which they accordingly did, and the prisoners were discharged. The Sessions stand over to next Wednesday, when Ogilvy's trial comes on.—*Hurkaru*, January 7,

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1839.

This was the first day of the Term, and the Court met at eleven o'clock, but rose almost immediately after disposing of a few motions.

IN THE MATTER OF DA COSTA.

The Advocate General moved for Probate of the Will of the Testator under the following circumstances. It appeared that Mr. Da Costa had made a will, and formally executed it some months before his death, which took place last November. His Attorney, after the execution, marked a few alterations and marginal observations in pencil, which the testator at first approved of; but he afterwards said, that they were of little consequence, and the document might remain as it was originally drawn. Nothing further was done, although the draft of a letter, addressed to his Counsel, for the purpose of getting the altered instrument properly settled, was found among the testator's papers after his death, and the pencil marks, erasures and interlineations still remained. The learned Council accordingly moved for probate of the will as it was originally drawn up and executed. The executors appointed under it, were the Ecclesiastical Registrar and Mr. J. Allan.

The Court granted probate of the will as it originally stood.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1839.

Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and H. W. Seton.

JOHN RIVELEY V. BENJAMIN HARDING AND OTHERS.

In this case, which is an action upon a policy of Insurance, the depositions of witnesses for the plaintiff were taken *de bene esse*.

W. C. HENRY AND OTHERS, ASSINFES, & C. V. DABY-FLERAUD DUIT AND OTHERS.

This cause, which is a remanet from the Equity board of last sittings, was allowed to stand over upon the application of counsel.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF W. D. SHAW V. J. D. OGILVY.

THE SAME V. THE SAME.

These two cases, which were traversed from the Sessions after the Third Term of last year, stand specially for to morrow, Wednesday, (this day.)

The indictment in the first case charges an assault upon the prosecutor at Culna on the 2d of May; and in the second case, the indictment is for an alleged assault and false imprisonment at Burdwan, on the 23d of the same month.—*Hurkaru*, January 9.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1839.

ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Chief Justice, and a Common Jury.)

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF W. D. SHAW VERSUS J. D. OGILVY, & C.

This was an indictment for an assault and false imprisonment, traversed from the third Sessions of last year. The prosecutor is an Attorney of the Supreme Court, and the defendant was the Magistrate of the Zillah Burdwan.

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith. (Attorneys, Messrs. Hedger and Smalley.)

Counsel for the defence, Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton. (Attorney, Mr. T. B. Swinhoe.)

Mr. Clarke stated the case to the Jury. The indictment contained six counts. The first count set forth, that J. B. Ogilvy, in May 1838, was Acting Magistrate of Burdwan, and by colour of his office, falsely charged W. D. Shaw with sedition, and wrongfully and illegally imprisoned him, not being qualified as a Justice of the Peace, and not having become vested with the powers required by certain Acts of Parliament, and not having had any information or charge laid before him on oath, and having refused to make summary enquiry or to accept bail, and having denied him the use of pen, ink and paper, and kept him in confinement for a great space of time, &c. The other counts were more general.

Joynarain Chunder, examined by Mr. Leith. I am the head native clerk in Mr. Shaw's office. I was sent up by the orders of my master in the month of April last to Culna, where Rajah Pertab Chund was staying with his boats, on his progress to Burdwan, to be identified by the Rannees. My master followed afterwards. In the evening the darogah came on board with a perwannah. The darogah gave orders to disperse the assemblage. Mr. Shaw said, that there was no assemblage, but if he would then point out who it was he wished to send away, they should be dismissed. The darogah said that the nazir had come and was on the bank, and that he was the person to apply to. Somebody then was sent for the nazir, and brought back word that he was gone away. The darogah then brought out a perwannah, and read it, and then went away. Mr. Shaw advised Pertab to send a duteakast to the nazir, offering to send away any person that he might direct. Mr. Shaw left directions with me to see that this was done, saying that he was going to Pygatchee. I followed his instructions. I drew up a Persian letter accordingly, and sent it. I did not see Mr. Shaw that night again. Previous to his departure, Mr. Shaw wrote a letter in English to the Magistrate of Burdwan, which he gave me to transmit.

Mr. Clarke here said, that this letter had not reached Mr. Ogilvy until after the arrest, and they should not therefore attempt to put it in or make any use of it.

Examination resumed.—Mr. Shaw went at 7 or 8 in the morning to Pygatchee, which is 3 or 4 coas from Culna. I cannot speak positively to the Persian letter (marked A.) I left Culna on the 2nd of May about noon. I saw no riot or disturbance, except the firing of the musketry.

Cross examined by Mr. Prinsep.—(Perwannah marked No. 1 put in.) I never heard this read before. When I went on board the boat in the morning, I saw the darogah, but I do not recollect seeing the nazir there. I did not hear any paper read by them. Pertab did not say that he had sent for me on account of receiving a perwannah from the nazir. I knew nothing of a perwannah brought by the nazir, either when I was on board in the morning or in the evening. I have said that the perwannah brought by the darogah was read in the afternoon. I never heard that that perwannah was brought by the nazir. The perwannah No. 1 is not to the same purport as that then read. I do not know how many men Pertab had with him, but there were kidnatgars and bukendassers. At Hooghly I saw 300 persons and more in custody, but many said they were taken wrongfully. I do not recollect Pertab mentioning that 300 or 350 persons were with him. I understood that the reason of Mr. Shaw joining Pertab, was that Pertab was going to Burdwan to be identified, and Mr. Shaw accompanied him as vakeel. I have heard that there were bonds in the boat. I did see bonds which had been executed by Pertab. I do not understand English

perfectly. Yes, I was examined in English at Hooghly, before Mr. Samuells.

Re-examined.—Of the people in custody in Hooghly Jail, the greater part have since been liberated. I was arrested and afterwards discharged.

John Allan proved the jurisdiction.

W. D. Shaw, Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—I have been an Attorney of this Court since 1830 I have been the attorney of Pertab since May 1837. I went to Culna in May last. I was requested to go by Radakissen Bysack, who was a security for costs in the action of ejectment. I left Calcutta on Sunday the 29th April. I had previously sent on some of my servants, and among them my head native (the last witness.) The whole of Culna appeared to me perfectly quiet when I arrived. I saw no disturbance or large assemblage. I saw Pertab on the evening of my arrival. I did not see the darogah until I sent for him. He then came in a boat to Pertab's boat, with a large body of armed people. I sent to say that if he came on board, he must come unaccompanied with so many people. The darogah then came on board with a bundle of papers, and taking out one said, that it was a perwannah. This was read in Bengallee. I understood it, but I do not know whether I should know it again. I understood it came from the Burdwan Magistrate, ordering the Darogah to disperse the people. I said that I did not understand such an order, as there was no unusual assemblage, but nevertheless if required, it would be obeyed, and I asked what people he wished to be dispersed. The darogah said that he had no complaint to make, and that the nazir was the proper person. The nazir did not come. When the darogah was going away, I said that he must understand that Pertab was ready to obey any order however unreasonable. I afterwards advised Pertab to write a letter to this effect. The next morning I went to Pygatchee, Mr. A. Lyall's factory, which is six or eight miles from Culna. I saw no disturbance whatever. I saw a crowd of spectators on the bank, but nothing very unusual. There was no disturbance in Pertab's boat. Mr. Lyall is a client and friend of mine. I was then engaged in law business of his. I returned to Culna as soon as I heard of the proceedings which took place there on the 2nd of May. As I was passing Mr. Alexander's bungalow in a palkee. I saw a native running after me and calling out. I got out, and saw a European gentleman standing near the bungalow, who asked me my name. Upon giving it, he said that I was under arrest for "sedition." I did not know the gentleman at the time, but I now know that he was the defendant, Mr. Ogilvy, the Acting Magistrate of Burdwan. I received no other explanation of the nature of the offence with which I was charged. I asked if I might be held to bail, but he refused. He said that there was no warrant, but that he had arrested me himself. When I asked who was my accuser, he said that he would not be cross-examined. It was a very hot day, but he refused to allow me to stand in the shade of the bungalow. He told me to go into my palkee, and said that when the police arrived, I should be arrested. I remained an hour in the sun, wiping up and down. Mr. O. went into the bungalow. An order was brought verbally that I was to be conveyed to Burdwan. As it was in Bengallee, I refused to obey it, and said that the Magistrate ought to come himself and give it in English. The Magistrate came, and ordered me to go to Culna under arrest. I was taken to a native house there, and put into a single small room built above some godowns. It was unfurnished, but an old chair was brought afterwards. No refreshment was given to me except a serai of water. About sunset I received a message from the Magistrate, ordering me to get into my boat. I refused, but he said that he should compel me, and I went. He went on board himself, and began opening my boxes. Against this I protested, saying

that they belonged to my clients. This remonstrance, however, did not prevent him from opening the boxes and reading the papers. While there, the dák peon brought a letter and a newspaper, which I was about to take, but the Magistrate took them. He afterwards gave them to me, and told me to read the letter in his presence, to which I objected. He insisted on that being done, when I became irritated and threw it down. He took it and locked it up in a box. The next day I read it in his presence. He refused to allow me to write a letter the next day to Mrs. Shaw, and he also refused permission to Mr. Lyall to visit me. I wished to go on board the boats for the night, but he did not permit me, and I slept in a room on the ground. The next morning I was taken to the boats. I remained until sunset on Friday. Upon the receipt of a packet of letters for me, Mr. Ogilvy said it looked suspicious, and insisted on my opening it in his presence. One of the letters was from Mrs. Shaw. He did not read any of my letters, but he opened and read two addressed to the last witness. On Friday evening, he told me, I must go to Burdwan. This I said would be a great hardship, as I knew no one there who could bail me, and there were two persons, Mr. Lyall and Mr. Blake, at Culna, whom I knew, and who I thought would become bail for me. He said it was too late. I was never once examined while I was at Culna, nor any one else in my presence. Upon arriving at Burdwan, I was taken at first to the house of Mr. Meilish, a joint magistrate. I believe the order was to take me to the Fouzdar's jail. Mr. Meilish said he thought it a great hardship, and advised me to apply to Mr. Ballow, the Judge. The distance from Culna to Burdwan is upwards of 40 miles. I believe the distance from Culna to Hooghly is much less. I applied at Mr. Ballow's enclery, but he was not there. I was taken to the Fouzdar's jail on the Saturday, and remained until the following Wednesday, the 9th of May. I was confined in a tent there by Mr. Ogilvy's order. I was released on the Wednesday, when Mr. Hedger brought up a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court. Mr. Ogilvy then said that he was ready to take bail (the bail was put in, and marked B.) The bail was in Rs. 5,000. I am a Scotchman, and so, I believe is Mr. Ogilvy. I never learn from him that he was a Justice of the Peace. I never saw any warrant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—At the time I saw Mr. Ogilvy, I was personally a stranger to him. I had corresponded with him about a year before on the subject of Pottab's going to Burdwan. I first saw Pottab in Bancomah jail. He was afterwards tried by Mr. Elliott, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. I have heard that charge also was for assembling people tumultuously. I never abandoned Pottab's cause on the supposition that his identity was doubtful. I had some doubts then, but none now. I had bonds with me at Culna from Pottab. I cannot precisely say why I took them. There were crowds of spectators at Culna, and there always are wherever he goes. I cannot tell what you call "excitement;" people are always anxious to see him. I do not think that he had so many men with him as 350. I never saw the darogah before he came on board the Rajah's boat. When I was arrested, all the others had been already arrested. Burdwan is a very populous district. Culna is within that jurisdiction; but I do not know that the nullan is. I am told it is in the Naduath district. I knew nothing of a perwannah brought by the nazir, until after the arrival on board of the darogah. I believe I asked to be held to bail, and not to be released on my recognizances. I do not know whether any body actually offered to become bail. The house in which I was confined, was a *pucka* upper-roomed house; I should say it was not the best in Culna. Pottab was taken to Hooghly by the order of F. C. Smith, the Police Superintendent.

E. A. Samuella, examined by Mr. Leith.—I have been Magistrate of Hooghly for about three years. I know Mr. Ogilvy, the Magistrate of Burdwan. (Proves A.) I have heard from Mr. Ogilvy, that he was not a Justice of the Peace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morton.—The reason why Pottab was removed to Hooghly for trial, was that he might be out of the jurisdiction of Mr. Ogilvy, who had to attend the proceedings at Calcutta. Several of the persons arrested have since been tried before me. The trial of Pottab and 5 others, is still pending; 140 of them are discharged, as I considered they had been sufficiently punished; and 160 are still awaiting their sentence.

Q. Was not this charge the same as the charge upon which Mr. Shaw was arrested? [This was objected to and not put.] The darogah, nazir and subordinate officers make their reports from personal observation or other credible information, and these are transmitted under seal of the thannah to the Magistrate. The Magistrate acts upon these, when authenticated by seal, who ever may have written them. Perwannahs or orders are sent accordingly. When a perwannah cannot be executed, a further report is sent, and another perwannah issues. [Several documents were here put in and proved, consisting of perwannahs, reports, &c.] These documents are all produced by me officially, from the original proceedings in a case now before me at Hooghly. About 340 or 350 men were taken at Culna, and handed over to my charge. Of these 170 were fighting men, or armed burkendoes. The arms taken on the occasion were also delivered over to me officially; they were guns and pistols, lances, swords, lathes, &c., in all perhaps 390 weapons of different descriptions.

Re-examined. The 140 prisoners were released on signing an acknowledgment, that they had been concerned in a *June at bust*. Their release was not conditional upon signing this.

Harruchunder Moonissee, examined by Mr. Clarke. I am in the service of Pottab; I was with him while he was at Culna. The letter marked A was written by me at the Rajah's desire. I was on board when the darogah came. I accompanied Joynarain to the thannah with the letter, to get it conveyed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morton. There were other perwannahs before the one of which I spoke. The Rajah promised to obey the perwannahs, but he did not disperse any of his followers. The Rajah went on shore once in a tonjohn, accompanied by some people; a few were armed. The Rajah himself carried a sword in his hand; the sword was drawn. It came out of its sheath by accident. There were several spectators accompanying the Rajah in his progress.

W. N. Hedger, examined by Mr. Leith. I proceeded to Burdwan in May last upon business. On the 5th I obtained a *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court, directing the Magistrate of Burdwan to produce the body of Mr. Shaw. I became bail, and executed a bail-bond (B.) I saw Mr. Shaw, when I went to Burdwan, confined in the criminal jail. I had heard from Mr. Ogilvy, that he was not a Justice of the Peace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—It was in a tent in the outer premises of the jail, but within the wall, that I saw Mr. Shaw confined.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Prinsep addressed the Jury for the defence. No person was more anxious than Mr. Ogilvy himself to subject his conduct throughout this matter to trial, confident as he was that the result would clearly shew that he had done nothing more than his position required. The defendant was the Magistrate of a large and populous

district; the person calling himself *Rajah Pertab Chund* had assembled with boats and a numerous band of armed followers, setting up an extraordinary claim. This person had remained twenty days, refusing to disperse his followers, and setting the police authorities at defiance, although *perwannah* after *perwannah* had been issued to him; could it be said that this was not a case sufficiently suspicious to justify a Magistrate in taking strong measures? It had been attempted to be shown, that no actual disturbance or riot had been committed; but it was not the duty of the Magistrate to wait until an actual insurrection occurred, but to prevent it in time. It was true Mr. Shaw was an attorney of this Court, but that was no ground for exempting him from the treatment which was extended to others, when he was found with questionable companions and under suspicious circumstances. The Jury were not to confine their attention to the circumstances which actually occurred, but they were also to consider what was the information upon which the Magistrate acted. These reports of the *darogah* and *nazir*, whether true or not, were sufficient to justify the Magistrate, if he conscientiously believed them and *bona fide* acted upon them. It would be found that these reports did not give quite such a tame description of the excited state of the country, and the consequences that might probably ensue; and it was nothing even to say that the description given was exaggerated or even altogether false, if the Magistrate were ignorant of the falsehood. It might be, that Mr. Shaw, did not know that he was making himself a party to an illegal assembly; but this did affect the conduct of the Magistrate, who acted upon inferences reasonably drawn from circumstances undoubtedly suspicious. It must be recollected too, that the very person, calling himself *Pertab*, had previously been convicted on a similar charge, and had thus excited the suspicion and alarm even of the Government, who had accordingly given special directions to Mr. Ogilvy, to be particularly vigilant in preventing a recurrence of such proceedings. Did not all this fully justify the Magistrate in law? But even if he had acted indiscreetly or even illegally, the Jury could not give a verdict against the defendant, unless they were satisfied that he had acted *with malice*, and the learned counsel put it to the jury whether there were any circumstances here whatever to raise the improbable presumption that the defendant entertained malicious feelings towards the prosecutor, with whom he was then personally altogether unacquainted. [He then cited Regulation IX. of 1807, to shew that a Magistrate is not only justified but compelled to act upon the reports of his officers. That regulation also relates to the discretionary power in Magistrates, of taking or refusing bail. The learned counsel also cited Regulation XX. of 1817, relating to the guidance of *darogahs* and other officers of police.]

F. C. Smith, cross-examined by Mr. Morton. Said he was the superintendent of Police and deposed to having written a letter to Mr. Ogilvy, on the subject of the *insolent Rajah*. He also spoke to the excited state of the districts of *Alughly* and *Bacoorah*.

Asad Ali, Nazir, cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep. I was sent to *Culna* by Mr. Ogilvy, in the end of last April, to compel the followers of *Pertab* to disperse. Previous to my going others had been sent. (The witness provided the receipt of two reports, and the sending of two *purwannahs*.) I saw *Pertab*, and shewed the *purwannah* to disperse. It was read to him by *Hurochunder Moonshee*. I told him if he wanted to go to *Burdwan*, he must go with ten people, or so, and not with such a multitude. He said that he was willing to disperse his people, but he did not do so, and I thought this was a mere put off, and I reported accordingly. I took evidence at *Culna* before I made my report. (The depositions of certain witnesses examined by the *Nazir*, were put in.) When Mr. Shaw was arrested, the

Magistrate told us to confine him in a good house, apart from the rest.

It was as good a house as could be procured. Mr. Ogilvy remained until the 7th or 8th of May, as he was examining witnesses upon this matter. I remained with him, and about two or three days after, more were examined at *Burdwan*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—I did not read the *purwannahs* to all the 300 people; I thought it sufficient to read to the head persons. The depositions I took before making my report, were not taken on oath; but the witnesses were sworn afterwards. I arrived at *Culna* on the morning of the 30th April, and Mr. Ogilvy came on the night of the 1st of May.

Anundchander Chukurbutty, cross-examined by Mr. Morton.—I am a *Mohurrir* in the *Burdwan Foujdarly Court*. I recollect a report from the *Nazir* arriving on the 30th of April. I read it to Mr. Ogilvy myself, late at night, and he left *Burdwan* for *Culna* in consequence of it, two or three hours afterwards.

Meurick A. G. Shaw c. s., proved, that he saw a letter from Captain Hanyington in Mr. Ogilvy's hands, which determined Mr. Ogilvy on going to *Culna*. Witness accompanied him officially.

The letter of Captain Hanyington was objected to, as not proved. Mr. Prinsep contended that for his purpose it would be sufficient if the letter merely purported to come from Captain Hanyington. Mr. Clarke supported his objection and the learned Judge, allowed it. Mr. Clarke afterwards wished to withdraw the objection, as he had since learned that his attorney had agreed to admit handwriting, but the Judge said he could not take admissions in criminal cases. The signature, whoever, was afterwards proved and the letter was put in, and objected to by Mr. Clarke, but received by the Judge.

The Rev. A. Alexander, cross-examined by Mr. Morton.—I am a Catechist of *Culna*. I recollect the circumstance of Mr. Shaw's arrest. Mr. Ogilvy wished to bring him into my bungalow, but I objected, as the house was already full. I wrote a letter to Dr. Cheek, and another to Mr. Ogilvy, upon the subject of the *insolent Pertab* (letters put in). I recommended the house in *Culna Gunge*, in which he was afterwards placed. It was a good brick house. There was much confusion and excitement in *Culna* about *Pertab*. I saw a great concourse of people on two occasions.

Dr. G. N. Cheek, cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I wrote a letter to Mr. Alexander, by Mr. Ogilvy's desire and received an answer (letter put in). When Mr. Shaw was arrested, I was standing by, and I recollect distinctly that Mr. Shaw applied to be discharged on his own recognizances. I did not hear the word *used* at all. Mr. Shaw walked in the sun for half an hour opposite Mr. Alexander's bungalow. Mr. Ogilvy said that he could enter his palanquin. I myself brought Mr. Shaw a glass of water. I saw no harshness used.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith. I do not think Mr. Ogilvy had a *chalta*. I am not sure whether Mr. Shaw had or not.

The documentary evidence was put in, and this closed the defence.

Mr. Clarke then replied. He said that he had looked in vain for any evidence, throughout the whole case for the defence, to impugn the conduct of Mr. Shaw, or to justify the proceedings of Mr. Ogilvy. It was not sufficient to proceed against an unoffending party on the mere fortuitous circumstance of his presence near the spot. Any man might be arrested at the caprice of a Magistrate, if this proceeding were legal and justifiable by the laws of England, and by their own Regulations.

Magistrates were bound to inquire, and examine witnesses on oath, and take other precautionary steps, instead of acting so rashly and precipitately. It had been assumed by his learned friend, that Pertab Chund was an impostor. This he considered altogether gratuitous, and he should take the liberty of assuming precisely the contrary. He admitted that he had once entertained great doubts, considering the improbability of the story; but evidence so strong had latterly been adduced, that his own opinion was changed, and he believed that of others had been also. However, he was not there to argue the case of this person. All that he relied upon was that it was admitted by the other side, that no actual disturbance had occurred, and there was nothing in the evidence to shew that the assembly was illegal. The regulations which had been read were not applicable to the case, because they only referred to natives and not to British subjects. Again, Mr. Ogilvy was not a Justice of the Peace, and he had only authority therefore, under the act of 53 Geo. III., which related to Magistrates not being Justices of the Peace. It had been asserted on the other side, that malice must be proved; now on this he took issue. Malice need not be proved in a criminal prosecution for assault and false imprisonment; for it would be inferred if the act were shewn to be illegal. In civil actions, it ought to be proved; but here, at all events, there was quite sufficient to warrant the inference, that the conduct of the defendant was malicious in the extreme. Not content with illegally and causelessly apprehending an innocent man, he had heaped indignities and insults upon him gratuitously; he had allowed him to remain exposed to the sun in a hot day of the hottest season; refused to allow him the indulgence of remaining in his own boat; ransacked his papers and boxes, and refused to permit him to open private letters even from his own wife, except under his own surveillance. Under all these circumstances he felt confident that the Jury could have no hesitation in returning a verdict against the defendant.

Sir Edward Ryan. This trial has occupied the Court several hours, and the remarks of the counsel on both sides have extended to considerable length, but the real points for your consideration, gentlemen of the jury, are very simple. Although the evidence may have appeared irrelevant, and, under other circumstances, I might have checked it; but I thought it advisable to allow all the transactions connected with this matter to be brought fully before the Court, as it might be necessary to give them some consideration hereafter. With the alleged circumstances of aggravation or of mitigation, however, you, gentlemen, have nothing to do:—you have only to pronounce the defendant either guilty or not guilty.

There are two points for your consideration:—first, whether the prosecutor, Mr. Shaw, was arrested and detained by the defendant, Mr. Ogilvy, or by his order and authority:—secondly, whether such arrest and detention was or was not authorized by law. On the first point there can be no doubt whatever, and it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the evidence. Upon the second point, which is the main question, you will take the direction from me, gentlemen; and if the learned Counsel for the defence have any objections to urge against my view of the law, which I shall presently state to you, they can take their objections hereafter.

It appears that both the parties here are British subjects; and, fortunately, the rights of a British subject to liberty of person, are not involved in very complicated or doubtful law. The defendant is a Magistrate in the Company's service, but it has been proved that he was not qualified as a justice of the Peace. He must be taken, therefore, to have arrested the prosecutor solely in his capacity as Magistrate, and in my opinion no legal

authority whatever has been shewn for that arrest. Had he been a Justice of the Peace, he might have acted under English law, but even then, the arrest and imprisonment, under the circumstances in evidence before us, would not have been justifiable. There was no warrant here, and no information laid or evidence taken on oath. It is laid down in the books, that a Justice of the Peace may apprehend or cause to be apprehended, by a verbal order merely, any person committing an offence in his presence; but there is no clear proof here of any offence committed at all, and still less of an offence being committed by the prosecutor or in the presence of the Magistrate. The trial of Pertab Chund and his followers at Hooghly, is before us in a very distinct manner, and we have nothing to shew clearly that any charge has been substantiated against any of them, and even if they had been guilty of some offence, the question would still remain whether Mr. Shaw was a party to their illegal acts. It is to his own acts to which we are to look. Now the letters which were written by his direction, tended to shew the reverse of any disposition to act contrary to the orders of the Magistrate, and there is no subsequent act of his which can be laid hold of as implicating him in any offence. Before the happening of the unfortunate affair at Culna, (formerly investigated in this Court, and which has become so notorious that I may allude to it although it is not evidenced here) Mr. Shaw, it appears, had gone to the house of a friend at some distance, and on his return, after the arrest of Pertab Chund and his followers, he is suddenly arrested and confined on a charge of "sedition." I am bound to tell you, gentlemen, that there is not a tittle of proof of any such charge.

The magistrate may have thought, and I have no doubt that he did think, that he was acting within his province and authority; but that is not the question:—the question is, whether he was or not acting according to law.

The regulation IX of 1807, I consider altogether inapplicable to this case; in that reference to natives only. The 53 Geo. III. c. 155, 165 and the Regulation II. of 1798 are the only enactments which give any power or authority to the Company's Magistrates, not being Justices of the Peace, over British subjects; and neither of these protect the defendant's acts in this instance. The latter Regulation, points out the course which ought to be adopted by the Magistrate where an offence has been committed by a British subject in the Mofussil; but there is nothing to prove here, and, moreover, the course directed is not to be pursued. I am of opinion, therefore, that nothing has been shewn to justify the arrest and detention by the defendant of the complaining party, and if you form your opinion, gentlemen, from my direction, you will at once find a verdict of guilty.

The Jury then retired for a few minutes, and pronounced a verdict of *guilty*.

The Chief Justice said, that he supposed the Counsel for the prosecution would not consider it necessary to press the second indictment. Mr. Clarke replied, that he would let his Lordship know on the following morning. The Chief Justice mentioned, that he should name a future day and hour over the defendant, in his own recognizances, to attend and abide the judgment of the Court on that day.

The trial did not terminate until 8 o'clock.—*Hark.*
January 11.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH.

THE QUEEN V. J. B. OGILVY.

Mr. Clarke intimated, that as they considered that the ends of justice had been sufficiently answered by

the first conviction, it was not their intention to press the second indictment against the defendant.

Mr. Ogilvy appeared in court this morning, and was bound over in his own recognizances, to abide the judgment at the court on a future day.

We believe that notice will be given for Monday next.

THE QUEEN V. JOYCOOMAR OHOSE AND OTHERS.

The prisoners (nine in number) were indicted for assault upon Dookeram Dutt and Ramsoonder Day, in November 1837. This case was traversed over from last sessions.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Nott appeared as Counsel for the prosecution. The prisoners were not defended by Counsel. Two witnesses were called for the crown, but they failed to make out the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.—[*Ibid.*]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton).

W. C. HURRY AND OTHERS, ASSIGNEES, &C. V. DABEYPER- SAUD DUTT AND OTHERS.

The bill was filed to carry into effect a decree of the 9th of April 1829, and to declare and decree the rights of all the parties, and for a partition and sale of the joint property of the Dutt family, and for an account. There were very many different parties to this suit whose interests were represented by different counsel. A decree was taken by consent for a reference to the Master, for a partition of the property and for an account.

Decree accordingly.

HURRY DOSS AND ANOTHER V. GUNNEESERAM AND ANOTHER

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General stated the case. It was an action between merchants to recover the balance of account upon an account stated.

Mr. Cochrane for the defence.

The plaintiffs obtained a verdict.

IN EQUITY.

SETABO BEEBER, WIDOW, &C. V. PERTAB SING DOOARE.

In this suit a decree was taken by consent.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the complainant.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Nott for the defence.

Decree by consent - Hukara January 12.

THE QUEEN V. J. B. OGILVY.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton addressed the Court. They referred to Regulation 11. of 1796, XV. of 1806, IX. of 1807, and XX. of 1817 and 53 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 105, upon the question of jurisdiction; and also the case of *Berkwich v. Hilly* 5 Barnwell and Creswell's Reports, p. 35, to shew, that an arrest may be justified without a warrant on a reasonable charge of felony, though it should ultimately appear that no offence at all was committed. They also contended that even if a British subject was not amenable to the same law of arrest as a native, it must be clearly shown, that the British subject upon the arrest being attempted, had distinctly informed the Magistrate that he was such British subject and had claimed the benefit of his exemption. How otherwise could the Magistrate be

certified, that the party was a British subject and not amenable to his jurisdiction? Now, in the present case, it did not appear in evidence, that Mr. Shaw had even distinctly told the Magistrate that he was a British subject; and for all that the Magistrate knew to the contrary, he might have been a Frenchman or a Greek. The learned Counsel then commented upon the circumstances which appeared in mitigation, and urged, that the defendant had been guilty, at the utmost, of a mistake on a dubious point of law, and that it was out of the question to attribute motives of personal animosity where the parties appeared to have been previously actually unacquainted personally with each other, and they relied upon the admission of the Chief Justice, in his summing up to the Jury, that the defendant doubtless imagined that he was acting within the scope of his duty and authority. These observations were not addressed to the Court with a view to obtain a new trial, as the defendant himself was altogether unwilling that a repetition of this lengthened investigation should take place, but to shew to the Court, under what circumstances the defendant acted, and that he was influenced by no improper motives.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith, contra, said, that it had not been their intention to speak in aggravation, unless their learned friends on the other side addressed the Court in mitigation, and they had understood that it had been decided upon to abstain from making any such comments, but as that intention had been departed from, they felt it their duty, on the other hand, to make some observations upon the subject. The learned counsel were then proceeding to argue the question of law, whether the Magistrate had jurisdiction or not, but they were stopped by the Chief Justice, who said that the Court had no doubt upon that question. The counsel then confined their remarks to the evidence on the trial, to shew that there were circumstances of aggravation instead of extenuation.

The Court deliberated for about a quarter of an hour, when their Lordships' unanimous judgment was thus pronounced by the Chief Justice.

Sir Edward Ryan.—As some doubt and confusion appear to prevail upon the question of law, I shall again state the opinion of the Court, although the ground of application for a new trial has been abandoned by the defendant's counsel. It was my opinion at the trial, and I state it again, that the common law of England is the law applicable here, except where it has been altered, by Statute Law or Regulations, registered in this court previously to 3 and 4 W. IV., or by acts of the Legislative Council subsequently to that statute. Now the course to be adopted is fully pointed out by Reg. 11. of 1796,* which relates especially to the arrest or apprehension of British subjects by Magistrates in the Mofussil, part being applicable to Magistrates qualified as Justices of the Peace, and part to Magistrates not so qualified. This is in some degree modified by Reg. XV. of 1806, but not in any respect material by here. These are the only two Regulations applicable, and under neither of these has the defendant acted, nor, if he had, could his acts be justified, for these Reg. are merely directory of our common law. The statute 53 Geo. III. c. 155. s. 105, also relates to Magistrates not Justices of the Peace, and gives them power to take cognizance of certain offences committed by British subjects, upon the complaint of natives; but it is not pretended that Mr. Ogilvy acted under this statute. The other Regulations cited, the Reg. IX. of 1807, and XX. of 1817, are inapplicable altogether, having

* His Lordship observed, that this Regulation contained a curious misrecital which ran through the whole of it, the statute cited being 21 Geo. III. c. 63, instead of 33 Geo. III. which it ought to be.

reference to natives only and not to British subjects. I say, therefore, now, as I said before, that the defendant has shewn no authority whatsoever for making the arrest. There is quite sufficient evidence for a Jury to infer (if necessary) that Mr. Ogilvy was aware that Mr. Shaw was a British subject, but the Court are of opinion, that this was unnecessary. It is not for the party to apprize the Magistrate, that he is a British subject, and not amenable to the Magistrate's authority; the onus is upon the Magistrate himself, who is to take proper precautions that he does not exceed his powers. In this very Court, the Judges take especial care every day in trials, civil and criminal, that they act within their jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice then addressed the defendant, and pronounced sentence as follows:

"James Balfour Ogilvy. It is now my duty, and an extremely painful one, to pass upon you the sentence of the Court. You have been found guilty of the offence called false imprisonment, which means the restraint of personal liberty without lawful cause. The facts of the case are extremely few, when divested of all irrelevant matter. It appears in evidence, that Mr. Shaw arrived at Culna on the 29th of April and that he had been a native as the legal adviser of Pertab Chund. It appears that Pertab Chund had been previously some days at Culna with his houts and his followers and attendants in considerable numbers, that he was proceeding to Burdwan, and that he was waiting at Culna, to consult with Mr. Shaw on his arrival, (as he had a perfect right to do) upon the subject of the property to which he laid claim. While Pertab Chund and Mr. Shaw were together in the box of the former, the Durogah comes on board—some joking remarks pass—a perwannah from you is read, the Naze is sent for but refuses to come, and the Durogah voluntarily goes away without any resistance whatever having been offered to him. Pertab Chund then writes a very proper letter under the express advice of Mr. Shaw stating his reasons for coming, declaring that there is no tumultuous assemblage, yet offering to disperse any of his followers who might be pointed out as objectionable. Mr. Shaw has stated in his examination, that he knew of no other persons at all, and it seems that his conduct was perfectly proper, regular and judicious. It further appears, that Mr. Shaw proceeded the next morning to Pragatchee, the house of a friend, and that he was very urgent that the letter should be despatched before his departure. It is proved that this letter was in the possession of the Naze, who did not deliver it to you, but mentioned it, adding that he considered it a mere evasion. You arrived at Culna it seems, on the Tuesday night, and it appears that you set out from Burdwan early in consequence of the letter received from Captain Hanyington. On Wednesday morning the unfortunate Culna affair took place. At noon on that day, Mr. Shaw arrived from Pragatchee, on hearing of the disturbance, and while he was in his palanquin, he was arrested by you on a charge of "sedition." I said at the trial, and I repeat it now, that there is no title of foundation for any such charge; nor can I see how Mr. Shaw could be in the least degree implicated in raising an unlawful assemblage, even if such there had been,—on the contrary, he appears throughout to have given proper and judicious advice. After his arrest, he is detained three days at Culna, when he is sent by an order of your Foujdary Court to Burdwan, where he remains in imprisonment until released by a writ of *habeas corpus* from this Court. Now for all this arrest and imprisonment, there was no justification at all in point of law or fact, and I regret too to say, that your conduct was marked by some degree of unnecessary harshness. You certainly did not act with the caution and forbearance which you ought to have exercised.—The imprisonment of the complaining party was most unwarrantable, and the only circumstance which

influenced us and induces us to abstain from pronouncing a sentence of imprisonment upon you, is our belief, that you were actuated only by an anxious desire to preserve the public peace, and that your mistaken apprehension of the danger to be apprehended from the Culna assembly, and your supposition that Mr. Shaw might be in some way implicated in the supposed disturbance, arose from the letters written by Captain Hanyington, Mr. Alexander and Dr. Cheek. These letters appear to have excited considerable alarm in your mind, but they ought to have led you to institute a regular inquiry, the result of which would have shewn, that the exaggerated statements contained in these letters, were not borne out by fact; that there had been no riot, affray or disturbance whatsoever; and that there was nothing to implicate Mr. Shaw in any offence, even if any had been committed. I hope that this case will be a caution to all armed with similar powers not to use them rashly, but to exercise due discretion before they deprive any person, Native or European, of personal liberty, equally dear to all. For the reasons which I have stated, we forbear to pronounce a sentence of imprisonment; but we cannot allow this case to pass with impunity, and our sentence is that you pay a fine of two thousand rupees to the Queen, and that upon payment of the same you be discharged.

ODOYCHURN MOOKERJEE versus LUCKYNARAIN MUNDLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Prinsep, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for an order, that the Collector of the Twenty-four Pergannahs do pay over the sum of Company's rupees 21,043, now in his hands, to the Sheriff of this Court.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith opposed the motion on behalf of different parties.

The Court said, that they should make an order upon the Collector to pay over to the Sheriff and that he could come in afterwards to oppose its being paid out of the hands of the Sheriff.

BONNERJIE D. BONNERJIE.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep, opposed the petition for an appeal in the Privy Council in this case, which had been filed by a creditor, Rajah Bejoychund Sing, on the ground that the appellant was not sufficiently a party to exercise the right of appeal.

Mr. Clarke was heard on behalf of his client, Rajah Bejoychund Sing.

The Court considered that the party had a right to try the question on appeal, and allowed the petition.

KISTNOOHUNDER GHOSK v. KISTNOOHORUR GHOSK.

Mr. Prinsep moved, that the sum of Rs. 5,000, which was payable out of a sum 60,000 in Court, standing to the credit of the Court, might be paid out, according to the directions contained in the will of Rajah Rajkissen Banadoor, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the shroud of Rajah Kallikissen's grandmother. It appeared that the lady was not actually dead, but she had been taken to the banks of Ganges for the performance of the last ceremonies, and the learned Counsel said there was no doubt that she would die.

Sir E. Ryan said, that this was a very curious application in the present stage of matters, and that it would be considerably more satisfactory to the Court to wait until the lady's decease had actually occurred.

Refused.

The case of *Gopcomahun Deb, v. The East India Company*, which stood for hearing to-morrow (Tuesday) has been postponed until Wednesday, on account of the temporary indisposition of the Advocate-General. The Court also intimated, that for the same reason they

should not take any contested motions to-morrow (this day) in which the learned Advocate was engaged as counsel.—*Hurkaru*, January 15.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1839.

RAJAH GOPAUL INDRONARAIN ROY VERSUS ISWERCUNDEN PAUL CHOWDRI AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

Mr. Prinsep moved to make an order absolute that the sum of Rs. 42,595 in the hands of the Accountant-General, standing to the credit of the above causes, be paid over to Sreemutty Unhoopoorah Dabee, the sole Executrix, under the will of the late Rajah Gopaul Indronarain Roy, to whom probate of the said will had been granted by this Court.

Mr. Clarke shewed cause on behalf of Rajah Goluck Indronarain Roy, the adopted son and heir at law, and Rannee Rajessary Dabee (the younger widow of Rajah Gopaul, and the adopted mother and natural guardian of Rajah Goluck), by whom a libel had been filed on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, for the purpose of calling in and cancelling the probate of the instruments purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Rajah Gopaul, alleged to be a forged document. The learned Counsel urged, that it was quite impossible to grant the present application, until the question relating to the validity of the instrument raised by the libel filed, should be solemnly determined.

Mr. Prinsep apprehended that something more ought to be done than merely to bring in a certificate of the libel being filed. He was given to understand that the libel merely contested the question of adoption, and not the validity of the will. His learned friend ought to have filed a cross-bill, and so tried the question.

Mr. Clarke hoped he was rather too old a practitioner in this Court to file a libel on the Ecclesiastical side for the purpose of contesting a question of adoption. He would now make the same offer, which he had made before, at least a month ago; that, upon the complainant undertaking to amend his supplemental bill, and to make Rajah Goluck Indronarain Roy and Rannee Rajessary parties to the supplemental and revived suit, he, as counsel for these parties, would undertake to enter an appearance for them, and to consent to an issue without going into the Examiner's Office, the costs to abide the event of the cause.

The Court acquiesced in this, and Mr. Prinsep consented accordingly.

Order, discharged upon the above terms.

(The Rannee's securities, under the order of Court, giving her leave to file the libel on the Ecclesiastical side, were James Pattie, Charles Tucker and Ros-Donnelly Mangler, Esquires, the Members of the Sudder Board of Revenue.)—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 18.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21.

(Before Sir E. Ryan and Sir H. W. Seton.)

AMEERUN BEKER AND OTHERS V. SHAICK YFER ALLY.

Mr. Prinsep shewed cause against a rule nisi for making absolute an attachment for non-performance of an award, directing the payment of a sum of money by the defendant. He took several objections:—first that it did not appear from the affidavit that the original award had been shewn to the defendant; secondly, that it did not appear that any demand had been made by the plaintiff, or on their behalf, at the time when the money became payable by the terms of the award; and lastly, that the award directed the plaintiffs also to perform

something on their part, which it did not appear distinctly had been performed by them, and until performance on their own part they could not call on the other side. He cited *Caldwell on Awards*.

Mr. Leith supported the rule and contended, that it was unnecessary to shew that the original award had been formerly served on the defendant, as it distinctly appeared that he had attended before the arbitrator and was aware of its having been made. He also urged, that it was quite unnecessary for the plaintiffs to make any demand of payment of the sums found due, and directed to be paid, by the award; for as time and place were specified, the mere omission to pay after the expiration of the limited period, constituted, *ipso facto*, disobedience of the terms of the award, and made the defendants liable to an attachment. With respect to the third objection, it might have some weight, if performance on the part of the plaintiffs had been made a condition precedent to performance on the part of the defendants; but in the present case these were made substantive and independent matters, and it was unnecessary, therefore, for the plaintiff to shew performance.

The Court were of opinion that there was nothing in any of the objections taken, and the rule was made absolute.

R. A. MACNAGHTEN V. SAMUEL SMITH.

Mr. Clarke moved for judgment, as in case of a non-suit against the plaintiff, for not proceeding to trial.

Rule Absolute.

R. A. MACNAGHTEN V. F. O'BORNE.

Mr. Clarke made a similar motion in this case.

Rule Absolute.

A common law cause, which stood for to-morrow, is postponed on account of the absence of the Advocate-General. The learned Advocate, we regret to say, is extremely indisposed, and intends to proceed this week to the Sandheads for a few days, for the benefit of his health. Sir J. P. Grant and Mr. Leith are also going down the river to-morrow with the *Hardwicke* (not from ill-health however) and will be absent a day or two.—*Hurkaru* January 22.

GUNONARAIN DUTT V. UNHOOPORNAH DOSSEE, AND THE CROSS CAUSE.

Mr. Prinsep (in the absence of his leader, the Advocate-General) appeared alone for the complainant in the original suit, and prayed for a decree by consent. The case had been filed to try the validity of a will, alleged to have revoked a former genuine will, and an issue upon the point had been directed and actually tried.

Mr. Clarke had been counsel on the other side in the trial of the issue, but he was instructed not to make any opposition now.

Sir E. Ryan said, that as there appeared to have been no general advertisement for creditors to come in, the decree should be without prejudice to their claims, if any.

Decree by consent.—*Hurkaru*, January 23.

Admiralty Side.

A. MCPHAIL V. THE BARK OR SHIP CALLED THE ROBOUNG.

Mr. Prinsep moved, on behalf of the promovent, who was a seaman suing for wages, that proclamation might be made by the Cryer in open Court, for all persons in general having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in the abovementioned ship or bark, to

appear and answer, and if no person should appear, that the Court, upon petition, might pronounce them in contempt, and in pain of their contumacy, decree the first default to have incurred. (The learned L. L. D. cited 2 Brown's Admiralty Law, p. 399 for the practice on this point, which appeared altogether a sealed book to most of the Court!)

Proclamation was then thrice made, and upon the non appearance of any proctor on behalf of the impugnant, the Court decreed the first default to have incurred.

[*Mrs.*—This step, (according to the practice at home) is to be repeated four times on four successive Court days, and upon the four defaults being incurred, the proctor of the promovent exhibits a summary petition, called the *articulus ex primo decreto*, reciting the cause of suit, the parties cited having been called and not appearing, and standing in contempt by having incurred four defaults, whereupon the oath of the debt having been made, the proctor of the promovent prays right and justice, and to be put in possession of the ship, the tackle, apparel and furniture. In the Supreme Court, it seems there is this difference, that the summary petition ought to be exhibited in the first instance, as on the plea side the plaint is filed before the writ issues, by reason of the requisite *exemption of jurisdiction*.]

The Court accordingly decreed the first default.

DOM ON THE DEMISE OF FREE KHEVARAIN MOOKERJEE
V. EDWARD HILDER.

This was an *ex parte* ejectment case, which was postponed on account of the non-attendance of witnesses, it having been understood that no causes would be heard to day.

The Chief Justice intimated, that a single Judge would sit tomorrow, Wednesday, (this day) and common motions only be taken—*Ibid*.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

IN THE MATTER OF RUSSEL,

Mr. Clarke moved in this case. The Court had granted last term a rule absolute for a *certiorari* to remove into this Court the conviction and all the proceeding had before Mr. Allen the Magistrate of Pubna, against the applicant, Mr. Russel—for error apparent on the face of the *judicial* records or records of conviction, (see the *Hurkaru* of November 6th.) It appeared that under the *certiorari*, "office-copies" only of the proceedings had been returned out of the Judge's (cutcherry, and of these translations had been made by the interpreter of the Supreme Court. The "originals" had since been returned out of the cutcherry, and the object of this motion was that the translations might be annexed to the originals in order to save the very unnecessary expense of re-translation.

Mr. Smith, the interpreter, mentioned, that he had himself compared the office copies with the originals, and found them to correspond.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the documents could not be allowed to leave the office of the clerk of the crown, but the interpreter might attend therein and the translations could then be dis-annexed from the office-copies, and annexed to the originals.

Motion granted.

MUDDOORODDUN SANDAL V. RADSMONEY DOSEER.

A motion was made in this case on a former day, on behalf of the complainant, to clear his contempt for non-compliance with an order of Court, and released on

account of defective grounds. (See the *Hurkaru* of Wednesday January 16th.)

Mr. Prinsep now renewed his motion, to make absolute the order to clear the contempt, and that the complainant be at liberty to proceed in the reference before the Master. The grounds had been amended, and the necessary certificate obtained from the Master, that the complainant had duly complied with the order requiring him to bring all books, vouchers, &c., into the Master's Office.

Mr. Clarke took an objection that the time limited in the order of reference had expired, and the complainant had omitted to apply to the Court to keep the reference alive.

Mr. Prinsep said, that the time had certainly expired, but the fact was that they had made several unsuccessful attempts to clear their contempt, and until that was done, they could not revive the reference. He apprehended, however, that the Court would now allow the contempt to be cleared at all events, and if necessary a distinct motion would be made to revive.

Mr. Clarke said, there was this difficulty, that the defendant would have no opportunity of doing what they were entitled to do, if dissatisfied with the Master's Report, namely to examine witnesses on interrogatories before the Master.

Sir E. Ryan.—If you consent to the reference standing revived the order of course be drawn up without prejudice to your right to file interrogatories.

Mr. Clarke then said, that he would consent upon condition of the other side paying all costs incurred, including the costs of this opposition. His learned friend was clearly irregular; and this would not of course be constrained into a precedent in practice.

Rule absolute on terms.

IN THE GOODS OF HORNET.

Mr. Prinsep moved for probate of the will of the Testator. The whole instrument was written in the Testator's own handwriting, but the signature was not added, and the attestation clause was incomplete, blanks, being left for the names. The learned counsel observed that in *Cubbold v. Buas* (4 Ves Jun, 200) note the Court of Delegates held such a will good although he admitted that some subsequent authorities, especially *Walker v. Walker* 1 Merivale, 503, held that the presumption of law was against such a testamentary paper.

Sir E. Ryan said, that it was impossible for the Court to hold otherwise than that such a testamentary paper was incomplete in the apprehension of the testator, unless it appeared that he was prevented from finishing it by the act of God, as sudden death or the like.

Probate refused.

A single Judge will sit tomorrow and Saturday, as there are no causes to be taken this week.

Rajah Gopemohun Deb's case will not be taken, until after the common law causes (two or three short ones) standing over. It is understood that the learned Advocate-General will be able to attend upon Monday.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 25

MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

Mr. Clarke shewed cause against an order for a commission directed to three European gentlemen at Burdwan, to take the answer of the defendant, one of the widows of Rajah Luchunder. The original bill had

been filed by the lady against the complainant in the cross cause, who was the collector of her rents, and upon the filing of the cross-bill, the commission to take her answer had been applied for. The ground of objection was that the complainant swore in his belief that it would tend to degrade the family, if the answer were sworn in the manner required by the order, and he suggested that the commission ought to be directed to members of the family.

The *Advocate-General* showed cause. This was the most curious objection within his experience. The objection to the mode of taking the answer, was not the party to be degraded thereby (if degradation there were), but the person who would incur the risk of the answer being taken in an improper manner, but the complainant himself, the very party who required the answer and who alone was to benefit by its being taken at all!

Sir E. Ryan.—You do not object to the commission. I suppose!

The *Advocate-General*.—Object to it, my Lord! why it is our own application, and it is the other party who object the mode upon this officious suggestion. It will be within the recollection of the Court, that the oath of a Hindoo lady of much higher rank has been taken in a similar manner. I allude to the Grandmother of the present claimant of the throne of Oude, who was sworn to a writ of *habeas corpus* before a European commissioner, under an order of this Court.

Sir E. Ryan.—You are clearly entitled to the order. The complainant of course is entitled to come in and join in the commission.

Order absolute.

Mr Clarke (with whom was Mr. Sandes) moved to set aside an order, that an attachment do issue for want of an answer to the amended bill, and also to discharge the order to amend for irregularity. Exceptions had been filed to the answer, which exceptions had been overruled, and the complainant had obtained an order to amend the bill, but there had been no fresh subpoena to answer, and there was no direction contained in the order to answer the amendments. Now how was the defendant to take notice that a further answer was required at all, for there might be an amendment of the bill without any necessity for a further answer? The learned counsel admitted, that according to the 8th Equity rule there was no fresh subpoena to answer required, but he said it was clear there was an irregularity in moving an attachment for disobedience to the order of the court, when there was no direction in the order which the defendant could have disobeyed!

The Court stopped Mr. Clarke on his point and called on the other side.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Prinsep contra contended, that it was invariably the practice in this court to answer an amended bill without either fresh subpoena or order, other than the mere order (as in this case) that complainant have leave to amend his bill.

Sir E. Ryan.—When exceptions to the answer are allowed, is it not the usual order that the defendant do answer the amendments and exceptions together? It is impossible that you can get an attachment without shewing that the defendant has disobeyed some order of the court.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Prinsep. The original subpoena to appear and answer must be taken to extend to the amended bill by implication, and it is this that the defendant has disobeyed.

Sir E. Ryan.—That has been obeyed by putting in a full answer to the original bill, the exceptions to which

answer were overruled. This attachment must clearly be set aside, with costs, for irregularity. We think the order to amend should stand, however, and that the complainant should have leave to add the order to answer the amended bill.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes then further urged, that the order itself was irregular under the 8th Equity rule, inasmuch as it ought to have expressed that the order to amend should become void, unless the complainant should amend her bill in three weeks, and also on the ground that the amended bill had been freshly engrossed, and where the amendment required a re-engrossment, the order ought to contain an undertaking on the part of the complainant to pay the costs incurred.

The Court, after some deliberation, held the order regular, on the ground that the 8th Equity rule had been substantially complied with, for although the order did not mention it, the complainant had in fact amended his bill within the three weeks; and with respect to the undertaking to pay the costs incurred, the only costs would be the costs of the re-engrossed bill, which had actually been delivered and accepted gratis (*See Cox v. Chapman* 6 Maddock's Reports p 314).

Order absolute to set aside the attachment.

IREMUTTY COMULMONY DORSEY v. SRIEMUTTY SESCOONDERY DORSEY.

Mr. Clarke moved that the petition of appeal in this case be allowed. An issue had been directed from the equity side, and the Court had found a verdict for the defendant at law. Now the plaintiff could not appeal against the finding of the issue, and the course adopted, therefore, for the purpose of bringing the evidence in the issue before the Privy Council at home, had been to move for an order on the Equity side for a new trial, and upon the order refusing such new trial, to move the appeal. (*See Clarke's Rules and Orders* 172 n.)

Sir E. Ryan intimated an opinion, that the appellant could not move for the order of appeal under the Charter until the decree. The whole of the proceedings would then be brought before the Court at home.

Mr. Clarke apprehended that the proper mode was to apply for the order of appeal on the refusal of the motion to grant a new trial. The party was at liberty to appeal under the Charter against any interlocutory order of the Court.

Sir J. P. Grant suggested, that the issue was directed from the Equity side merely to satisfy the conscience of the Court, and the Court only found upon the verdict that they remained nothing further to satisfy their own consciences upon the point referred.

Mr. Clarke urged that there was this difficulty, that if he waited for the decree, it might be more than six months, from the trial of the issue, and he would then be precluded from questioning the verdict at law.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that six months was certainly a limited time if he appealed against the order alone, but if the appeal were against a final order or decree, it would of course open up all the former proceedings, whatever length of time might have elapsed.

Mr. Clarke said he would mention the matter again, and make a formal application for notice, but he believed there was no opposition.

Mr. Leith rose and said, that he believed there certainly would be opposition. The Attorney for the defendant at law was suffering from temporary indisposition, and he understood that this had been mentioned to the other side, and that a request had been made to postpone the matter until Thursday.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the application had better be renewed on some future day.

Stood over.

Common law causes stand for to-morrow and Tuesday, and a demurrer is also down for hearing. On Thursday there are contested Equity motions coming on, Gopeemohun Deb's case is, therefore, definitively fixed for Monday next, the first day of the Sittings.—*Hur.*, January 29.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

NARAIN SINGH V. NAWAB RUMUN UDDOWLA.

Mr. Lieth opened the pleadings.

Mr. Clarke stated the case.

This was an action on the common *assumpsit* counts for the sum of Co. Rs. 2,369, the price and value of certain goods and chattels, consisting of a horse, double and single-barrelled guns, jewellery and miscellaneous property sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, the Nawab of Moorshedabad. The learned counsel stated, that not only would the sale be proved, but the defendant would be shown to have been present at a settlement of accounts and to have admitted the sums due.

The sale and delivery of the goods were proved, and a written account stated, was proposed to be read, signed by a gomastah on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Prinsep, (who was alone for the defence) objected to this being put in as evidence to bind his client, on the ground that it contained a promise to pay, and there was very loose evidence indeed of authority.

Sir E. Ryan, did not see why the plaintiff wished to put in this written acknowledgment, for it appeared to the Court, that the case was quite sufficiently made out.

Mr. Clarke, urged that it was receivable in evidence, but he had no wish to press it unless (as he anticipated) his learned friend had some case behind.

Mr. Prinsep declared, that he had no case whatever either before or behind!

Verdict for the plaintiff for Co.'s Rs. 2,369.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF LUCKERNARAIN MOOKERJEE V. EDWARD HILDER.

This was an action of Ejectment for the recovery of certain premises situated in the Leil Bazar Road in the town of Calcutta. The case came on *ex parte* against the casual ejector. The title of the lessor of the plaintiff was derived under a sale by the Sheriff by virtue of a writ of execution, and *vendition exponas*.

The writ of *feri facias* in *Lucksunaruin Mookerjee* and another v. *Issur Chunder Mookhopadhyay* was put in, and the *vendition exponas*, with the levy indorsed and the Sheriff's return thereto.

The Court gave a verdict for the premises sought to be recovered.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith appeared on behalf of the lessor of the plaintiff.

Verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

GUNGAPERSAD GOSAIN V. RICHARD HOWE COCKERELL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep stated the case. This was an action of *assumpsit* against Messrs. Cockerell and Co., on a special agreement to return with interest on a certain

day (November 1st 1839) certain Company's paper (described as thirty four promissory notes) of the amount of Rs. Rs. 94,200, deposited by the plaintiff with the defendants. The plaintiff had taken an acknowledgment and undertaking to return the deposited paper, signed on behalf of Messrs. Cockerell by Mr. William Martin, one of the partners of the house. The defendant had pleaded the general issue, and the learned counsel said he was quite ignorant what defence was intended to be set up under this plea.

Mr. Beckwith was called to prove the signature of the partner, Mr. W. Martin.

The *Advocate-General* (with whom was Mr. Leith) for the defendants, admitted that he had no defence on this side of the Court. (The undertaking to return the paper was unconditional, and it did not appear, therefore, under what circumstances it was deposited.)

Verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. Rs. 95,400.—*Hur.* karu 30.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1839.

DOE B. BUDDINAUTH GHOSAL V. J. A. DEVERELL.

Mr. Clarke moved to postpone the trial of this ejectment on the ground of the absence of a material witness and consented, if the rule were granted, that the lessor of the plaintiff might shew cause tomorrow.

Rule granted.

KISTNO CHUNDER GHOSE, V. KISTNOSHOKUR GHOSE.

Mr. Prinsep renewed his motion that the sum payable out of the fund standing in Court to the credit of the above cause, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the shroud of Rajah Kalikissen's grandmother, might be paid out of Court, according to the directions in Rajah Kalikissen's Will. This motion was refused on the former occasion, as it appeared that the lady was then not dead, although taken to the banks of the Ganges and momentarily expected to die. (See the *Hurkaru* of January 16th.) The learned Counsel stated that the lady was now actually dead, and he had an affidavit to that effect.

Order granted.

SURROOFCHUNDER GHOSE AND OTHERS V. RAMNARAIN DOSS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Prinsep opened the pleadings. The plaint was in ejectment.

The *Advocate-General* stated the case. The action was brought to recover certain premises, the joint property of a Hindoo family, which had been mortgaged by certain members of the family as a security for money lent, under a Bengallee instrument of mortgage, and assigned to the lessors of the plaintiff by bills of sale from the Sheriff. The learned Counsel stated, that it would appear in evidence, that the money had been advanced for the purpose of the joint family, and although all of the representatives of the family had not joined in the conveyance, he apprehended that it would be quite sufficient to bind all, if it were shown that the money had been received by the managing members for the use and behoof of all, and that the property had been assigned by them in the name of all. The learned counsel went into a detail of the pedigree, but it appeared that upon this part of the case there was no dispute on the other side. The ancestor was one Bhejoyram Doss, who died several years ago, leaving three sons, two of whom were now represented by certain of the defendants respectively, but with respect to the share of the third of whom no defence had been taken in the action. Three person

had joined in the conveyance of the property.—Dunpo money Dosses, a widow, entitled to a life-interest in one-third, Rajchunder, entitled to one-sixth, and Nabikisto entitled to one-ninth absolutely. The learned counsel contended that these parties had executed the conveyances on behalf of the whole family, and that they had thus assigned not only their own shares, but the entire family estate.

The bills of sale were then put in, and witnesses were called to prove that the loan was for family purposes.

Mr. Leith appeared on behalf of the defendants. The defence that was set up was that the act of some only of the members of the family could not bind the whole estate. It appeared, moreover, from the terms of the bills of sale themselves, that the three members *only* professed to convey their own shares. The learned Counsel was further instructed, that with respect to five outfalls of the land, the property would be shown to have been separately held by Bissonauth Dass, a grandson of the *propositus*, and one of the defendants in the action.

One witness was called, but he failed to prove the separate property.

Sir E. Ryan. There must be judgment for the lessors of the plaintiff for the shares of the three members of the family who joined in the assignment. The question of Hindoo law does not arise whether the act of the managing member can bind the whole estate, for, even if the money lent had been distinctly shown to have been applied for the benefit of the joint family, we find, on looking into these bills of sale, (which are your own title-deeds, Mr. Advocate, and by which you must be bound), that the assignment *only* purported to extend to the shares of the three members who joined in the conveyance. Their shares amount to eleven-eighteenth parts of the whole.

Verdict for the lessors of the plaintiff for eleven eighteenths.—Hukuru, January 31.

BOMBAY SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Saturday, 15th December, 1838 10 A. M.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM M'CALLUM, THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, FOR LIBEL.

This Prosecution was instituted by Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, late superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Upon the 7th day of September last, the Judges made absolute a rule previously obtained by Mr. Howard, for leave to file a criminal information against the Defendant, and this day being appointed for the trial, the clerk of the crown proceeded to call the Special Jurors who had been summoned for the purpose; upon which Mr. Campbell, the Defendant's counsel, rose and stated, that he had several objections to urge against the Special Jury—some conversation took place between the Judge Sir John Awdry and counsel; and the former decided that he could not at that stage of the proceedings entertain Mr. Campbell's objection. Mr. Campbell then stated, that as he was prevented taking the objections in the form he was intended, he was compelled to adopt the only course now open to him, which was to move to postpone the trial upon the ground of an affidavit of the defendant. Sir John Awdry intimated his opinion, that except by consent, he could not now hear such a motion; upon that Mr. Howard, counsel for the prosecution observed, that there was no wish on the part of the prosecution to deprive the defendant of any fair advantage; and that he should not object to the

affidavit being read. The affidavit was then put in and read. It was of considerable length—its chief object and effect appeared to be to verify certain amended exhibits—one of them a letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* shortly after the publication of one of the libels complained of in the *Gazette* newspaper, of July last, under the signature of "Censor", and subscribed by several of the principal residents of Bombay, expressing their disapproval of that publication. The affidavit stated these gentlemen to be on the grand jury list, also that the whole of the special jurors summoned were on that list, [although it did not appear that any of them had signed the letter.] It stated also that about the same time a meeting of the friends of Sir Charles Malcolm was held by several gentlemen, also upon the Grand Jury list, for the purpose of testifying their esteem for that officer upon his leaving the presidency; and that a subscription for a piece of plate had been raised in consequence. The other exhibits were certain printed letters, signed "Free Press", which the defendant swore he believed to have been written by one of the subscribers to the letter of disapproval, and which had been extensively circulated, being left in the night time at the dwellings of the principal inhabitants of Bombay and the suburbs. These letters appeared to be replies to several correspondents of the *Gazette* newspaper who had answered a letter of "Free Press" published in that Paper, in answer to and commenting on the letter of "Censor." They (the letter of Free Press) appeared to have been written under circumstances of irritation caused by the refusal of the *Gazette* to publish a communication of the writer, and were in substance an appeal to the community against "Censor," the Editor, and the correspondents who had attacked Free Press.

A certificate of the sheriff was read, that no special Jury list was kept in his office.

Mr. Campbell contended that the court had no power to grant a special Jury; and was proceeding to support his argument, when he was interrupted by Sir John Awdry, who said that at that stage of the proceedings, he could not hear that question argued that the defendant might have moved to rescind the order for a special Jury, but he (Sir John Awdry) well knew it had been the constant practice at Calcutta to grant special juries; and that it had also been done in the Recorder's Court here. Moreover, that Sir Edward West, who was a great master of Practice, had, when the act for allowance of native Jurors first came into operation, recognized the power of the Court to grant a special Jury—that with reference to this particular case it was a very proper course; indeed he did not think an instance could be found of a criminal information being tried before a common jury. Mr. Campbell then urged the probable bias occasioned by the circumstances detailed in the affidavit, as a reason for postponing the trial to give an opportunity of bringing his objections to the special Jury regularly to the notice of the court. This was not a special but a Grand Jury, and it was well known that the public expressions of opinion referred to in the affidavit, were intended to express collectively the sense of that portion of the community, from which the Grand Jurors, and this Jury, were selected. They could not, therefore, be considered impartial: and the question for the court was whether a possible bias could exist. There was no reason why this should not be tried by those who were the ordinary tribunal, and against whom there could be no possible imputation, who were not in the least likely to have been influenced by the publications mentioned in the affidavit.

The learned Gentleman, quoted some authorities; and in particular relied upon the judgment of Lord Kenyon in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph and other cases reported in the state trials. Mr. Howard, on behalf of the prosecution, made some general remarks upon the observations of the counsel for the defendant, and

relied upon the case of *Rex v. Elmonds and Barnwell and Alderson*, in proof that his learned friend had not accurately stated the law. It was in that case distinctly laid down by the late Lord Tenterden, that the strongest expression of mere opinion uninfluenced by malice or ill-will, did not effect the competency of a juror. Against this the loose obiter dicta of Lord Kenyon, reported in the state trials, could have no weight.

After hearing Mr. Campbell in reply, who expressed in very emphatic terms his earnest hope, that in this case no bias existed elsewhere than in the jury; as the most honorable minds were often—and that, when they themselves least suspected,—the most prejudiced and influenced by unintentional bias, Sir John Awdry said he thought that the motive for the postponement was not sufficiently supported. It was brought forward at the latest possible period, and without any notice to the party prosecuting. Had it been in the power of the court to change the venue, it might, perhaps, be advisable, to take that course in order to avoid the possible imputation of bias. But if the phrase, possibility of 'bias', were to be construed as contended for by the counsel for the defence; all he (Sir John Awdry) could say, was that, in this country, public crimes not merely political, to which the argument more strongly applied, must remain unpunished. Here the matters, which he supposed to have created the bias, occurred *anti litera motum*, and could not have been with reference to any trial. It was said, that the grand and special jurors only could be biased; but this was not to be inferred. With respect to the letter of disapproval, it would rather appear to have been the exclusive act of the subscribers to that letter, and even had it been shewn that the conduct of the defendant had been such as to have excited general indignation, that was no ground for such a motion as this, which, if granted, would impose a hardship on the prosecutor. His Lordship distinguished the cases cited by Mr. Campbell from the present. The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded calling the Jurors. Upon the name of ——— being called, Mr. Campbell intimated that Europeans would be preferred. The learned Judge directed that the Europeans should first be called. He wished it to be clearly understood, that he intended no reflection upon the native jurors, but a case of libel required a peculiar acquaintance with the language and manners of the parties in such a case; therefore, there was some reason for giving the preference to Europeans, if there happened to be a sufficient number summoned. Upon the 3d Juror, Mr. Boutehier, coming to the book to be sworn, Mr. Campbell said he had some questions to put to that gentleman. Some conversation then ensued between Sir John Awdry and the counsel on both sides. The Judge decided that the case, already quoted of *Rex v. Elmonds*, was conclusive against the course attempted by Mr. Campbell.

The following were the Jury sworn.

Richd. F. Barra, Esq.	J. J. Falconer, Esq.
Alex. Bell, "	T. W. Henderson, "
F. Boutehier, "	G. S. King, "
W. Baxter, "	S. D. Murray, "
H. F. Gaden, "	H. F. Owen, "
A. Ferquharson, "	A. B. Orlebar, "

Mr. Montriou then opened the information, which consisted of four counts.

The first Count charged, after some explanatory allegations, that William McCullam; late of Bombay aforesaid, gentleman, well knowing the premises, and unlawfully and maliciously devising and intending to traduce, vilify and defame the said Sir Charles Malcolm, in respect of his conduct during the time of the said, Sir Charles Malcolm, holding and exercising in his said office of Superintendent at aforesaid, and to traduce

vilify and defame the said Sir Charles Malcolm, an Officer in her Majesty's Navy, and to bring him, the said Sir Charles Malcolm into public discredit, hatred and contempt, and to cause it to be generally believed that the said Sir Charles Malcolm exercised his said Office of Superintendent in an oppressive, unjust, unbecoming and improper manner, did, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, at Bombay aforesaid, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously print and publish a certain false and scandalous libel, of and concerning the said Sir Charles Malcolm, and of and concerning the conduct of the said Sir Charles Malcolm, during the period of his holding, and in his said office of Superintendent, one period of which said libels is in the form of a letter addressed to the Editor of a certain newspaper, called the *Bombay Gazette*. And after setting that out, the information proceeded, and another portion of which libel is in the form of a letter composed and written by an officer of Navy, signing and calling himself 'Censor', and which is headed and addressed to an Ex-commander, the said Sir Charles Malcolm, and contains, &c.

Mr. Montriou read the whole of the libel out in each of the counts—the 2nd and 3rd counts charged the defendant with the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper, the letter of censor, and the 4th count set out part of one additional article subsequently published in that paper in answer to a correspondent.

According to the tenor following, to wit, with regard to the individual (meaning the said Sir Charles Malcolm) in whose behalf X. Y. (meaning the author or writer of the said letter signed X. Y.) stands up a champion, let our correspondent (meaning the author or writer of the said letter signed X. Y.) beware of urging the contest to an extremity, we (meaning the said William McCullam) shall be able to answer him (meaning the author or writer of the said letter signed X. Y.) even should he (again meaning the said author or writer) refer to matters of much graver import than those mentioned in the letter (meaning the said publication mentioned and complained of in the said 2nd count of this information, to the great scandal, &c., &c.).

George FREDERICK BONN, called and examined by Mr. Montriou, I am clerk to the Superintendent of the India Navy. I was so in July last. I know McCullam the defendant in this information. I believe he is an assistant in Pollexton, Milne and Co.'s Office, and Editor of the *Gazette*. I have always heard him called so, (some printed slips or proofs being shewn). I have seen these before. I saw them in the middle of July last. They were given to me by Mr. McCullam. I think in Pollexton, Milne and Co.'s Office, but I do not exactly recollect where. I asked him for them. I told him I wanted to shew them to Mr. Roberts. He did not make any objections, but told me to keep them close, and cautioned me against Sir Charles Malcolm's seeing them, because mischief might ensue, as he did not intend to publish the letter. I do not recollect any thing more that passed. I gave it to Mr. Roberts and requested he would not let Sir Charles see it. I received it from him again in 3 or 4 days. He afterwards asked me for it a second time. I gave it to him, but without making any remarks. I next found it in Sir Charles Malcolm's possession. Sir Charles shewed it to me at his house, when I went there about 10 days after I had given it to Mr. Roberts. Sir Charles Malcolm exercised the office of Superintendent of the Indian Navy up to the — I have been in the office since December last. From the 2nd July, Captain Oliver exercised the office of Superintendent. I believe the address on this paper to an Ex Com and lower down, to the R. A. E. S. to refer to Sir Charles Malcolm. The defendant gave me the proofs about the 15th, 16th, or 17th July I am not sure on which day, but am sure it was he that gave me them. I think I recollect

defendant's hand writing. I have seen it several times. I have been in correspondence with him. I have received notes from him. (A receipt from the Defendant as Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* shown.) This is his writing.

Cross examined by Mrs. Campbell. I was clerk to Sir Charles Malcolm for a month; the month of June. I knew Mr. McCallum for about 3 months and I was intimate with him during that period. I dined with him several times. I have also gone up to his office during the day, and taken a glass of beer often. I did not send for this paper by any body's direction, no body told me to send for it. Mr. Roberts told me it was printed, and it was the general talk in the office—Mr. Roberts told me there were several of them about and asked if I had one, as I was intimate with Mr. McCallum. I said I had not but would write to him for one. I wrote but received no answer. I did not understand Mr. Roberts as ordering me to do so. I dined with defendant, and asked him then. I do not know whether he knew that Mr. Roberts is Sir Charles Malcolm's son-in-law, but I suppose he did as it is very well known. When I asked him for it I did not get it, because he was at his house, and the paper was at his office. I do not know that any one heard me ask for it. I took him aside. I do not recollect all the trivial circumstances. I next saw him a few (2 or 5) days after, I think at Pollexfen and Co.'s office. I am not aware that any one was present when I received the papers. I called on him for them. I do not think that I had any conversation with Mr. Roberts further than saying I had written for the papers and received no answer—nothing further. I cannot recollect the exact words spoken when I received the paper, only the purport of them. I told Mr. McCallum, that Mr. Roberts wanted to see it, I am positive I told him so. He told me to keep it close. I believed he signified his assent to my shewing it to Mr. Roberts. I did not state this in my affidavit. I do not know why. I did not draw up the affidavit. I suppose Mr. Patch did. I did not tell him what to put in it. I only swore to the contents of the affidavit. I do swear distinctly that I told him I should shew it to Mr. Roberts. I did not return the paper to Mr. McCallum. I did not think it requisite to give it back. He said he did not intend to publish it. Mr. Roberts gave it to Sir Charles Malcolm. When I gave it to him the second time—I did not give him any caution. I mentioned my having given it to Mr. Roberts several times after to Mr. McCallum Re-examined. I once also wrote so to him. I received an answer—here it is (produces it). It is read by the clerk of the crown and is a letter from defendant to witness, dated 12th August 1838, making application for the proof paper under legal advice, and remunerating with witness for having given it to Mr. Roberts.

Dhoonnoo Wiswanath, called and examined by Mr. Howard. I am clerk in Mr. Patch's office. I have seen these papers (Nos. of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th & 23rd July last). I saw them when I purchased them at the *Gazette* Office. I purchased them all. Letter shewn to witness. (This is a copy of a letter from Mr. Patch to Mr. McCallum. I delivered it to him. It was served on defendant on the 15th of August. Defendant received it, read it and said "very well." This (another) is copy of one sent on the 17th. I took it also, defendant was sitting with Mr. Sutherland, he received it, opened the wafer and read it, but said it was not his name. He also said Mr. McCallum is gone to Poonah, gave me the letter back and desired me to take it away. I told them Mr. M. was sitting there. I took the letter back and related the circumstances to Mr. Patch, he desired me to return to the place. I did so and gave the letter to Mr. McCallum.

John Willington Young, called and examined by Mr. Montrieu. I am a Lieutenant in the Indian Navy. I was Lieutenant on board of the Steamer

Semiramis in July last. (Papers shown to witness.) I saw a paper similar to this between the 15th and 25th July last. I only read part of it, not word for word. I also read part of a letter signed "Cannon" in the *Gazette*—I mean that I saw papers similar to these proof slips. I left Bombay on the 15th. It was during the voyage that I saw them. It was read publicly on board the vessel. The *Semiramis* came back to Bombay on the 26th. This is not the same paper as I saw. That was brought on deck by Mr. Adam, who was a passenger on board and it belonged to him.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* and the *London Gazette* were then put in; the first to prove the recognition of Sir Charles Malcolm's rank by this Government—his holding office 10 years, and published at the time of his retirement with the thanks of the Government—the second proved a late increase of the rank of Sir Charles Malcolm, viz. to Rear Admiral of the white, as stated in the information.

Mr. Campbell made an energetic appeal to the Jury on behalf of the Defendant. The question of malice was not, as had been argued by his learned friend, an inference of Law. That had long ago been settled by Mr. Fox's act. The whole question was for the Jury; and the material point for them to consider was, had Mr. McCallum acted maliciously? It was immaterial what had been actually done if the defendant had not in fact been actuated by a malicious motive. Did it not then appear, that the Editor intended the publication in the *Gazette* to be, and believed that it was, a fair, an honest, though indeed a severe, a most severe, criticism upon the public acts of a public officer? Had he not shown an anxiety to render it fit for the eye of the public.

With respect to the printed slips, how improbable was the story told by Mr. Bone. And let it be borne in mind, that this person was a personal and intimate friend of the man whom he betrayed. At the very time that he was enjoying the hospitality of his friend, did he contemplate and devise the proof now adduced. Is it probable that Mr. McCallum, who was so anxious to keep the proof sheet, which was a mere printed memorandum for his own use, from the eye of Sir Charles Malcolm,—that copy which it is admitted was never intended to find its way into the newspaper—is it probable that he should have given it to Bone, with the intention or knowledge of its being exhibited to the son-in-law of Sir Charles Malcolm? The learned counsel cited some authorities in proof of the discretion of the jury, in finding the motive of the publisher of a libel, and amongst the rest the case of *R. Reeves* from the state trials. No witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. Howard in reply, merely observed, that he had been misunderstood. He had stated that the intent might be drawn, as an inference of fact, not of law, from the nature and composition of the libels themselves; but he had also drawn the attention of the jury to intrinsic facts which afforded independent evidence of malice.

Sir John Awdry then charged the jury. The question of guilt upon a trial for libel, was as upon trial for murder, a question of intention; but it was necessary to beware lest it should become, as it was very apt to do, a question of words rather than of things. The act done is in a certain sense not proof of the intent; but in a certain sense also, it is evidence of intent. The intention is an inference to be drawn from the whole act done, and the circumstance connected with it.

In *Reeve's* case, which has been cited to you, the defendant had (I speak from memory) merely published an over-loyal pamphlet. The verdict was a political verdict; The jury examined the whole work; and upon comparing the part charged as libellous, with the remainder,

considered that, upon the whole, it was not written by an enemy to the constitution. If a man of sound mind does what has an obvious tendency to insult and injure another's character, without sufficient legal excuse, he must be taken to be malicious. If you believe that the person who wrote the matter laid as libellous, with an honest intent and believing it to have been a fair and honest criticism, although a severe and unjust one; so far the publication was without malice. But here are many other attendant circumstances (the judge recapitulated part of the evidence commented on by Mr. Howard). It is for you to consider what is a fair criticism—what is insulting—what is defamatory—what publication does tend to produce a breach of the peace by an English gentleman, or by others on his behalf. It is said that the proceeding by information is oppressive. That is not correct.

A criminal information is a peculiar mode of proceeding, the chief object of which is to give the defendant an opportunity which otherwise he could not have, of shewing the truth of his aspersions if he can—it is the most complete mode that a prosecutor can adopt to clear his character.

If from the libel itself you infer, that any man in his senses who published it must have known that an obvious tendency was to traduce, vilify, and defame Sir Charles Malcolm as a naval officer, and a member of society, in the inner lam in this information, you must believe that the publisher intended that effect to be produced. The question is for you; it is for you to consider also whether this defendant could have had any sufficient excuse for his act. If I were to fire a pistol into that crowd; could I excuse myself from intending the consequence of so rash an act, by the declaration or proof that I intended merely to shew my skill by striking the turban of a person standing there? The natural effect of my act was dangerous and fatal.

This I must say. If a man who undertakes the serious duty of editing a newspaper, deliberately encourages or allows the insertion of abusive articles in his paper, he obviously intends to lend his paper for purposes of defamation and abuse.

That cannot be a fair comment on a man's public conduct, which does not give him an opportunity of answering it. Was it not the direct and immediate purpose of this writer or publisher to accuse Sir Charles Malcolm of misconduct, in such language and in such manner that he should be incapable of answering and refuting the calumny, if calumny it was?

With respect to the printed slips which were privately circulated, nothing could justify their being so carelessly printed or dealt with as to get abroad. If you were to do, what I see no ground whatever for your doing, I mean, discredit Mr. Bone, and believe that the defendant when he gave the paper to that gentleman, was not aware that it would be given to Mr. Roberts, even then the giving it to him at all, was a publication, and, as far as I can see, without excuse. If the intentions of the defendant were what he asks you to believe, would he have let the paper get out of his hands, so that it might be circulated at all? Then there are the notices in the Gazette, shewing the careful revision—the deliberation. Gentleman, the entire question is for you. The Judge may give his opinion, but I do not think it necessary in this case to do so.

The Jury retired for about ten minutes, and were permitted to take the information with them. Upon their return, they delivered the following verdict:

GUILTY UPON ALL THE COUNTS.

Judgement postponed until Tuesday the 18th instant. The defendant was left at a large, without bail, by consent of the counsel for the prosecution. On Tuesday last, at 10 A. M., Mr. McCallum appeared in court to hear judgment. He handed in an affidavit which was read by the clerk of the crown, and stated that the defendant

was sole assistant in the firm of Pollexfen, Milnes & Co., the members of which were now absent from the presidency; and that if he were incarcerated, it would be very injurious to the interests of his employers. Upon being asked if he had any cause to assign why the judgment and sentence of the court should not be passed upon him, the defendant answered, that he had no cause to state.

Sir John Awdry then delivered the judgment of the court in the following words.

I am sorry that your employers should suffer; but while their interests might have been a further reason for abstaining from a breach of the law, there can be no ground for not visiting the breach with punishment.

This is a case of no common atrocity. You have with the utmost deliberation, published against a Flag Officer, on his retirement, with the thanks of the Government, from the command of the Indian Navy, such aspersions as you must if you have any understanding of the English language, and of the first principles of Honour, have known, could not be credited without his total ruin in point of character. Yet you have declared upon oath, that you had no malice towards him. Your Attorney ought to have told you that the determination to do mischief is just as much malice, whether hatred to the individual is the ultimate motive or whether you seek his ruin for some other purpose. The hired assassin is never regarded as less guilty than his employer, and he whose angry passions may have blinded his judgment, is not so degraded a character as he who for lucre lends himself to the destruction of those against whom he has no quarrel.

You make the wretched excuse that the principle libel was written by others. It may be so; but it was secretly circulated in all its original scurrility by yourselves, though behind the back of the person attacked; and if that had not been the object, care would have been taken that what was printed in the slips should not have got abroad. But the repeated announcement, the parade of revision, which had not impaired its severity; the black attempt to gain credit without the possibility of contradiction, by offering to disclose instances of guilt confidentially; the assumption that this foul abuse spoke the sentiments of the India Navy; coupled with the refusal to admit the word of Captain Brucke to the contrary, as to certain individuals; and the concluding threat to publish graver calumnies, were all your own. I have said calumnies; and they might well be called such, on a mere inspection of the libels. In the extreme care to avoid every thing capable of definite contradiction, is a proof of wilful falsehood; but there is this further proof, that the truth might have been shown in answer to the criminal information; it was not even attempted, and yet you had not the honesty to make any amends for this undisputed falsehood.

As to the work itself, the long and laboured malignity of so many columns of the foulest abuse, without one tangible charge it would look more like the monomania of a person who had lost his reason in brooding over imaginary grievance; but insanity has no accomplices, and if this were true of the writer, what must be the publisher, who laboured to remove what the considered objections, without removing any of the venom.

Such are some of the characters of the publication, as regards the prosecutor only; but in a public point of view it is not less atrocious. If so shameless an outrage on military subordination were tolerated, the protection of the Queen's dominions would become impossible. If the service, which you have insulted, by imputing to it such an execrable spirit, were believed to be tainted with it, that service would certainly not be permitted to continue in existence. To have published under any circumstances, without their names, an invective which

they durst not publish with them, would be incompatible with discipline and with their character of officers and gentlemen. What then would be this long tissue of imputations, of every thing degrading to an officer a gentleman and a man, with so cowardly a circumspection, not to let a single sentence be such as the injured party could bring to the proof?

I have been cautioned, in very decorous language, by a gentleman who I am sure must have acutely felt the pain of being compelled, by his professional duty, to advocate such a case to beware lest I might not myself be indifferent. It is necessary to beware of law, or he who thinks he stands may fall. But though the prosecutor is a friend, and the defendant a stranger to me, I am sure that had the parties been reversed, my sense of the fact would have been the same; except, indeed, as embittered by regret at my good opinion having been so misplaced. Between the parties, therefore, I am indifferent; but if an indifference to right and wrong, or indifference to the deep guilt of deliberately traducing personal character, public and private, and labouring to excite military insubordination, be expected of me, such an indifference I neither can feel nor will affect.

It is your case that you are the instrument of others. Your sentence ought, therefore, to comprehend something from which they cannot indemnify you. Something which, unless they complete their baseness by deserting you in the difficulties in which your joint guilt has involved you, may give them, as well as yourself, a motive to restrain you, from such crimes in future.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the common goal for the period of three months; that you pay a fine to the Queen of rupees 1000—and find security, yourself in rupees 20,000, and two sureties, in rupees 10,000 each, to keep the peace towards all the Queen's subjects for a year.

The liability of the sureties has been fixed at this, as the lowest appealable amount, in order that if any question should ever arise upon it, the judgment may not be liable to observation, as tainted with local prejudice.

Further imprisonment until the fine be paid and sureties given.

We are obliged, for want of space, to postpone the speeches of Counsel to our next.—*Bombay Times*, Dec 22.

INSOLVENT COURT.

JANUARY 5, 1838.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, and Sir H. W. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF G. A. W. HIGGINSON, AN
INSOLVENT.

Higginson, who was not opposed nor in custody, was declared entitled to the benefit of the act after the usual oath.

IN THE MATTER OF SHAIK GHOWSEY.

This insolvent, who was in jail, was discharged after the usual oath. No opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN BROWN.

The like as in the first matter.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

The Chief Clerk reported that an additional schedule had been filed in this matter, as directed on the last hearing. Mr. Leith applied to oppose the insolvent on behalf of some creditors to the estate of one Fowles deceased. Mr. Clarke opposed the insolvent on behalf of Messrs. Bruce Shand and Co.

Mr. Leith stated to the Court, that by the schedules, large sums of money appeared to have been paid, which had not been verified, and the payments were unnecessary.

The Court remarked, that different houses were alleged to have been purchased out of these sums, and a portion of it, lost with McKintosh and Co. Mr. Leith pointed out, that the two Schedules contained contradictory accounts as to these sums, the larger portion whereof is alleged in the one, to have been lost with McKintosh and Co. and in the other, to have been appropriated in the purchase of landed estates; and the Court concurred, that one of the two must be an untrue statement. Mr. Leith suggested to the Court, that however otherwise the Court might deal with the insolvent, in regard to his applying for the benefit of the act, or otherwise for any criminality, that

the insolvent should be excluded from the benefit of the act as to the trust funds of the estate of Fowles, and pointed out also two inconsistencies as to the settlement made on the marriage of the insolvent, whereby no more than 3 or 4,000 rupees had been secured to Mrs. Jacobs, and the insolvent borrowed money from the late firm of Alexander and Co to build a house on a spot of ground purchased with the 3 or 400 rupees of the marriage settlement, which property, was even at present valued at 16,000 rupees, 4000 out of which, at the most, could be the portion of the marriage settlement, that being the sum originally and in fact secured by that Deed; and Alexander and Co.'s advances to the insolvent would form a part of his general estate, Alexander and Co. being of course his creditors to the extent of the advances. The Court observed to Mr. Leith, that the wife's fortune seemed to have been in the hand of Alexander and Co., and Mr. Strettell on the part of the insolvent added, that Alexander and Co. were the Trustees, who took a mortgage of the premises in question, as such to secure the advances, for non-payment of which, the property has been conveyed to them as such Trustees.

Mr. Jacobs was sworn and examined by Mr. Leith. The insolvent said, that he purchased the property in question in December 1826, with "the estate money" received from Alexander and Co.; the money of the marriage settlement. The present value of the property was from 10 to 12,000 rupees. The Court enquired as to the extent of the insolvent's debt to Alexander and Co., and if the house stood at the time of the conveyance to them. The insolvent stated the debt to have been 3000 and odd hundred rupees, and that the house had subsequently been built by Mrs. Jacobs from monies she received as bequests, from her mother 6000 rupees, from her godmother 2000, from Mrs. Willis 4000. The will of the latter was filed in the Supreme Court in 1823.

Mr. Leith resumed his examination. The property on the west of the other, the insolvent said, did belong to him. He held it on a perpetual lease, on rent,

on a common agreement, at 12 rupees per month. This house is used as a shop, and the building of it cost 3000 rupees and 12,000 for the building of the whole of the premises. No consideration passed for the perpetual lease to the owner, further than the paying the 12 rupees a month. The owner is not a creditor of the insolvent. The insolvent was questioned as to another property contiguous to the one before alluded to, which he said belongs to Mr. Lackersteen, and the insolvent had in January or February 1838, purchased it of Mr. Lackersteen for 6,000 rupees, not paid, but secured by a mortgage of the same property, which was afterwards redeemed in June last, owing to the insolvent's inability to redeem the mortgage, or in fact to pay the amount of purchase of which nothing had been paid, except that of interest (on the mortgage) for one quarter. The insolvent had actual possession of this property up to June last, and had let out a portion of it, for which he realized rent from one Mr. Gould; and another part was appropriated as a garden. Mr. Lackersteen had allowed three years time for payment, which is not yet expired. The insolvent explained his reason for cancelling this purchase to be, that Mr. Lackersteen feared the insolvency and made the proposition, to which the insolvent acceded. The cancelled deeds were in insolvent's house, as he thought them unnecessary to be produced. Knew Mr. Vandenberg, Mr. Lackersteen's son-in-law. It was a joint affair of theirs, this house and mortgage, and transfer. Insolvent had no joint trade with them or either of them. The insolvent was minutely examined as to a native woman, and if from her he purchased certain land which he denied in toto, and that he made no other purchases of land since 1826, except as already stated; and the ground originally spoken of, he said to have been purchased from Mr. Lamen's estate, through Mr. W. Prinsep. He added, that he has no other transactions about land nor in the shape of mortgage.

The Insolvent's examination continued. He said his stock had been sold off by his assignee for mere nothing; his selling value of it would be 70,000 rupees. His son, who had been an assistant with him on pay, has set up for himself since February last. He commenced with goods supplied by the Insolvent of the value of 10,000 rupees, all which have again been returned to the insolvent by his son, none having been sold. The son's shop was taken in February last by the insolvent, and the young man in April received the goods before spoken of, and commenced. These goods were carried by coolies in the day time, direct from the insolvent's house to his son's shop, 13, Court House Street. The son entered his 21st year last February. His name is Charles Blizard Melville Jacobs. A part of these goods were sold to the extent of about 70 rupees, which has been credited in account. The goods were made a present of to the son, when he set up in April last. About this time Insolvent was pressed by Mackintyre and Co, for monies due to Gould and Dalemair of London, for supplies of articles in the way of the Insolvent's trade. The goods sold by the son for about 70 rupees did not appear on the Schedule, it might be in the day book. The money was to come to the Insolvent—the 70 rupees which has been found.

The son is not now a debtor to the Insolvent

Mr. Leith asked that the son be out of the Court during the examination, and he was accordingly removed into another room, and the examination being resumed, the insolvent said, that the son continues to carry on his business. He has some goods, but none belonging to the insolvent. All the goods that were made over were those for sale on commission, belonging to Hodgkinson, Schlatter and Co., and others, consisting of different pianos, &c., of which there are entries in the commission book, which has been left in the Insolvent's house. A

pen has been run through it. Opposite each article, the making over to the son is written. He said nothing of this to the assignee. Mr. Strickell knows all, and has advised the Insolvent. The son had no other goods. Could not say the value of those for sale on commission, the profit of which was to be derived by the son, although it was not a bona fide gift to him. It was a mere division of stock, and of the locality of the shop, as one may have more than one shop, and in different places, the profits and produce of all to belong to one person, as in the present case. The rent for the son's shop is now paid by him, at first the bills were in the name of the insolvent. He could not say to what extent exactly the son had been selling, since him, the Insolvent's, arrest, further than barely hearing it now and then from the son, that some goods had been sold once for 64 rupees, and then for 60 or 70 rupees. As to these proceeds, no directions were given to the son, who has no other means, and is living with his mother. The Insolvent said he could answer no more.

The Court said, it was impossible to discharge the insolvent. A reference was ordered to the Examiner to enquire into the truth of the two schedules, and of all matters, and as to the 57th and 58th Sections of the insolvent Act. and all questions arising thereon, in the matter where there appeared to have been great breach of trust, and loss unsatisfactory, and, to say the least, suspicious accounts of every thing, into all which, it would be impossible for the Court to enter, considering how the time of the Court is committed.

Mr. Clarke then addressed the Court. That the party he represented were the agents of a creditor, and therefore anxious that the course of the proceeding should be as little expensive as possible; that if the assignee acted upon information and aid to be rendered him, expenses might be in a great measure avoided; and Mr. Clarke remarked, that the Insolvent, with the full knowledge and contemplation of his Insolvency, made over property to Mr. Lackersteen, and to his own son.

Mr. Clarke then proceeded to examine the insolvent.

He said he never kept a book of his stock but knew it from invoices; and about the time of his arrest he gave these invoices to his sircar, Seboon, to copy, whose house is near the Salt Water Lake, and he has not since been heard of, although sent for by Mrs. Jacobs, through a bearer, who is also absent. The insolvent could not speak as to his Stock for the last two years.

The insolvent was next questioned specially and particularly as to several musical instruments, all which instruments he spoke of specially and particularly as questioned, and said they were all sold, mostly in May and June last, but could not say to whom sold, the sales being for cash, as entered in his books, copied at nights by his son before spoken of; and the books being produced, Mr. Clarke observed, that these were the only "cash" entries throughout the whole of the books, and that evidently something had been erased, and the cash entry substituted.

The insolvent denied having mentioned to Mr. Morgan (who was present) in the hearing of Mr. Burkinyoung, that he, the insolvent, had given away to his friends many musical instruments. Some flutes belonging to Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co., the insolvent said, were sent for sale to Benares, Dinapore and other places, to Charles Tuttle, and others. The insolvent's son was next examined.

He confirmed his father's statement as to Seboon Sircar being in his employment and absent at present at his house in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and could not be made to come, although sent for, and also as to the false entries for cash sales, at which sales the witness was not present, and, therefore, could say no more than the making of the entry by him at his father's desire. As to the erasure in it he

accounted for that, by saying that ink had fallen (and being cautioned, that writing appeared to have been erased, and the ink of the substituted writing appeared to be different) he said that he went into the room to get a ruler to erase the ink that had fallen, and some body stirred the ink, he could not say who, before his coming back, which made the ink appear different. He denied having any goods removed to his shop from his father's at night. Those from his shop, when taken back to the father's, were taken at night, after gun fire. The witness spoke of another Sircar or writer who had been employed with the father, and kept the books and accounts for four or five years, but of his name or residence, the witness knew nothing. He had been dismissed.

The matter stands until the 23d of February, referred to the Examiner to enquire and report as above mentioned, and the Assignee to conduct the proceedings to save expence; he, the Assignee, of course, to be aided with information and all other aid as may be necessary, by the parties concerned, and all books and papers are directed to be filed in the course of to-morrow.

The Insolvent asked for an earlier date for his rehearing, which, if the Court granted, could be no other than the 19th instant, and as that would be too soon for the Examiner and other parties to get through the business, the insolvent was remanded to prison until the 23d of February next.

IN THE MATTER OF KISTNO SENDER SET.

This Insolvent was brought up to-day. Mr. Strettell, who appears on the part of an opposing creditor against this Insolvent, stated to the Court, that at the last hearing he applied for further time for the examiner to make report, as the Insolvent's Attorney, Mr. Jackson, was dead, and the insolvent had no Attorney. The Examiner stated that his report was not ready.

No Attorney represented the insolvent, and the Examiner sent to Mr. Micklejohn, Mr. Jackson's successor in business, who returned a message that he knew nothing of the matter, having no instructions nor had he seen or heard of or from the insolvent. Mr. Micklejohn repeated the same thing to the Court, and added, that the relatives of the insolvent were rich, but they would not come forward, and Mr. Jackson had received only 200 rupees, whereas the fees out of pocket alone exceed now 300 rupees. The Court said that this was not a proper course so to desert a client, it being quite optional for an Attorney to act or not in any matter, and that the Attorney was bound to proceed. This is all that could be said at present, and the matter was ordered to stand over until the next Court day, the 19th January.

IN THE MATTER OF DURGACHURN ROSE.

This insolvent not having filed his schedule since June last, an order nisi was granted for him to shew cause on this 19th instant, why his certificate of protection from arrest, should not be revoked, he not having filed his schedule.

IN THE MATTER OF T. LINTON AND F. PALMER.

The Assignee applied for and obtained orders nisi in these matters, for these insolvents to shew cause on next Tuesday, why an attachment should not issue for non-payment of the sums directed to be paid to the Assignee, out of their monthly income, for the benefit of the creditors.

IN THE MATTER OF MR. ABBOTT.

Mr. Pearson applied for a rule to shew cause on next Tuesday, why this insolvent should not be exempted from payment for two years, of the sum he is ordered to pay his Assignee, for the benefit of his creditors, monthly out of his allowance. The application was grounded on medical certificate of ill health, which rendered it necessary for the insolvent to proceed to the Cape for the present, for the benefit of his health, and to continue there for two years, when, if not better, to proceed to Europe, and that the insolvent was not in circumstances without this income to support himself and his children here and in England.

Rule nisi granted, with liberty to add grounds as to whether the salary now enjoyed by the insolvent, or what portion of it, would or would not be continued to him during his absence.—Hark., January 7.

JANUARY 19, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Chief Justice.)

IN THE MATTER OF DOCTOR CHARLES MOTTLEY AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of the insolvent, begged to state, that the insolvent wished to amend some inaccuracies which had unknowingly been inserted in the insolvent's schedule. These were the debts due to Ersee Null and to Ramanund Doss, two up-country Merchants, on promissory notes of hand, the dates of which were unknown. The Insolvent, on the statement of the creditors, begged to add the interest of these. The Chief Justice remarked, how could interest be added to notes, the dates of which were uncertain, and if Mr. Leith's proposition to add in the schedule the interest of these notes was complied with, it would cause the attestation of the schedule; in which case the prisoner must be remanded, otherwise, as there is no opposition, the prisoner might be discharged. He then remarked, that there are on less than 18 notes, all of which are inserted without the date being specified, and some of these creditor's reside as far as Kurnaul and Ajmeer. The total of the debts considerably exceeds 100,000 Rs.; how comes it then, that the interest of these two notes are applied for by the insolvent to be added to the schedule and not of the other 16 notes. It is not probable that natives would lend money to large amounts, without interest being added to them; interest ought, therefore, to be inserted to all these notes.

Mr. Leith replied, that notices had been served by dawk, and these two had sent down their statements and the dates of their notes.

The Judge replied, that it is the duty of every debtor, previous to applying for the benefit of the insolvent act, and swearing to the truth of his schedule, to be sworn of its correctness; otherwise he may subject himself, in case of an inaccuracy, to be remanded altogether. There is likewise a difficulty in creditors residing at a distance, to have their claims represented here.

Mr. Leith replied, that the prisoner had, previous to applying for the benefit of the insolvent Act, taken out letters of licence from his creditors here, and proposed to those at a distance, to forward him their accounts with him, and accept of these terms; but on their refusing to accept of this proposition

of a letter of licence, the prisoner was then necessitated to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act.

Mr. Leith likewise applied to amend the schedule regarding the deductions which may be made from the insolvent's pay, which, as he is a medical man, the amount of it would greatly vary, if the insolvent has the charge of a regiment, from what it would be if he had not.

The Chief Justice consented to the alteration in the schedule regarding the application for the deduction from the insolvent's pay, but he refused the former order as to the amendment of the schedule regarding the amount of the prisoner's debts, by inserting the interest on the two promissory notes aforesaid; and he added, that as there was an opposition, the prisoner may be discharged, on swearing to the truth of the present schedule.

The insolvent was then sworn to the truth of his schedule, and discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FARMER, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Strettell moved on an affidavit, to amend the insolvent's schedule in this case. It appeared that a debt, which was stated to be due to two persons, was actually due to one, and the debt itself was smaller than the sum inserted in the schedule.

The Judge replied, that these amendments were very irregular; in amending a schedule it was not merely the consent of the creditor regarding whose particular debt the amendment required was concerned, but the interest of all the other creditors might be affected by the proposed amendment; and, therefore, the amendment ought not to be made without giving them notice of it, and in their presence.

The Judge then added, that as the prisoner was not in custody, the case must stand over, and the insolvent give notice by an advertisement in the public papers, to the other creditors.

IN THE MATTER OF KISSEN CHUNDER BEAT, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Meickeljohn begged to have the Examiner's report confirmed, and it being in confirmation of the accuracy of the schedule, the Judge informed Mr. Strettell, that he believed the schedule must be confirmed; and the Examiner added, that Mr. Strettell had refused to attend at his office regarding this matter, although desired to do so.

Mr. Strettell replied, that as the Examiner had already made up his mind as to what he would report the case, he (Mr. Strettell) did not think it therefore advisable to attend fruitlessly on the Examiner in the matter. Mr. Strettell then added, that it was not his intention to make any exceptions to the Examiner's report, but he begged to remind the Judge, that he himself had, during the examination of the prisoner on the truth of his schedule, conceded that there were strong suspicious circumstances regarding it.

The Judge then requested to see the Examiner's report.

The Judge, on receiving the report, said, that it appeared Mr. Strettell had been noticed to attend, and asked him why he did not attend on those notices. Mr. Strettell replied, that on the first occasion he did attend, and the Examiner was not present; on the latter occasion he did not attend, for the reason aforesaid.

Mr. Strettell admitted, that he had no further evidence to produce; but after his client, who was the detaining creditor, had entered up judgment, a fictitious sale was made by the prisoner to his brother, of a house, and judgment entered up, although no one saw the money paid for the sale; and the seller and his family is still living in this house, and the buyer cannot give any account of it.

The Judge admitted, that his impression was, that there were grounds for suspicion of a fraud in this case; but Mr. Strettell ought to have attended, and taken his exceptions to the report, and have pointed them out to the court to-day. He then proposed to postpone the case until Monday week, to enable Mr. Strettell to file his exceptions to the report. Mr. Strettell replied, that the matter is so plain, that if the Judge would peruse the evidence of Mr. Marnell, he would discover the correctness of Mr. Strettell's allegation.

On examination of the deeds, it appeared, that the insolvent had, on the 16th of June, given a mortgage to his brothers on this house, for which a judgment was entered on the 17th June, and Mr. Strettell's client obtained her judgment on the next day. This, Mr. Strettell said, looked very suspicious, although he had not any proofs to show it to be a fraudulent matter; and it appeared that this mortgage was executed by the insolvent to his brothers, the day after his attorney had notice of trial, and 5 days before the verdict was given in his client's favor.

The Judge summed up and said, that as the Examiner had given his report in the insolvent's favor, he is entitled to his release. If Mr. Strettell could even prove the truth of his allegations, he could not in this case recover the property, which is all that it appears Mr. Strettell is in this case anxious to secure; and for this he, or rather the assignee, on Mr. Strettell's showing sufficient grounds, must move in another court. All that Mr. Strettell could do in this case, even if he were to prove his statement, would be to punish the insolvent; and for this, if Mr. Strettell pleases, he can have him brought up again and re-examined.

The prisoner was then sworn on the truth of his schedule, and after being warned that he was liable to be brought up again and examined regarding the sale of the house in question, and if found guilty of concealing any fact, remanded to prison, he swore to the correctness of his schedule, and was discharged.

During the hearing of the case to-day, the Chief Justice remarked, that he wished to impress on the minds of the practitioners in this court generally, that in future the court will decline amending any insolvent's schedule on any material matter on the day of the hearing of his case; the amendment must be previously applied for, by an affidavit Chambers, and due notice of it given by advertisement to the creditors generally. He added, that he had no objection to make alterations regarding any minor difficulties of mistakes, figures, &c.; but he was sorry to say, that in many cases, schedules were very loosely got up, and these applications were made for material amendments, to accommodate interested parties, without any intimation to the other creditors whose interest may be affected by it.

In the case of John Brown, late wine-mERCHANT, insolvent, a dividend of 60 per cent. was declared by J. W. Alexander, Esq., to be payable to the creditors of the estate.

Mr. Sandes applied for two attachments on the estates of sheik Abdolla, an insolvent, and Lieut. Beecher, an insolvent.

Attachments ordered.—HURKARU, January 21.

HOOGHY SESSIONS COURT.

November 25, 1858.

(Before J. Davis, Esq., Sessions Judge.)

Benaï François Belmansis, native of Chandernagore and Indigo Planter at Farroodpore, deposed in 1818, I was employed as an assistant in the Bascharriah indigo factory, and I used often to come to Chinsurah as the factory is near it. I went to see Rajah Pertab Chund at Chinsurah Rajbarry, to endeavour to settle with him regarding the sale of the Coleahdah indigo factory. I saw him about eight or ten times altogether. The prisoner is that Pertab Chund, but he is now older in appearance than he then was, for 20 years have elapsed since. He is little darker and thinner than he then was but his general figure and features are the same, and I have sufficient recollection of him to be able to recognize him to be Pertab Chund. Towards the latter end of 1819 Rajah Pertab Chund returned to Burdwan without effecting a sale of his factory at Coleahdah to me, and I never saw him subsequently. Pertab Chund had purchased it from Monsieur Guthrie. I saw the prisoner to day, and on questioning him, he recognized me and answered me regarding the sale of the Coleahdah factory correctly. When I saw the prisoner in 1819, he was 25 or 26 years of age, and I suppose now, from that circumstance, and looking at him, that he is about 40 or 45 years of age.

Hajj Abotalub, merchant, resident of Chinsurah That is Maharaaj Pertab Chund I saw him yesterday, in the Court, after a lapse of 22 or 25 years, and I recognized him. I knew Hakim Usur Ally, who was with the Rajah Pertab Chund, and as I studied physic, I frequently used to go and visit the hakim at the Chinsurah Rajbarry, and I used to see the Rajah come to the hakim's apartment. I used to rise and make my salam to him, and enquire of his health, and he used to return my compliments. I used to see him play at chess and fly kites. Whenever he used to play chess I left the room, as it is forbidden by my religion to play games of chance or to witness them. I used to see him drive out in his carriage on the road. He was then 23 or 24 years of age, fair, stout and playful. He was now about 45 years of age, darker and somewhat pitted down. There was a mark in the left eye of Rajah Pertab Chund. This mark I observed in the prisoner's left eye yesterday, when I examined him in Court. I subsequently went to Lucknow and thus ended my visits to him. On my return from Lucknow, I heard, at Calcutta, that Rajah Pertab Chund was dead, but subsequently on my arrival at Chinsurah, I heard from Hakim Askur Ally and others, that the Rajah was not dead, but had run away. Askur Ally died 17 or 18 years ago.

Questioned by Mr. Bignell. I only once, in Mirza Raza's case, gave evidence in this Court, about five years ago. I gave Mr. Forbes evidence in Hajj Raza's case. Mr. Forbes did not write any comment on my evidence rejecting it. In another case regarding the Emambarrah here, I gave evidence in this Court. Agah Suffer Ally was a party in the Emambarrah case. I knew near Golam Hosain, formerly the Foujdarry nazir in this zillah. I never complained against him but my son did. The case did not come on before Mr. Harrington. The charge was for bribery.

Mr. Shaw objected to this mode of questioning the witnesses.

The Judge said, that he did not see what the witness's son's actions had to do with the witness.

Mr. Bignell replied he only put the questions to show that the man came from a noted family. He can go

official copies of the documents mentioned by him, therefore he would not press the questions any further.

Witness added. I was 30 years of age when I came to this country from Persia. I have been residing in this country 55 years. It is 20 years since Mr. Forbes was a Judge. I do not know Aga Tofail Michael was the name of an Armenian writer, formerly employed under Mr. Overbeck, the Governor of Chinsurah. I gave evidence in his case at Chinsurah.

REJECTION OF BAIL FOR THE PSEUDO RAJAH PERTAB CHUNDER, BY THE NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

In consequence of the reply of the Sessions Judge of Zillah Hooghly, to the reference made to him by the Nizamut Adawlut of Bengal requesting that officer to assign his reasons for refusing to accept bail for the pseudo Rajah Pertab Chunder, the Superior Court has refused to comply with this prisoner's petition to it praying therein to be released on bail, pending his trial at Hooghly.

REGARDING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SUBPENAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED IN THE PSEUDO RAJAH PERTAB CHUNDER'S CASE, AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE TRIAL.

The pseudo Rajah Pertab Chunder being prevented from attending Court on Wednesday the 27th instant, on account of indisposition, the case was consequently postponed on that day. Mr. Leith, the prisoner's Counsel, informed the Sessions Judge, that he had been credibly informed, that the subpoenas which have been issued to the witnesses for the prosecution had penalties attached in them to be levied against those witnesses who might have neglected to have attended the Judge's Court here, and given their testimony in the case varying, according to the circumstances of the witnesses to whom these subpoenas were directed and varied from 100 rupees to 1000 rupees, whereas in the subpoenas which have been issued to the witnesses for the defence, no penalty of a like nature is mentioned. This procedure Mr. Leith considered to be partial, and moved the Court to have the subpoenas for the defence issued in the same form in which those for the prosecution had been issued.

Mr. Bignell replied, that it is usual in the Mofussil, whenever any subpoenas are issued, for the parties to state before the name of each witness what is the point they are called to prove. In consequence of the Counsel for the defence having failed to adopt this plan, and as they have subpoenaed upwards of 300 witnesses, the Magistrate did not think it expedient to affix penalties to the subpoenas of so many witnesses, in case of their neglecting to obey the writ issued to them.

Mr. Leith further observed, that as the present prosecution, even if the prisoner proved his identity as Rajah Pertab Chund of Burdwan, would not restore him to his zemindary, he wished the Counsel for the prosecution to state, in a more precise manner, the nature of the charge concerning the disturbance at Calcutta. For, added Mr. Leith, surely the charge of personifying a person whom the prosecution alleges to be dead, cannot be a very heinous one; and with respect to that of obtaining money under false pretences, as the money was, by the evidence of the very person who had paid it, proved to have been paid in Calcutta, he did not think the jurisdiction could be in this Court. The reasons for wanting him to a judge were, that if he concurred in opinion with him, in

would lay open as little of the prisoner's case in this trial as he possibly could, so that the prisoner might win the prisoner will eventually have to institute a suit in the Civil side of the Court, for the recovery of his rights, may not be put in full possession of his case beforehand, and exact measures to frustrate it hereafter.

The Judge replied, that as Rajahman Bynack deposed that one of the bonds had been signed in the jail at Hooghly, he supposed the jurisdiction did lie in this Court to try that point. Mr. Graham observed, that the deed had been drawn up at Calcutta and the money paid there previously; the mere signing of the bond at Hooghly followed only as *pro forma*.

Mr. Bignell replied, that he was of opinion, that a concurrent jurisdiction did lie in this case. He then added, that if Mr. Leith wished him to state explicitly whether the prisoner had committed any actual breach of the peace or whether a riot and assault had actually occurred by a concussion between the Government officers, and the prisoner's party, during his stay at Culna, he would readily admit that there had not; but so far he considered the charge had been supported by the evidence, viz., that the prisoner had set at defiance with a large, tumultuous mob for some days, the public authorities and the purwanas of the Burdwan Magistrate, directing him to disperse the mob during his stay at Culna. Mr. Bignell then added, "I do not know what the practice in the King's Courts may be, and what light they may view the crime of imposture or false personification; but Mr. Leith will, I am sorry to say, find it to be a most serious offence by the Mussul law, and one on which I hope to get the prisoner convicted, and most severely punished; therefore I would suggest to the counsel for the defence, not to be led away by the notion that this is only one, the minor part, of the charge; whereas it is one of the most important portions of it, and which they ought most strongly to rebut."

Mr. Leith replied that as several of his witnesses had sworn, that the prisoner was Rajah Pertaub Chund of Burdwan, if he could establish that point, why he would prove by a natural deduction from the evidence, that Rajah Pertaub Chund was living; and the prisoner, if he was him, could not be Kinto Lal; and to prove which, Mr. Leith added, I can bring numerous witnesses.

Mr. Bignell replied, that it was sufficiently clear that the whole matter was, whether the prisoner is Kinto Lal or not; and whether Rajah Pertaub Chund, the Rajah of Burdwan, is dead or not. If these points are not satisfactorily proved on behalf of the defence, why the charge of false personification will be established against the prisoner. On the contrary, if Mr. Leith can prove satisfactorily that his client is the real Pertaub Chund, Rajah of Burdwan, why, the inference will naturally follow that the prisoner cannot be Kinto Lal, and that Pertaub Chund's death in that case, would be proved to have been fictitious. But there are points which ought not to be argued in the middle of the case.

Mr. Curtis here observed, that he had, at the express request of the prisoner's Counsel, postponed the case from Saturday the 22d inst., until Wednesday the 26th inst., to enable Mr. Shaw, the prisoner's attorney, to see which of the numerous witnesses here in attendance for the defence were required by him and which not; and he was, on coming into Court, informed by these witnesses and the officer who had charge of them, that they objected to go to Mr. Shaw's residence at Chinsurah; and as he had no power to compel the witnesses to go there, he wrote an ex-officio note to Mr. Shaw, to come and examine these witnesses in Court, where he could have had a separate room to himself to see and talk with them on the subject of their evidence; and although the case had been expressly postponed for that purpose, Mr. Shaw did not come, but, on the contrary, addressed him a long letter, which he (Mr. Curtis) did not approve of. Mr.

Curtis then added, that all communications between a Judge and any party, under trial in his Court, ought strictly to be made by petition on a stamp paper. He certainly must confess that he had hitherto permitted the deviation of this mode, but he doubted how far he was justified in having permitted it. Be that as it may, said Mr. Curtis, I beg that all future official correspondence in this case, between the prisoner and the Judge, may be made in the usual official form, agreeable to the practice of the *allahs*, by petition on stamp paper.

The Poudarry Sheristadar informed the Judge, that the Culna chokyars subpoenaed in this case, were in attendance here, to the great inconvenience of their duty; and that two maternal uncles of the prisoner, who had been subpoenaed by the Judge, had been forwarded here by the magistrate of Jessore and were in attendance.

Mr. Curtis said, that they may stay at present and they would be examined hereafter; and Mr. Shaw replied, that with regard to the Culna chokyars, he would willingly take up the examination of those who were required in his case, as soon as the counsel for the prisoner had decided on the nature of the demurrer the prisoner had put in regarding that part of his case; for it appeared to him inconsistent to extend the charge to ten days, viz. from the time of his client being at Culna, till his apprehension. Mr. Curtis replied, that the prisoner's defence was so long and had but so lately been put in, that he had not had time to read it. It must be translated to Bengalee for the Moulvee of his court.—*Hurkara*, January 1.

MOTION IN THE CASE OF THE *SOI DISANT* RAJAH PERTAUB CHUNDER.

On Saturday the 29th instant, after the examination of Hajy Abou Talub, Mr. Shaw, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the Court. He said, that a difference of opinion had arisen between him and Mr. R. Graham, one of the attorney's of the prisoner. Mr. Shaw said, that he did not consider it expedient to examine any more native witnesses regarding the question of the prisoner's identity, and with the exception of 3 or 4 respectable European gentlemen, such as Messrs. D. Hare, J. Abbott, Dr. Halilulay and perhaps one or two more, he did not consider it advisable to throw open the prisoner's case in toto in the present suit, but to reserve it for the civil action which the prisoner must eventually institute to recover his Zamindary, &c. Mr. Graham, Mr. Shaw added, differed with him on this point, and was for examining many more witnesses than Mr. Shaw considered requisite to be examined in this case. Mr. Shaw said, that in consequence of this opinion he begged the case might be postponed until Wednesday, the 2d proximo, to enable Mr. Shaw to proceed to Calcutta and consult Mr. Leith, the prisoner's counsel, on the affair. Should Mr. Leith coincide with Mr. Graham, Mr. Shaw said he would resume the examination of the witnesses on Monday the 31st instant, but should he concur with Mr. Shaw, then Mr. Shaw would write to Mr. Bignell, informing him of the result of his consultation with Mr. Leith, and resume the case on Wednesday the 2d proximo. In this latter event, Mr. Shaw said, he hoped to be enabled to shorten the proceedings materially, by dispensing with the evidence of many of the witnesses.

The Judge remarked, that at all events the proceedings might be resumed on Monday the 31st instant.

Eventually, on Mr. Shaw's informing the Court, that in the event of his dispensing with the native testimony in a great measure, the European gentlemen, such as D. Hare, Esq. and J. Abbott, Esq., would wish to see the prisoner before they would venture to depose as to his identity; and as Tuesday was New-year's day, if he, Mr. Shaw, could, by referring the attendance of many witnesses, shorten the proceedings

considerably, he did not suppose that the delay of one day would be considered material by the Court.

Mr. Bignell concurring with Mr. Shaw in any measure which may tend to shorten the proceedings, the Judge consented to Mr. Shaw's proposal, provided Mr. Shaw would apply for the postponement in a petition to the Court, setting forth his grounds for the request.

A petition was filed by the prisoners' counsel regarding the demurrers of Prawn Baboo and Ramesh Potah Koomares, the Aunt of Rajah Pertab Chund, and the Ranees, widow of Raja Pertab Chund, together with those of Bebes Badamy and Dhau Bebes, in which these witnesses had objected to attend on their subpoenas in this case.

The Judge, after reading the petition, said that the objections of Prawn Baboo were frivolous, and he must attend to confront the prisoner; and with regard to the Ranees and the other respectable females, the maternal aunts of Raja Pertab Chund, they can, if their evidence is materially required, come down to Chinsurah Rajbarry, and be examined there by confession.

Mr. Bignell remarked, that with regard to the mode of taking the depositions of respectable purdahneheen females in this country, the regulation stated, that the interrogatories of the mooktars of both the parties, should be committed to writing, and two or more respectable females be deputed on oath to examine them on these queries, to take down their replies, and forward them to the Court; but in this case, it being one of identity, the mode of procedure could not be adopted. He, however, expressed his willingness to lend the defence every assistance in his power, to get the attendance of all the witnesses they may require.

Mr. Shaw suggested, that these ladies might see the prisoner from behind a purdah, perforated with holes to peep through, and examine him, who might be placed in another room for that purpose; but before he could give any reply as to whether he absolutely required the attendance of these ladies or not, as witnesses in this case, he said he would like to see Mr. Leith on the subject.

After this Mr. Shaw said that he would dispense with the evidence of the Nazee of the Civil Court of Burdwan, because ever since his arrival at Hooghly on his subpoena, he has refused to accompany Mr. Shaw to see the prisoner, and he has been residing during his sojourn at Hooghly in the house of the mooktar of Prawn Baboo, for his affairs in Hooghly district Courts. With regard to Cazeo Bussobhux, Sudder Aumeen of Zillah Burdwan, who had written that he did not recollect Rajah Pertab Chund sufficiently, so as to be able to depose regarding his identity, and that he was unable to attend the Sessions Judge's Court at Hooghly, because of indisposition, Mr. Shaw believed he must likewise, after seeing Mr. Leith, dispense with this witness; but he could not help remarking that by so doing he feared that he was encouraging the other witnesses to start up similar pleas in order to get rid off their attendance as witnesses in this case for the defence.

Mr. Bignell informed the Sessions Judge, that if he considered the evidence of the two maternal uncles of Kisto Lall, who had arrived from Zillah Jessore, to be material, he could examine them; but as far as he was concerned, he did not think their depositions very requisite to his case; and if the Judge coincided with him he would order their release at once without taking their testimony, the Judge concurring, they were discharged without being examined.

Hajy Mohamed, who had been examined on the 20th instant, attended the court on the following day, and informed the Judge, that when questioned by Mr. Bignell to mention the cases in which he had formerly given his evidence in court, he had forgotten to mention a pauper case in this court in Mr. D. C. Smyth's time, but

having recollected the circumstance subsequently, he came now to request the court to add this omission to his evidence; that it may not hereafter be impeached on that score, his request was complied, and the additional paragraph added to his late depositions in this case.

Mr. Shaw asked the sheristadar if he could inform him what was the amount of the proceeds of the sale of the prisoner's articles. The sheristadar referred Mr. Shaw to the naib nazir, who said that he would be able to give the amount of it at the expiration of 10 days; in the mean time he conjectured the amount to be about 150 rupees, and that many of the articles for want of a purchaser, had remained unsold.

Mr. Shaw asked Mr. Bignell whether he would consent to deliver to him some of the most valuable articles of the prisoner in custody of the court, such as fowling-pieces and sabres, for he believed that he might be able to sell them to an advantage at Calcutta, and that he required to raise a sum with the proceeds, to be able to tender the expenses of Dr. Halliday, whose evidence he considered to be material in this case.

We could not distinctly catch Mr. Bignell's reply, but we believe that he said that if the court had no objection to grant Mr. Shaw's request, he had none.

On the day on which Mr. Overbeck gave his evidence, at the adjournment of the court, the court compound and the entrance room was quite thronged by the populace; so that for about 10 or 15 minutes it was almost impossible to pass and repass without difficulty; and the throng, as the Pseudo Rajah left the court to return to his palkee, thrice shouted *jai dhumrah Raja Pertab Chunder*.—Harkara, Jan. 2.

JANUARY 2, 1839.

Cossinath, Culna Police chokedar, deposed. I was in Culna in Byasackhat, when the prisoner came there for 16 or 17 days. He only landed once to perform some religious ceremony, and I saw no disturbance created by him or his followers. He performed the Dewalie Poojah. None of the Culna people were alarmed at his arrival, and he never defied the public authorities there.

Orjoon, Teenecourie, and Postumber, Police chokedars at Culna, confirmed the testimony of the above witnesses almost verbatim.

Louis Alexander Frederick Theira deposed. I was acquainted with General Allard, who is now in France. General Allard did see the prisoner in the jail at Hooghly, and recollected having seen him previously at Lahore. I went with Doctor Leonard to see the prisoner in the Hooghly Jail, and was surprised to see him recognise Doctor Leonard.

Goluck Chunder Ghose deposed, that he was formerly a tutor to Rajah Pertab Chunder, when he was very young. He taught him English six months, and quit- ted his service in 1803. Since that period he never renewed his situation at the Rajbarry, but he married and settled at Burdwan and served in various situations in Calcutta, and he continued at various times to see the Rajah Pertab Chund, both at Calcutta and at Burdwan, for many years. Subsequently to the Rajah's reappearance, I visited the Rajah in the house of Rada Kissen Byasack at Calcutta, and we mutually recognised each other and talked over old matters.

The prisoner I know to be Rajah Pertab Chund of Burdwan. The prisoner is older, darker and thinner than he was when I formerly knew him. I had heard of his death and burial, but I soon afterwards heard that he was living in exile; and that a box, was burnt in lieu of his corpse. I questioned the prisoner to-day in jail, regarding his identity. I have given evidence in 2 or 3 cases formerly.

Goopes Moira, shopkeeper of Burdwan. I used to sell articles to Rajah Tej Chunder and Pertab Chunder. I recognize the prisoner to be Rajah Pertab Chunder.

Ham Dhona Manjee, I was formerly in the semindar of Telemataee's employ, whom Rajah Pertab Chunder formerly used to visit. I saw him when there and accompanied him to Moorsheadabad. I subsequently to his re-appearance saw him at Allypore, when he was in custody there, to be brought to give evidence in a case in the Supreme Court, and recognized him to be the Rajah Pertab Chunder.

Questioned by Mr. Bignell. I was confined on a charge in the Mofussil Jail, but I was never tried nor convicted. I am now the manjee of the ferry boat at Bultah ghant, and in the service of the Judge of the sillah, and am paid by the semindar.

Agab Abbas deposed. I was for 7 or 8 years jemadar of the Moguls formerly employed in the Rajbarry at Burdwan. I used to receive the daily treasure remitted to the Rajah, and in the evening to pay it over to the dewan. One day about 2 months after the return of Rajah Pertab Chunder, he despatched me to call his doctor, Hakeem Uskur Ally. The hakeem came, and examined the Raja, and said, that he was not seriously ill, but that he was feverish, and advised him to eat something cooling, and he eat a few oranges. A few days after this, Rajah Pertab Chunder expressed a wish to go to Culna. Raja Tej Chunder objected, and said, why go there? but Raja Pertab Chunder persisted, and ordered me to get six Moguls mounted, and accompany him thither to Culna. I asked Raja Tej Chunder what I was to do, and he replied obey your orders. The next day, I left the other Moguls in charge of the treasure at Burdwan, and accompanied Raja Tej Chunder and Rajah Pertab Chunder with six Moguls to Culna, where we put up at the Rajbarry. Raja Pertab Chunder was lodged in an upper roomed apartment. He subsequently expressed a wish to be taken to the river side, and he was taken up by the arm-pits, put in a palkee, and taken to a tent by the river side. I was desired to stay and guard the treasure. Messengers were laid from the tent where Pertab Chunder was removed, to the Rajbarry, to give intelligence of what may transpire. The first messenger arrived at about dusk, and said, that the young Raja had said, that he would not die for one hour yet. After the expiration of this period, Baboo Bissant Lal and Nundoo Lal came and informed Raja Tej Chunder, that the young Rajah was dead or had disappeared. Tej Chunder said, that it was very strange, as he was not very ill, and neither of his physicians, Askur Ally, who has attended him all day, nor Zuffer Ally, whom I sent for to-day by the hand of Agga Abbas, and who gave him some majoom. He did not apprehend any thing serious; but if he is really dead, perform his funeral obsequies. Nundoo Lal then went to perform the ceremonies; and Raja Tej Chunder wept and returned the next day to Burdwan, where I subsequently, with the train under me, joined him. Just previous to my leaving Culna, I heard contradictory rumours. Some said there, that the young Raja was dead and burnt, and others that he had abdicated the gadda and gone in exile to the Nabob of Moorsheadabad. I did not mention this circumstance on my return to Burdwan to the elder Raja. A few days after my return to Burdwan, I felt melancholy for the death of Raja Pertab Chunder, and requested my discharge; and although Raja Tej Chunder wished to retain me in his service, I took a certificate from him of my services, (This certificate the witness produced in Court, and it bore the signature of Raja Tej Chunder) and having received my pay, I made over the treasure to Porran Baboo and quitted the service of the Rajbarry and came to Calcutta, where I saw Hakeem Askur Ally, and questioned him about the mysterious disappearance of Raja Pertab Chunder. The Hakeem said, the Raja is not dead, but has gone into exile; but

nobody could give any reason for his adopting this step. Of the six Moguls who accompanied me to Culna on the aforementioned occasion, three of them died at Hoogly shortly after the disappearance of Pertab Chunder, and the others have returned to their native country at Affganistan: what has become of the other, I do not know. Hakeem Uskur Ally died at Calcutta three months after the alleged death of Pertab Chunder. After the return of Pertab Chunder from Moorsheadabad, he began to erect an Emambarah, and a Mahomedan caravanserai, and the Raja his father got angry with him, and rebuked him, and said what have you, who are a Hindoo, to do with Mahomedan religious edifices and ceremonies. Pertab Chunder replied, it is my pleasure. In consequence of the rumour of Pertab's appearance, I went to see him at Bancorah. I then recognized him and he me. Then he went under the assumed title of A Luck Shab. The prisoner is the true Rajah Pertab Chunder, and I am quite certain of it. I went with Nabob Baboo and the Magistrate of this district to see the prisoner in the Hoogly Jail, where I mentioned to the Magistrate, in the presence of the Darogah, that I had recognized the prisoner to be Rajah Pertab Chunder, only that he was thinner, darker and older. Since my discharge from the Rajbarry, I have supported myself by trading.

Doctor Leonard deposed. I was formerly acquainted with Rajah Pertab Chunder, son of Rajah Tej Chunder, of Burdwan. I had known him in 1820, and I saw him at Burdwan three different times. The interviews were regarding the sale of my indigo factories to him, and I subsequently saw him at my factory at Culna. I recognize the prisoner to be Rajah Pertab Chunder, the son of Rajah Tej Chunder, the person I have alluded to in my depositions.

Mr. Graham asked the Judge whether the witness who were subpoenaed in this case, would be protected from arrest from debt in civil cases during their attendance in this case. Mr. Curtis replied in the affirmative. Mr. Graham added his reason for putting this question was, because he had been informed that some witnesses objected to attend to their subpoenas in this case, because there were writs for debts pending against them, and directly they quitted their houses they feared being arrested.

Mr. Curtis expressed that the copy of the prisoner's defence, as translated into the Bengally language, he expedited and the original handed to the law officer of his Court to enable him to judge of the nature of the prisoner's defence. He added, that he supposed Mr. Shaw's native writer might have done the needful long before this. Mr. Graham added, that he believed the work was nearly finished, and he would bring it with him on the 4th instant into the Court.—HURK., January 5.

JANUARY, 3, 1839.

David Hare, Esq., Resident of Calcutta, deposed. I am Secretary to the Medical College at Calcutta. When Rajah Pertab Chunder of Burdwan was in Calcutta, I had opportunities of being acquainted with him. It was during the years 1817 or 1818. I was six or seven times in his company, and each time for an hour to an hour and a quarter at the Rajah's house in Chowringhee. I think the prisoner resembles the Rajah Pertab Chunder very much. I have seen the picture in the room adjoining the Magistrate's Court. I examined the prisoner very minutely with it, and I traced a strong resemblance between the nose and the eyes of the prisoner, with those in the picture. The prisoner's nose is a little bent; but the chin and the depression under the lower lip are similar. The countenance and the color of the picture are fuller and fairer than the prisoner is now, but the general features are the same and the prisoner to me appears to have been reduced and grown darker now than he then was. At first, in consequence of

the prisoner being reduced, he appeared to be a little taller than the Rajah was, but on comparing his height with mine, I found the prisoner's height corresponded with the height of Rajah Pertab Chunder; that is he was little taller than me, which was the case with Rajah Pertab Chunder. I saw the prisoner to-day in jail and conversed with him. The prisoner at first did not recollect my visiting him accompanied by Ram Mahon Roy, but he soon afterwards said he remembered my having come to his house with Ram Mahon Roy with a case similar to a gun case with a telescope fast, and that we went together on the roof of his house and viewed the moon through it. He likewise said that I had a curious bird cage with two birds in it. This article I had at that time, and I subsequently presented it to the King of Oude. I never showed the Rajah this cage, but some of my men might have shown it to him. He did not describe the telescope minutely, but he stated the size of it correctly. The questions I put to the prisoner I never mentioned to any person; for having heard of his return, and contradictory rumours of his death, and abandonment of his Semindary, I suspected I must be called as a witness in the case, and therefore kept the queries to myself. I, previous to seeing him to-day, saw him twice since his return from his exile, once at a sanch at Rajah Kesoon Chowdry's at Panketty, and he then had a beard, therefore I could not see that part of his face distinctly; but the upper part struck me as bearing a strong resemblance to Rajah Pertab Chunder's countenance. The second time I saw him without his beard in the Supreme Court, where his appearance altogether struck me as strongly resembling the Rajah Pertab Chunder's countenance, and I mentioned it to Mr. Laith in Court at the time. This I suppose led to the subpoena; but as I verily believe the prisoner to be Rajah Pertab Chunder of Burdwan, I therefore never spoke to him since his return from his exile until to-day. I observed a peculiarity in the prisoner's nose which I did not see in the nose of any other prisoner in the jail, viz. that it perispired.

Soorooop Chunder Gossain, deposed. I see the Rajah Pertab Chunder sitting in the Court. I saw him at Ohinsurah about 22 years ago. I there received religious donations from him of 16 rupees each time.

Rajah Khithor Mohon Singh, of Bancoorah, I was acquainted with Rajah Tej Chunder of Burdwan, and his son Rajah Pertab Chunder. I was very intimate with him. The prisoner is Rajah Pertab Chunder. I am quite certain of it. About three years ago the Rajah took shelter at my house for three months at Bissenpoie, and I sheltered him in my Thinkoorbarry and placed guards for his protection. I know the prisoner was confined at Bancoorah, where he told me he had assumed the appellation of Aluck Shah. It is not for me to say why he was confined, as it is not for me to pass strictures on the conduct of Government authorities. The prisoner in consequence of the hardships he underwent in jail, and subsequently, is very much reduced and darker than he formerly was. I saw Pertab about five or seven years ago. A Pathan informed me that Pertab Chunder was not dead, but that he had seen him at Lahore. I never visited Pertab Chunder, but used to speak to him when I visited Rajah Tej Chunder at Burdwan. At Bancoorah, Mr. Elliott, the Magistrate, abused me, and desired me to desist from succouring the prisoner, whom he termed an impostor and a vagabond, and said that if I persisted I should be likewise sentenced to imprisonment. I replied that it was unbecoming a judge to abuse any witness in Court. Rajah Tej Chunder purchased my Semindary. I did, in my examination at Bancoorah, state that I had only seen Pertab Chunder once when he was 11 years old. This I did because Mr. Elliott threatened to imprison me if I spoke any word favorable to the prisoner; therefore I, through fear, concealed my further knowledge of

Pertab Chunder. Mr. Elliott used to send peons to sound my evidence, and in the heat of the weather shut the prisoner up in tattoos, so as to prevent any air coming into his apartments, and thus oppress him with heat.

Baines Messer, Subadar of the late Burdwan Provincial Battalion, deposed. I formerly used often to see Rajah Pertab Chunder at the hutchies, &c. at Burdwan. I lost sight of him at the end of the year 1817, and after a lapse of 20 years. I see him here as a prisoner in this Court. I am sure he is the man, only that he is somewhat older, darker and emaciated through grief, age and vicissitudes. At Boorbhoom I heard that Rajah Pertab Chunder was dead, and two years afterwards, on my return to Burdwan, I heard that the young Rajah was living, and had abdicated his gudden and gone into voluntary exile. I used often to see both the Rajahs at the Rajbarry. Captain Ludlow formerly Commanded the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, and he was very intimate with Rajah Pertab Chunder. Rajah Pertab Chunder, from the year 1809 till 1811, the period that Captain Ludlow commanded the Provincial Battalion, used to come and see the Battalion exercise every day. I was then a Recruit in the Battalion. After the expiration of 1811, I was transferred for two years to the Midnapore Provincial Battalion, and was in 1814 re-appointed Jemadar in the Burdwan Provincial Battalion. I saw the young Rajah at a horse race at Burdwan, between Captain Ludlow and Mr. W. B. Hayley, the Judge of the Zillah. Captain Ludlow died 15 or 20 years ago.

Mr. Shaw said, that he declined calling any more witnesses to-day, but he hoped by half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning, on his return from Calcutta, to be able to produce three or four more respectable witnesses, and then close his case at once, and begged the Judge to postpone the further hearing of the case until that hour to-morrow. The request was complied with.

Mr. Shaw to-day struck out the name of many witnesses in the calendar, whose evidence he did not consider to be essential to his case. Some of these were in attendance in the Court on their subpoenas, others were expected, and some had either secreted themselves or had refused to come.

It appearing that the second witness examined to-day, Soorooop Chunder Gossain, had been subpoenaed with his name being inserted in the calendar of the witnesses submitted to the Judge, or without any subsequent petition to the judge, but by a direct statement to the magistrate, Mr. Curtis objected to this mode of procedure, and said, that he had already intimated to the prisoner, that if he required any fresh witnesses to be subpoenaed for the defence, to submit their names to him by a petition. Already there were about 320 witnesses subpoenaed, and if the list went on increasing thus, there would be no end to the suit. He had no objection to grant every indulgence to the prisoner that his case required, but he wished the rules of the Court to be adhered to, and all applications for increase of witnesses, and first subpoenas, to be applied to him by the prisoner, or by counsel, by petition, and not by sending their names in direct to the Magistrate, without his knowledge of it.

Mr. Shaw replied, that the mistake had arisen from his being unacquainted with the practice of the Magistrate Courts in these matters, and as he found it much pleasanter to him to make these applications to the Judge than to the Magistrate, he certainly would take care that no similar mistake should hereafter occur. At the suggestion of Mr. Elliott, those already subpoenaed under the circumstances, should not be discharged without the consent of the prisoner's counsel from their subpoenas. — Burdwan, January 7.

January 4, 1896.

Rajah Jye Sing deposed. I reside at Jambhooor in Allah Bissampoor. I am related to the Bissampoor Rajah's family. I am now 56 years old, and ever since I was 12 years of age I have been acquainted with the Bissampoor Rajah's family. My grandfather knew Pertab Chunder's grandfather Rajah Tilluck Chund, and my father Bakhdoor Sing knew Rajah Tej Chunder. I likewise was very intimate with Rajah Tej Chunder and his son Rajah, Pertab Chunder, and repeatedly visited them at Burdwan. The prisoner is Rajah Pertab Chunder. I recognize him perfectly. From this date it is 25 years since I saw him, with the exception of having seen him when, on his way to Pachete, he put up for one night at my house. I did hear of Rajah Pertab Chunder's death about 19 years ago, and about eight days afterwards I heard that Rajah Pertab Chunder was not dead but gone voluntarily into exile and abdicated his gaddas. Both the respectable and the vulgar community at Bissampoor trusted the latter rumour, and it was very current and generally believed. Subsequent to this rumour I never saw Rajah Tej Chunder and consequently I had no opportunities of ascertaining the correctness of this report from him. I used to see Rajah Pertab Chunder repeatedly at Burdwan.

Questioned by Mr. Bignell. I was a prisoner in the suit at Bancoorah and was detained three months there and then released on bail. I gave my statement there. This is it, signed by me.

This document, dated 20th April 1896, was then filed and read.

Deponent added. I do not know what Mr. Elliot might have written. I said that when I saw him he was younger, and he had no beard or mustachoes, but the prisoner's general appearance is the same, and his gait and manners are similar to Rajah Pertab Chunder; but he is a little stouter and darker than Rajah Pertab Chunder was. Mr. Elliott said, he is not the Rajah, and I replied you may think what you please, I think there is a resemblance. I was never tried on the charge for which I had been arrested at Bancoorah. The day I gave this statement as a defendant, I was released from my detention, and I sold my elephant to pay my expenses and returned home.

By Mr. Shaw. The prisoner was not present when I was examined at Bancoorah. The statement is in Persian. I can neither read nor write that language, and the statement was never read to me. Mr. Elliot, after it was written, desired me to sign it and I did so. I never saw the prisoner at Bancoorah. I have subsequently seen him last Sunday in the Hooghly jail. When I gave my statement at Bancoorah the prisoner was in jail there.

Hakim Wullee Woolah, resident of Chinsurah. I have been residing at Chinsurah and Calcutta for the last 30 or 40 years, and I often went to the Rajbarry at Chinsurah, and attended the young Rajah Pertab Chund, jointly with my friend Hakim Utkar Ally for a Choonera, for about one month and half or two months, and I saw him during that period about 200 times. The prisoner is Rajah Pertab Chunder. When I saw him, he was 25 years of age. When he was cured, I returned to Calcutta, and the Rajah to Burdwan, and he is now about 45 years of age. The only difference I perceive in him is that he is mostly obscured by age. About 15 or 16 years ago, I heard, at Calcutta, that the Rajah died. When Hakim Utkar Ally returned to Calcutta, about four months after the alleged death of the Rajah, I said to him, I hear contradictory rumours of the death of Rajah Pertab Chunder, can you explain this, you were his medical attendant? Hakim Utkar Ally replied, the report of his death is false; he under this pretence, allowed his gaddas, and has gone into voluntary exile.

Kash Bahary, resident of Kumbhar. This witness being a Hindu, objected to be sworn the Oath of the Court, and the Judge seemed disposed to have him sworn in that form; but at Mr. Bignell's suggestion he permitted him to be sworn on his written affirmation. Witness deposed. I was formerly a writer in the Rajbarry of Burdwan. I was altogether about 19 years a servant of the Rajbarry, and it is about seven years since I received my discharge. I saw Rajah Pertab Chunder. There he is sitting in Court I recognize him perfectly well. He is my old master. Surely, I ought to know him. When the prisoner was in 1836 coming from Bancoorah in custody to Hooghly, I saw him in the village of Mahapoor, and previous to that I saw him at the Golab Baug, about three or four years ago. The time that elapsed between my seeing him at Golab Baug, and my having last seen him at Burdwan, was about 15 years. In 1227 B. S., when I went to my house, the Rajah Pertab Chunder was sick with a headache, and about one month afterwards, on my arrival, I heard that Rajah Pertab Chunder had not died, but a box had been burnt in its stead, and the Ganges dragged with a net for his body. Hearing this I questioned Beernand Gossain. He said go away, I must not talk about those matters. Prawn Baboo has promised to increase my salary to 50 rupees a month to keep this matter secret—hereafter all will be revealed to all. The rumour of the young Rajah's death, I had heard about five days previous to my return to Burdwan. When I went to see Pertab Chunder at Golab Baug in Burdwan, all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages hinted about that Rajah Pertab Chunder had returned. I heard this at least in 20 villages. He was then dressed as a devotee. He is thinner and darker now than he was when I knew him at Burdwan.

Questioned by Mr. Bignell. I never ran away from the Rajbarry after the death of Rajah Tej Chunder. I absented myself from my duty on private affairs, and on my return, Prawn Baboo discharged me; but I was subsequently re-employed by Prawn Baboo. I was never accused of embezzlement. When I saw the prisoner at Golab Baug, I was in the employ of Baboo Turrah Chund, the son of Prawn Baboo, who asked me what I thought of the prisoner, and on my replying that I thought he resembled Rajah Pertab Chunder strongly, he discharged me. This was about eight days after I had seen the prisoner at Golab Baug. There was a decoity in my village when Mr. Gilmore was Magistrate here, and he, as I was the talookdar of the village, confined me for six months for not giving information of the decoity to the Magistrate. The darogah of the village, Hyrab nazir, and many other talookdars, were all confined for the same period. I was never committed to take my trial with the prisoners, who were subsequently tried and convicted by the sessions judge. I was never tried either by any Judge or Magistrate for the neglect of information, but punished commonly by the Magistrate on that charge.

Saoroo Moira, resident of Burdwan. I was formerly a peon of the Burdwan cutcherry, and used to carry purwannahs to the Rajbarry at Burdwan. I often saw Rajah Tej Chunder and Rajah Pertab Chunder there, but I never spoke to them. The prisoner is Rajah Pertab Chunder. I went to see him after a lapse of 14 years at Kuchunagar, and recognized him to be the young Rajah. I heard in 1227 B. S., that the young Rajah had gone into exile, and that a box had been burnt instead of his corpse, and that Beernand Gossain had the river dragged for his body, pretending that a golden cup had fallen in accidentally.

Shoosann, deen Tewarry, late Havildar of the Provincial Battalion of Burdwan, deposed, that he had occasionally seen Rajah Pertab Chunder at Burdwan, and the prisoner is that individual. I am sure of it. I see him now after a lapse of 16 years. When at

Kishenaghur and at Culna, I had heard the death of Rajah Pertab Chunder, contradicted generally. Soon after it was stated, that a box had been burnt in lieu of the corpse, for which the river opposite Culna had been ineffectually dragged, and that the Rajah had abdicated the gadda and gone into voluntary exile for religious purposes.

Mirza Hadea deposed, that he was the tutor of Beelate Khanum, who was formerly the mistress of Mr. Hayes, the judge of Hooghly and Burdwan, and taught her Persian at the time when she quitted Mr. Hayes' protection, and entered into the service of Rajah Pertab Chunder. I accompanied her to Burdwan, where Rajah Pertab Chunder allowed me eight annas a day diet money. I staid there six months, afterwards I returned to Chinsurah and opened a perfumery shop. I used often to see Rajah Pertab Chunder before my return to Chinsurah, and subsequently he used to buy perfumery from me. Beelate Khanum is dead. She died about 20 years ago at Patna. She was a native of Cashmere, and had relatives at Patna. About 20 years ago, I heard contradictory reports of Rajah Pertab Chunder's death. Some said that he was dead, others that he was living and gone into exile. The prisoner is Rajah Pertab Chunder, and I recognize him perfectly well.

Mirza Mahomed Hosain deposed. I was an attendant on the young Rajah of Burdwan, and quitted him about two years previous to the alleged rumour of his disappearance, and was about five years in his service. The prisoner is the young Rajah Pertab Chunder of Burdwan. I was arrested at Culna with the Rajah.

Questioned by Mr. Shaw. I was for 22 days confined in the thannah at Burdwan, and three days in the Fouz-darry jail there. The Rajah had presented a petition to Government to be identified by the Rannees, and he went to Culna for the purposes of going to Burdwan to be identified. I was kept in the thannah at Burdwan in order to give evidence, and as I would not I was kept three days in the Burdwan Fouz-darry jail. I was then forwarded to Hooghly and confined six months in the civil jail here, and then released without being tried on the charge for which I had been arrested. All the persons who were arrested with me were not similarly treated. I was examined for the prosecution on oath at Burdwan. I was released on my recognisance having giving security of 25 rupees penalty, if I ever became an attendant on Rajah Pertab Chunder. I am not a defendant now. There was no riot whilst the prisoner was at Culna. The prisoner obeyed all the police orders whilst at Culna, and never set the authorities at defiance. I first saw the prisoner after his return from exile in the house of Rada Kissen Bysack, where we mutually recognized each other, and I served him about twelve months at Calcutta. About two months after this he was arrested at Culna. He only took his usual attendants with him to Culna.

Mr. Bignell contended that Mr. Shaw's cross-examination regarding the witness's treatment and statement, whilst confined at Burdwan and in the Hooghly jail, on charge of abetting the prisoner in his riot at Culna, were regular, and bore no reference to this case. He had been sufficiently punished for it.

Mr. Shaw replied, that he contended that it did bear reference for it tended to show that an effort was made to gain him as a witness for the prosecution, and that he had been confined for six months without being tried, and that as he was released from that charge, there were no objections to his evidence, and by cross-examining him, Mr. Shaw hoped to show that there was no riot at Culna, and how the prisoners were treated in confinement here; and attempts were made to gain him over as a Government witness, and if any man can be punished or convicted for any offence without trial in the mofussil courts, he wished to have it given to him on record.

Mr. Curtis replied, that he certainly considered these questions bore no reference to the prisoner's case; but Mr. Shaw may proceed with the questions. With regard to the practice of the mofussil courts, Mr. Shaw had no right to demand a written exposition of it. If in any case he considered, that either the magistrate or judge had acted improperly, he could appeal to a superior authority.—Harkara, January 8.

JANUARY 8, 1839

William Dalrymple Shaw, Attorney at Law, deposed. I arrived at Culna on the evening of the 29th April last. On the following morning, I walked through Culna, and saw no disturbance there. I had gone to Culna at the request of Radakissen Bysack, to attend upon the prisoner who, I understood, was proceeding to Burdwan on matters connected with an ejectment suit, pending in the Supreme Court for the recovery of three large bazars in Calcutta, the object of that suit being more to prove the identity of the prisoner with Rajah Pertab Chunder, than the recovery of these properties. I was the attorney who filed the plaint in ejectment, and on his behalf I retained four Members of the bar, the Advocate General, Mr. C. B. Philsep, Mr. L. Clarke and Mr. J. F. Leith. Defence was made to that action by the Rannee Bussanath Komary. I visited the prisoner at Culna, on board his boat, between 5 and 6 p. m. of the 30th of April, 1838. When I went on board his pinnace he was in an adjoining boat, as I was told, dressing, and whilst I was waiting for him, I looked about the pinnace. I did not on that occasion see a single armed man. If there had been any I would have noticed the occurrence. My reason for saying so is, that just before I was leaving the Rajah's pinnace to return to my own boat, a man named Banka Sing, whom I had known as the servant of the prisoner since April or May, 1836, came in armed with a sword. I immediately asked why he was allowed to have a sword, and ordered him to be deprived of it, to prevent any question regarding it. I also asked how many swords there were amongst the men, and I was told that about 25 chokyders had swords. Banka Sing accompanied me when I went up to visit the prisoner in the Bankoorah jail in 1836, and he then carried with him a gun and a sword. My trip to Bancoorah being my first visit to that part of the country, I was astonished to find that almost every person I met was armed either with a sword or a staff. I consequently made enquiries about it, and learnt that it was customary in that part of the country, for persons to go thus armed. After waiting on board of the pinnace of the prisoner at Culna on the evening of the 30th April, the prisoner came into the pinnace accompanied by the servants. Shortly afterwards Rajah Neer Hurry Chunder Roy, Rajah of Hurdan, came into the pinnace, and we conversed on general topics. I recollect I stated to the prisoner, that if he intended to go to Burdwan and wished me to accompany him, he must send and engage a house for me at Burdwan, and he must consent to go with his necessary domestics, and without a large retinue of servants. He replied that he had dispatched a person to order Rada Kissen Ghosaul, his mooktar at Burdwan, to hire a house for me; and as I had come to accompany him, he was not afraid, and he would do whatever I wished him. He then began to make complaints of the manner in which his people were treated by the Police authorities at Culna, and begged that I would intercede to have them better treated. I consequently gave orders to the prisoner's darogah Futehollah Shaw, to call the darogah of Culna; and after some time, when it was dark, the darogah came. Some of the prisoner's attendants informed us, that the darogah wished to come on board with a number of armed men. I then sent word not to allow him to do

so. He came about two or three minutes afterwards, attended by about four or five persons, and I blamed him for coming on board in that way, when there was no disturbance, and that such proceedings would in all probability lead to a quarrel with the Rajah's people; and likewise told him, that complaints had been made to me of the manner in which the Rajah's people had been treated, and that I would report his conduct to the Magistrate. He entreated me not to do so, and said that he was always desirous of paying all respect to the Rajah; he then called him, and whom he, in my presence, invariably treated with respect. I then began to jest with him about his compulency and endeavoured to coax and mollify him, so that he may treat the prisoner's retinue better. He then had been on board about a quarter of an hour, and was on the eve of departure, and he said that he had an order from the Magistrate and asked whether I would wish to hear it read. I replied in the affirmative, and it was then read by one of his followers who had no appearance of being a Police functionary, but a villager. After it had been read, I spoke to the prisoner, and told the darogah that I did not understand what was the meaning of the word *Jamneehbustee*, as written in that order; and that I did not see any person about the Rajah except those whom I had known to have been with the prisoner at Calcutta; and I now positively say, that at no time during that night did I tell the darogah, nor did I hear one else say, that the prisoner was going by an order of the Government in Council to Burdwan, or that any force would be used to take him there and place the Rajah on his galley. The darogah did not address himself to the prisoner or ask him what his answer was to the *putwana*. After the *putwana* was read, I said to the darogah, "point out any person you may wish to be turned away and I will undertake that the party will be discharged." I then told the prisoner to repeat words to the same effect to the darogah, and which he did, and as the darogah was going away, I said to him, understand clearly that the prisoner is willing to obey any order, and that he would even discharge his pipe bearer or oral attendant, or any other domestic, if the darogah would but point them out. The darogah replied the proper person to whom this should be mentioned was the Nazir, and in consequence I requested him to send for that officer which he did; but after waiting some time, and the Nazir not coming, the darogah went away. In consequence of the Nazir not coming, and to prevent any question subsequently as to what had passed between the darogah, the Rajah and me, I directed a letter to be written to the Nazir, to the same effect as the offer which had been made to the darogah, and Moushy Humschander, by the prisoner's orders, wrote the letter. I think this letter was drafted, but I went away, leaving my head native assistant, Joynarain Chunder, with particular orders to see it delivered to the Nazir at the thana, and to endeavour to procure bearers for me to go to Pygachee, Mr. Lyall's factory, in the neighbourhood of Culna. It was just as I was going away, that Bunka Sing, of whom I spoke, came in with the sword in his hand, and then went to my boat and retired to rest. The next morning my writer informed me, that he had delivered the letter at the thana, and that the thana people had said that they could not get bearers, as there was a rumour that the Magistrate was coming to Culna. I consequently borrowed the prisoner's palkee, and whilst waiting for it to come, my attention was attracted to a chokeydar in a boat, with a man whom I have since recognized as Peary Lal Bahon, the witness in this case for the prosecution. They were then stopping my Kidmitgar from going on shore, whom I had ordered to get some milk for my breakfast. I asked them why they hindered my servant from landing. They were very insolent, and said that they had orders of some person in authority, which order I desired them to produce. They then went away, but they did not return. I was very much irritated, and consequently addressed a letter to the Magistrate. That

letter was dated the 1st of May, and is, I believe, filed in the proceedings of this case. I then went to Pygachee Factory and remained there until the next morning, when, in consequence of hearing of the Magistrate's arrival with the military at Culna, I returned there and was arrested opposite to the Revd. Mr. Alexander's house. When I was being taken to the place in which I was confined at Culna, the Nazir accompanied me. I asked him what was the meaning of the occurrences of that morning, and he replied that he could not comprehend it.

Questioned by Mr. Graham.—In the suit which the prisoner instituted for ejectment in the Supreme Court, Dr. A. R. Jackson was security for four annas, Radakissen Bysack four annas, Mothornauth Mullick four annas, Rustomjee Cowasjee eight annas. Dr. Jackson and Rustomjee were induced to enter into the transaction from what they heard from Mothornauth Mullick. At that time Mothornauth Mullick, I believe, was employed at the Rajbairi, at Burdwan, and was the broker of Kassinauth Mullick, the late Dewan of the Burdwan Rajah. The interview between the prisoner and Mr. Toby Prinsep at his office was at my suggestion, and I was present at it. The prisoner on that occasion did not satisfactorily recognize the persons present, nor did he apparently answer Mr. Prinsep's queries satisfactorily; but he recognized Mr. Trower immediately on his entering the room, and answered his questions correctly. I introduced Dr. Scott to Mr. Trower after his return from Madras, but Mr. Trower, after looking at him, did not recognize him.

Questioned by Mr. Bignell.—I am still the Attorney on record for the prisoner in the ejectment case, but during the Dargah Poojah Holidays of 1837, the prisoner changed attorneys, and Mr. Graham was appointed Attorney on the usual terms of paying my costs, but these costs not having been paid, this has been the cause of the suit not having been proceeded with. I have since been solicited to take up the prisoner's case; but I have declined to do so, because I do not like to take up the case of any client after he has shewn a want of confidence in me by withdrawing it from my hands. No *ex parte* judgment can be obtained in a case of ejectment by the casual ejector *ex parte* against any property situated in Calcutta, belonging to a native residing out of Calcutta, and who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In my opinion both the guardians of Madab Chunder, the present Rajah of Burdwan, and he himself, are liable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

Gargoh Boshun Mookerjia, Dewan of the Stamp office, deposed. I know Kisto Lal, the son of Shamlal Bramacharee, of Krishnagar. He in 1237 B. S., waited for about one year on me in hopes of obtaining employment, during which period I saw him almost daily, and I believe I could recognize him again if I were to see him. Both the prisoner's countenance and figure differ from that of Kisto Lal's, and Kisto Lal was much finer than the prisoner. He does not appear to me to be Kisto Lal.

Kerbut ol Soosbaun, Record-Keeper of the Zilla court of Nuldea, deposed, that he had known Kisto Lal, the son of Shamlal, Bramacharee, of Krishnagar. The prisoner was not that man, to the best of his belief.

Moulvy Masooladigen and Mohon Mookum, two other witnesses, likewise deposed, that they had likewise known Kisto Lal, the son of Shamlal, Bramacharee, and that, to the best of their belief, the prisoner was not Kisto Lal.

Maulvy Moonsoor Ahmed, Muddureph of the Hooghly College, deposed, that he had been acquainted three years with Rajah Pertab Chunder of Burdwan, and recognized the principal prisoner in this case to be

Rajah Pertab Chunder, and that he had likewise heard of the death and cremation of the Rajah, and shortly afterwards of his having escaped across the river and having gone into voluntary exile.—*Hurk.*, January 9.

11th JANUARY, 1839.

Thomas Yeatherd, coach-builder, resident of Calcutta, deposed I resided in Burdwan during the year 1811, for about 11 months, and I was there employed as the overseer of the Golab Baug Garden. The prisoner very much resembles Rajah Pertab Chund, under whom I was employed. Rajah Pertab Chund used frequently to visit Golab Baug, and I generally saw him 3 or 4 times a week. I have a perfect recollection of Rajah Pertab Chund's general appearance and features, which were very similar to those of the prisoner. Rajah Pertab Chund and Purran Baboo, were not very intimate.

After this the prisoner's Counsel put in a petition, stating that out of the 16 persons against whom attachments had been issued, only one was in attendance, viz., the witness just examined; and as the prisoner had not the means to compel the attendance of the other 15 witnesses nor the funds to pay the expenses of the attendance of Dr. Halliday, he must consequently close his case to day, and begged the Court, as he had already been upwards of 8 months in custody, to take his case into its early consideration and adjudge the matter.

The Monivv then asked the prisoner what reply he could give to that part of the evidence which related to the burning of the corps of Pertab Chaud, and what motives induced him to abdicate his Rajship and go into voluntary exile; and also how he could account for his actions during that period.

The prisoner expressed a wish to give a detailed account of his proceedings during the period of his exile, and the motives which had induced him to abdicate his zemindari and go into exile; but Mr. Shaw objected and said, that if he were to give this detail, it would be opening his case and telling the parties, who would be the defendants in the civil action, which his client must bring to obtain his zemindari,—into the particulars of that suit prematurely. Added to which he considered, that the evidence which his client had already produced, had sufficiently rebutted all the charges pending against him in the case, and he did not consider it expedient to go into another part of the case which he must do to prove the accuracy of the prisoner's statement regarding the account he would give of himself in reply to the questions of the law officer of the Session's Court, and this would unnecessarily delay the proceedings, and cause the examination of additional witnesses,—he therefore advised his client to decline to answer this question.

On the Judge putting the question to the prisoner, he, after a short consultation, replied, that if his withholding this communication would injure his case, and his communicating it would benefit him, he would then make it, not otherwise.

The Judge replied, that in this matter the prisoner must decide for himself, and asked him how he intended to get over the evidence of 11 witnesses, who have positively sworn to Rajah Pertab Chund having died, and his corps being burnt in their presence at Culna, about 18 years ago.

The prisoner replied, that as nearly 50 persons had deposed to his being Rajah Pertab Chunder of Burdwan, he supposed that his identity with that person had been sufficiently established, and in that case, if it has been clearly proved, that he is the real Pertab Chunder, Rajah and Zemindar of Burdwan, he supposed the evidence regarding the death and burial of Rajah Pertab Chunder, must be discredited, for it is manifest that if he were alive, he could not have been dead and burnt.

The Judge said, that he must decide for himself; and the prisoner said, that when on Tuesday the Government Vakeel would put in his demurrer to the prisoner's reply, by that time he, with his counsel, would reconsider the matter and inform the Court as to his determination on that point.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday the 15th instant, to enable the Government pleader to put in his demurrer to the prisoner's written defence.—*Hurk.*, January 14.

TUESDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1839.

No evidence was taken to day in consequence of the case having closed last Friday from the non-attendance of witnesses.

The Judge said that he had prepared his opinion of the case, but believed the law officer was not ready with his Futwah, which, had it been drawn up, the decision would, in all probability, have been passed to-day, but he believed some difference in opinion would exist. Mr. Shaw said, that some objection was made to bail his client before, in consequence of his being located at Hooghly. The Judge replied that it was done when the case was pending the decision of the court, but that measure would be adopted according to the decision of the case on a future day, when the prisoner would either be released or be bailed by two sureties of 5,000 Rs. each.

Mr. Bignell said, that his reply was ready (in a rough state) and the only difficult he experienced to file in Court, was the translating of it, especially those parts which related to boundaries, &c. The Judge told Mr. B. that it was not necessary to translate the whole, as the substance of the reply would answer the Mulvie's purpose.

Mr. Shaw stated that his client still wished to reply to the Mulvie's questions of last Friday, but he advised him to the contrary, as his statements would not be supported by evidence. Mr. Bignell concurred with Mr. S. Mr. Shaw moved the Court to file Mr. Beecher's evidence given in the Magistrate's Court, with the present proceeding, which the Judge, with the concurrence of Mr. Bignell, ordered to be transferred.

The proceedings of the Magistrate's Court at Burdwan, with the returns in English, and Persian translations, in which it is ordered to apprehend a "person calling himself Pertab Chaud," and Mr. Shaw on the 2d May, 1838, was put in by Mr. Shaw to be kept with the other proceedings in the "Jumgut Bushie" charges, with a view to shew that the returns were false, and had never existed on that date. With respect to the letter of the 19th May 1838, Mr. Shaw said that he would get a copy from Mr. Secretary Halliday and send it up from Calcutta. A petition for bail was then put in by Mr. Shaw in behalf of his client. The Judge said, that it was his anxious desire to release the whole of the poor, unfortunate people who were suffering so long in Jail, but with regard to the application, he could not determine, as it had reference to a point which could not be decided by Thursday next. Another document, with accompaniments, was put in by Mr. Shaw, which was an appeal from the Hooghly Magistrate's decision fixing Mr. Shaw 50 Rs.

The prisoner stood up and addressed the Court, that he would file his answer to the Mulvie's questions to-morrow. The Judge said he was left entirely to his own judgment, and if he was inclined to furnish them he was perfectly at liberty to do so; and expressed his surprise that a Raja possessing such large estates, should leave his Guddee and Raj, and go away, without leaving any documents, &c.; and that he considered this to be a very great point, although unanswered or unentered in his evidence. Mr. Shaw remarked, that in his opinion

this was quite unnecessary, having the opinion of all the members of the bar.

Mr. Shaw also said, if the Judge and law officer agreed in finding his client guilty, whether there was no appellate Court. Mr. Curtis said that certainly there was, and he was very glad.

A person who, it appears, was the Raja Pertub's uncle, came, but although prisoner wanted him to be examined, his Attorney objected, after convincing him of the inutilty of it. The person goes by the name of Poursun Chund Bahoo. This person is not connected to the present Barliwan family, and is the brother of the late wife of the Raja Tej Chunder.

The Court adjourned at 12 o'clock and will sit on this case on Thursday.—*Commercial Advertiser*, January 18.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1838,

Mr. Shaw attended at 11 o'clock this-morning, at the Magistrate's Court, for the purpose of tendering Company's paper as bail for his client. The Magistrate came into Court about half past 12, and Mr. Shaw presented his petition and paper, and offered to endorse it in any way the Magistrate chose; but the Magistrate refused to accept it, as the Judge's order for holding the prisoner to bail specified, that two bail in 5,000 rupees each should be taken, and that as Mr. Shaw was a European, and had no property in the district, he could not accept him. Mr. Shaw expressed his surprise at the Magistrate refusing to accept an acknowledgment of a debt due by the Magistrate's own masters as security, and preferring that of two landholders; and he informed the Magistrate, that it was by the suggestion of the Judge (who had informed him that great delay occurred in examining the properties of securities) that he had procured Company's paper. The Magistrate, however, as a matter of course, refused to accept it before referring to the Judge, and he said he would make a reference to that functionary. Mr. Shaw, then went to the Judge and complained of the conduct of the Magistrate, and reminded him that he had begged him, when making an order, to hold the prisoner to bail, to allow him to put to bail in his Court, as he knew every difficulty would be thrown in his way in the Magistrate's Court.

The Judge seemed surprised at the Magistrate's refusal, and asked the Magistrate's sheristadar, Munshiram, the meaning of it. The sheristadar explained, that if the prisoner did not attend to receive his sentence what could be done to him; but that if two people became bail, they would be obliged to enter into an agreement to suffer the sentence passed on the prisoner, if they did not produce the prisoner. Mr. Shaw informed the Judge that that was exactly the report he had heard before going to the Magistrate, and he believed it had been got up to prevent any natives becoming security for his client's appearance.

In consequence of Mr. Shaw informing the Judge, that he believed the difficulty thrown in the way of the prisoner's release by the refusal of the Company's paper, originated in a desire to prevent him being held to bail, and that still more difficulties would be created after Mr. Curtis had left the station, the Judge addressed a letter to the Magistrate, informing him, that it was true the roobecarry mentioned, that the prisoner was to be held to bail on producing two good securities in 5,000 rupees for his appearance; but that Mr. Shaw had offered Company's paper for 1,000 Rs., and he reminded him that Mr. Courtney Smith was dismissed the service for a similar proceeding, and he thought he ought to accept the security offered by Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw

reminded the Judge of the case of Mr. Houston, who had, as Collector, got himself into a scrape for refusing to take an acknowledgment of the Company when tendered by Prosonacoomar Tagore. At this stage of proceedings an official letter came in from the Magistrate, stating his inability to accept Company's paper without an order of the Judge, and giving as a reason that Mr. Shaw was a British subject, who could not be sued in his court. Mr. Shaw remarked, that he had already experienced the contrary, for he had been sued and fined by Mr. Samuells. He would only repeat, that he had offered, by petition, to place the Company's paper in the Magistrate's possession, and he had verbally offered to the Magistrate to endorse it in any manner the Magistrate might wish it, and that if he failed to produce his client in terms of the order holding him to bail, the paper would be forfeited. The Judge then added to his letter, that he would give an official reply if required, and sent it to the Magistrate. Mr. Shaw attended before the Magistrate, and endorsed the paper to him, and obtained a receipt for it. A perwanna for his client's release was therefore granted, and Mr. Shaw left Hooghly with his client, in the afternoon, for Calcutta.

We understand that Mr. Curtis leaves on Sunday for his new appointment in Calcutta. Mr. Ward will officiate as Judge until Mr. Barlow arrives. Mr. Bignell has also left the station and things have resumed their wonted quietness.

The six persons who were tried with Mr. Shaw's client, and acquitted on Thursday the 17th, were not released until Saturday afternoon, when they were brought before the Magistrate, who told them they were discharged. They were not required to enter into any morchulcha like those who were released without trial. We were surprised at this, as we supposed the most guilty parties were committed for trial before the Judge.

We believe the Magistrate has not yet made any return to the Judge of what he has done towards trying or releasing the other parties who were seized at Culna, and who have now been nearly nine months in custody without a trial or even an examination by Mr. Samuells. These people are still in jail, and we doubt whether the now officiating Judge will think he is called on to interfere about them. They must cause a considerable expence to the Company.

No decision has yet been passed on Mr. Shaw's petition of appeal against Mr. Samuells's order, fixing him 50 Rs. The Judge has sent for the proceedings and called on the Magistrate to state whether he acted as a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.—*Hulk*, Jan. 22.

REPLY OF MR. MONTIE,

On behalf of the prosecution, to the defence of the said Rajah Pertub Chund.

In requesting the attention of the Court to the observations I am about to offer, I must solicit its indulgence for such a deviation from the ordinary form of procedure; but the singular nature of this case, the general importance of some of the principles involved in its decision, and the unprecedented interest evinced by the native community regarding its issue, will, I trust, be deemed sufficient reasons for the adoption of the course which I have pursued. When the Government was pleased to direct me to conduct in person the prosecution of the prisoners (which was not until some time after the close of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court,) I was instructed to waive all objections to the appearance of Counsel and Attornies from the Supreme Court on

* We do not think this case at all analogous.—*Es*.

behalf of the accused parties; and as you, Sir, have allowed the Counsel for the soi-disant Rajah to put in a written defence in the English language, I respectfully submit, that I am entitled, on behalf of the prosecution, to reply in English to that defence. The gentleman opposed to me have filed three separate pleadings, the last of which is clearly irregular; inasmuch as, although it purports to be a petition regarding the attendance of certain witnesses, it is in fact a comment upon the evidence that had been adduced by themselves on behalf of the prisoner, such comment not being allowed by the practice of any Court with the rules of which I am acquainted, when no fresh evidence had been offered by the prosecution to rebut the testimony given for the defence. It is, however, far from my wish to insist upon this objection. I have throughout these proceedings been anxious, that every probable facility should be afforded to the soi-disant Rajah (and with the case of the other prisoners I have at present no concern) to establish his innocence, if innocent he be, of the charges preferred against him, and if there is any thing in this last irregular pleading which you may consider to make in favour of the prisoner, I am perfectly content that it should have its full weight with you.

After carefully perusing the three pleadings to which I have alluded, I think I shall just consult the convenience of the Court by considering, seriatim, the charges upon which the soi-disant Rajah has been tried, and by commenting, as I proceed, upon the arguments urged by his Counsel with reference both to the law and the merits of the case. I must, however, premise, that to a great deal of the matter set forth in the prisoner's defence, I do not intend to give any answer. The conduct of the Magistrates of Illoohy and Burdwan, has been commented upon in the most improper manner. The former gentleman has been charged with the breach of a solemn assurance, and with a deviation from the established practice of the Honorable Company's Criminal Courts, for the purpose of getting up, by any means, fair or unfair, a case against the prisoner, and with having displayed, in the discharge of his official duties, the most glaring partiality to the case of the prosecution; while the late Magistrate of Burdwan is accused, in direct terms, of having falsified the proceedings of his own Court. I will not presume to defend against such charges, proceeding from such a source—the character of gentleman so well known and so highly respected as Mr. Samuells and Mr. Ogilvy, for I feel that it would be presumption in me to suppose that that character needed the aid of my advocacy. They are both well able to defend themselves, and will, I am sure, be most ready to do so, if any tangible charge be regularly preferred against them to their official superiors, and unless such charge shall be so preferred, you will, I am confident, regard the attacks now made with the contempt they deserve. I may remark, however, that I, and not Mr. Samuells, am responsible for certain of the witnesses examined before the Magistrate not having been produced in your Court. When I was called upon to prosecute certain distinct charges against the prisoner, it would have been the height of absurdity, if I had called witnesses whose evidence I well knew would be of no service to my case. I distinctly stated to Mr. Morton at the commencement of the trial, that it was not my intention to call the witnesses in question, but that if he wished to have their testimony they should be produced. I repeated this offer several times in the course of the proceedings and when at last the prisoner's Counsel did ask me to produce Mr. Overbeck and Mr. Deere, both of these gentlemen were summoned, and they both appeared in Court and gave their evidence on the day appointed. If other witnesses examined before the Magistrate were not produced by me, it was, at the framer's of the prisoner's defence very well know, simply because I was never asked to produce them. So much for this part of the defence. Ag Mr. Morton, I believe, conceived that

the Magistrate had told him that no witnesses would be produced before the Sessions Judge in addition to those who had been examined in his (the Magistrate's) Court, I am quite certain that whatever Mr. Morton may have said upon this subject is a correct statement of the impression left upon his own mind, but he must have mistaken Mr. Samuells's meaning. That gentleman has been some years a Magistrate and was of course fully aware that when the case should be made over to the Sessions Judge, and its management on behalf of the prosecution placed in my hands, his control over the proceedings would cease, and that he could not possibly bind either the Judge or the public prosecutor to any particular line of conduct. It is a matter of everyday practice for new witnesses to be called at any stage of the proceedings before the Sessions Judge, when there are sufficient grounds for believing that their evidence will tend to throw light upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; and it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Samuells could have intended to pledge the Government not to avail itself of any valuable evidence that might be procurable before the close of the prosecution. It is also insinuated that there was much more difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses for the defence than for the prosecution, and that this difficulty arose from the unwillingness of the Government officials to serve the subpoenas upon the parties named by the prisoner. Now, it is within my personal knowledge that every possible exertion was made by the Magistrate to produce the defendants witnesses. I do not know in how many instances a return of *non est inventus* was made, but I challenge the prisoner, and those acting for him, to name one single case in which that return was made, where the party mentioned in the subpoena was living in the place stated as his residence in the petition for the issue of such subpoena. If they chose to summon as witnesses imaginary persons who had no existence, or existing persons who were not residing at the places mentioned by them, it was their own fault, and it is ridiculous to complain of the non-production of such persons. Prawn Baboo is particularly pointed out as not having been in attendance. How does the fact stand? Prawn Baboo was served with a subpoena in the ordinary form, but he did not obey its requisition. Mr. Shaw complained of this to you, Sir; you immediately offered to order the enforcement of the subpoena by every lawful means, and I engaged that the witness should be in attendance on a certain fixed day, provided that, if he came, his evidence should be taken. What was the result? Why, the prisoner's attorney put in a suggestion to the effect that he did not want Prawn Baboo's evidence. It is clear that it was never intended to examine him, and that his name was inserted in the list of witnesses, merely in the hope of causing him unnecessary vexation and annoyance. The prisoner would indeed have been mad if he had supposed that Prawn Baboo, the father of the Rajah of Burdwan, would have given evidence in his favor; and the only reason why I did not call him for the prosecution was, that I knew that the testimony of a person so deeply interested in the result of this trial, would have little or no weight with you. The same remark applies to the Rannees. When the prisoner thought that these ladies would not be forthcoming, he complained of the hardship of being deprived of their evidence; but the moment he was told that they should be produced, he begged to dispense with their testimony. One word more; the Magistrate is charged with having issued circulars to the effect that he had proved the prisoner to be an impostor; you will probably smile when I tell you, that these alleged circulars, were, simply a few copies of the *Samachur Durpanu*, containing a faithful translation of the evidence given before the Magistrate, but without note or comment of any kind. They were forwarded to the darogahs and principal zemindars, in order that correct information might be afforded to the native public regarding proceedings which had given rise to much

contradictory and absurd rumours. I feel, Sir, it would be an insult to your understanding if I were to say any thing further to prove the entire groundlessness of the prisoner's complaint respecting the fairness of the mode in which proceedings have been conducted.

*Objections have been taken to the charges against the prisoner on the score of informality, but I think that these objections must have had their origin in an ignorance of the practice of the Company's criminal tribunals, and in a mistaken notion that the technicalities of an indictment in the Supreme Court, are necessary to give validity to proceedings before you. Without, therefore, detaining you any longer with preliminary remarks, I shall proceed to consider the first charge on which the *sui disant* Rajah has been arraigned. It is as follows.

"Aluk Shah, alias Rajah Pertab Chunder, alias K-dolali Paures Brumocharce, charged with gross fraud and imposture in falsely and fraudulently assuming the name of the deceased Moha Rajah Dheraj Pertab Chunder Behadour, formerly Zamindar of Burdwan, pretending, in various places, during the last two years, to the great disturbance of the general peace and quiet of the country, that he is in verity the aforesaid Zamindar of Burdwan, that the Zamindaree of Burdwan belongs of right to him."

To this charge, by far the most important of all, and the one most prominently brought forward, the prisoner, in the first instance, demurred, on the ground that assuming its allegations to be true (which most of course he assumed for the purposes of a demurrer) the Sessions Court had no right to try him upon it, inasmuch as his claim to the Burdwan Zamindary was a question properly cognizable by a Civil Court. I need not spend many words to satisfy you, that this demurrer to the jurisdiction of your Court is without the slightest foundation. Supposing Rajah Pertab Chunder were now alive, and the prisoner had forged the Rajah's name to a bond for a lac of rupees, and were prosecuted by the Rajah for the forgery, what would you say if he were to plead that he could not be arraigned at the bar of the Sessions Court, because the question of the forgery involved the decision of whether he had or had not a right to recover from the Rajah a lac of rupees, a matter cognizable by a civil Court? Again, supposing a man were to insure his house and property for an amount greatly in excess of the real value, and then wilfully set fire to the same; if he were tried upon a charge of arson, would it be tolerated for a moment that he should plead in bar of jurisdiction, that the question involved the liability of the insurers to pay him the amount insured, which ought to be determined by a Civil Court? I could multiply instances; but I feel that to do so would be uselessly occupying your time, and that it cannot be necessary to say any thing more in order to convince you that a Criminal Court is not barred of its jurisdiction by the mere circumstance that its decision may possibly affect questions which may be proper subject, for the cognizance of a Civil Court. Were it otherwise, Criminal justice would be powerless with regard to a large class of the most serious offences against property. What would be the state of law, or rather of lawlessness, in a country where it should be laid down as a fixed rule, that however clear an imposture might be, and however injurious both to the rights of individuals and the tranquility of the state, the impostor could not be put upon his trial and brought to punishment, because he chose, falsely, to allege something, which, if true, might give him a claim in a Civil Court, the prosecution of such claim resting entirely with the impostor himself, who might postpone it to any period he might think proper? Mr. Leith, indeed, when verbally arguing the question before you, seemed to abandon the demurrer which had been put in, and to maintain, not that you had no jurisdiction on the ground urged in that demurrer, but that

the fact of a man choosing to assume the name of a deceased person was no crime; and something of the same kind appears to be intended in the prisoner's written defence, where the charge is designated as "childish and the production of one ignorant of what constituted crime." It is scarcely necessary to say that the wording of the charge set forth in the defence and so freely commented upon, is widely different from the wording of the charge upon which the prisoner has been tried before you, and with which, alone I am concerned. For what purpose, unless it were a hope of misleading you and of unfairly influencing the public, the prisoner, when replying to charges preferred against him to your Court, has quoted the terms of a former proceeding before another tribunal I know not. To meet, however, Mr. Leith's argument, I admit that there may be cases in which a man assuming the name of a deceased person might more properly be sent to Beilam than to a jail; but such cases are totally different from the one set forth in the allegations of the present charge. The prisoner is charged not merely with assuming the name of a deceased person, from whim and caprice, as a half-witted man might do; but he is charged with having assumed such name and title with fraudulent intent and purpose, and to the disturbance of the peace and quiet of the country. I should suppose that no one could fail to perceive the broad line of distinction between the two cases, and to feel that while in the one instance the offending party might be an object of pity rather than of punishment, he is in the other guilty of a heinous crime. I do not refer to the law of England as any authority for the guidance of the proceedings of this Court, but I may mention, by way of analogy, that by that law the offence of personating a seaman with intent to receive his wages or pension, is felony, and visited with congn punishment. It is true that the Regulations of Government have no where particularized the crime of fraudulent personation, but the framers of those regulations, were fully aware that they had done little more than modify the Mussulman Criminal Law which was in force when this country was first acquired by the Hon. Company and the British Government, and had not even attempted the formation of any thing like a general Code, reserved to the Criminal Courts full power to punish, at discretion, offences not specially provided for. That power, Sir, is in your hands, to the extent of awarding seven years imprisonment with labour, and if you conceive such punishment to be inadequate, you may refer the case to the Sadler Nazamut Adawlut, who can impose any penalty short of death. What may have been the particular intent of the prisoner can only be inferred from his conduct and proceedings; he has, however, saved you the trouble of drawing any such inference, for he has admitted before you, that his object was to obtain possession of the Raj and Zamindary of Burdwan. If then the English Law, to which the learned gentlemen opposed to me so triumphantly appeal, declares the personation of a poor seaman, with the intent to obtain a few pounds sterling, to be a felony, what offence can be more serious, or what crime can deserve more severe punishment, than that of personating the deceased Rajah of Burdwan, with the intent of fraudulently obtaining the princely revenues of that ancient Raj? I will add no more to shew, that the offence with which the prisoner stands charged, is a crime cognizable in your Court, and a crime of the greatest magnitude, but will proceed to examine what ground there is for alleging the present prosecution to be a hardship upon him.

This ground of hardship or unfairness was first taken in the demurrer, and I really think that if the charge before the magistrate deserves to be characterized as the production of one ignorant of crime, I may fairly retort that this demurrer must have been the production of one ignorant of the first principles of pleading. Whoever heard of hardship being a ground of demurrer to

jurisdiction? The demurrer assumes the truth of the charge, and who ever before heard, or heard with gravity, of the hardship of punishing an impudent impostor? I will not, however, trouble myself with such technicalities, but will meet fairly what I believe was really intended to be urged, namely, that the prisoner asserts himself to be in verity the Rajah of Burdwan, and has taken certain proceedings for the purpose of proving his alleged identity, and that, under such circumstances, there is a hardship in prosecuting him criminally as an impostor, because if he should be acquitted he would still have to prosecute his civil suit, in order to obtain possession of the Burdwan Raj, which cannot be awarded to him upon this trial. Now, at first sight, this argument may seem a plausible one, though it is of course merely an argument *ad misericordiam*, and in no way affects the question of the power of a criminal court to try the case, and punish the culprit if found guilty. It is in fact an argument why Government might have delayed the institution of the prosecution, but no argument at all to affect the prosecution, when instituted. It is obvious however that no general rule can be laid down for determining a question of this nature, and that each case must depend upon its own particular circumstances. Let us see then what ground there is for applying this argument of hardship to the present case, and whether, instead of the prosecution being an undue severity towards the prisoner, its institution was not the bounden duty of Government. In 1835 the prisoner first made his appearance in his assumed character, and selected, as the scene for his performance, a very unsettled part of the country, bordering upon a district in which open insurrection had only lately been subdued by a large military force. He collected together a considerable body of adherents, and there can be little doubt what would have been the consequences if he had been suffered to pursue his career without interruption. The Magistrate of Bancoorah arrested him, and he was sent for trial in 1836 to this Court. Some remarks have been made upon that trial, and it is said that I have not proved the record of conviction. I need not tell you, Sir, that I am at full liberty to refer any convictions and judgment in your Court, without producing any formal evidence to prove them. Whatever may be the rule of English Courts in this respect, there is here neither regulation nor practice requiring me to give any such proof. It is further observed, that on that trial the prisoner was not allowed the benefit of Counsel. He certainly was not; he was tried as every criminal had been tried from the first institution of the Company's Courts, nor was there the slightest reason why the presence of Mr. Tutton should have induced Mr. Harrington to depart from established precedent. On that occasion the Government confined itself to the charge of riot and tumultuous assemblage; it was then willing, however thoroughly convinced of the absurdity of the prisoner's pretensions, to give him an opportunity, if he chose to avail himself of it, to prefer his claim to a competent court. He was tried by a very merciful judge, who passed upon him the lenient sentence of six months imprisonment without labour, but required heavy recommitment that he would not again disturb the peace of the country. This precaution was necessary, not, as has been hinted, on the score that there was a shadow of foundation for the prisoner's claim, but because experience had shown that he possessed the power of exciting and agitating the populace to a very dangerous extent. We all know how ready the natives are to listen to any tale of wonder, apparently believing events almost in proportion to their incredulity and impossibility. It has been proved that Prawn Baboo's management of the vast estates belonging to the Burdwan Raj has rendered him unpopular in the extreme, and under such circumstances it may well be conceived, that even if the prisoner had not found a single European credulous enough to listen his story, he might have proved a very troublesome and even dangerous

individual, if allowed to wander about the country with an armed rabble, whom he pleased to call his retinue, at his heels. After his release from the Hooghly jail, it is said that the prisoner instituted a suit for the purpose of asserting his claims; but what sort of a suit was that? In the first place, it was instituted in the Supreme Court, a tribunal having no jurisdiction over the Raj and zamindari of Burdwan—a tribunal having no jurisdiction over the present Rajah of Burdwan or his legal guardians; at least so I assert, and I believe upon enquiry you will find my assertion to be correct, notwithstanding Mr. Shaw's evidence about constructive jurisdiction. The action was brought for the recovery of certain lands in Calcutta, constituting an almost indefinitely small portion of the property of the Burdwan Raj. Can any man believe that the object of this suit was fairly to try the question of the prisoner's identity? He knew very well that even if he succeeded in that suit, he should have to institute proceedings *de novo* in the Mofussil Courts for the recovery of the Burdwan estates, and, therefore, his grand objection to the present prosecution applies just as strongly to his own action in the Supreme Court. He knew very well that nothing would ever induce either Prawn Baboo or the young Rajah to subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, by taking defence to his action, and, therefore, if he obtained a judgment at all, it must have been an *ex parte* one, in the absence of those who alone could properly defend the suit. It is also possible, that he may have supposed, however mistakenly, that the Judges of that Court, not being so conversant as the Mofussil Judges with the manners, customs, and language of the natives, might be more easily imposed on, that they might not be so fully aware of the monstrous absurdity and repugnancy to all native customs involved in the story of a chest or coffin having been burnt upon the funeral pile of Pertab Chund, or of the peculiar construction of such a pile rendering escape from it impossible. I repeat that if the prisoner entertained such a hope, I have not the slightest doubt he would have found himself deceived, but that he did entertain it, is likely enough. But the strongest proof of all, that the suit in the Supreme Court was merely a ruse to alarm the Burdwan family, to extort money from them, and to induce the credulous persons who had already lent an ear to his tale to continue their belief, is the admitted fact that, up to the present day, no step has been taken in it. I crave pardon; one step has been taken, and it is one that imperatively demanded the institution of the present prosecution. It is in evidence that the prisoner caused notices to be served upon the servants of the Burdwan Rajah, warning them not to pay their rents; the number of these notices may be guessed when the attorney's bill, although nothing else appears to have been, amounts to the very moderate sum of 40,000 Rs. The probable effect of such notices, if the system had been persevered in, and its operations still further extended, we all know. The Burdwan Rajah has to pay an immense annual revenue to Government, and in default of such payment his estates are liable to immediate sale; and if the tenants, ever anxious to avail themselves of any pretext for withholding their rents, were generally to decline payment, inevitable ruin would be the consequence. To put a stop to such a system, the Rajah (who, as a minor zemindar, is under the special care and protection of Government, and would, but for particular circumstances, have been placed under the superintendence of the Court of wards) might be compelled to pay any amount the cupidity of the prisoner might choose to demand; and I say, that if Government, when it heard of these proceedings, had at once put the prisoner upon his trial as an impostor, and so either have compelled him to prove his claim, or have procured his conviction, it would have done no more than most honest men in the country would have thanked it for. But the matter does not rest here. The prisoner, emboldened probably by the leniency of his former

punishment, again, thinks fit to put himself at the head of a tumultuous assembly, and to proceed to Culna, at which place are the Rajbarree and the Sumajbarree of the Burdwan family. I will not anticipate this part of the case, which is the subject of a distinct charge; but will merely say that the Government, upon finding that the constituted authorities had again been set at defiance by the prisoner, that the Magistrate had been obliged to call in the aid of the military, and that lives had been lost, determined at length to institute the prosecution which has been tried before you. I think the circumstances I have stated will satisfy you, Sir, that the prisoner has no cause whatever to complain of the treatment he has received at the hands of Government. In alluding to the proceedings of the military at Culna, I am far from intending to express any opinion regarding their propriety, and merely mean to say, that the fact of lives having been sacrificed on that occasion, and the prisoner's pretensions being the cause of the military having been called in, was an additional reason why those pretensions should speedily be set at rest, one way or other, for ever, in order that the same cause might never again lead to the same unhappy result. There is one other observation with which I will trouble you on this part of the case. If the prisoner really be the man he asserts himself to be, this prosecution, instead of a hardship, is a benefit to him. Supposing he had preferred his suit in the Civil Court of Burdwan, the party in possession, if well advised, would have relied upon that possession and would have left the plaintiff to prove his own case, and unless he could have completely satisfied the judge as to the cause and mode of his disappearance, the reason of his long absence, and all other points necessary to establish his identity, his suit would have been dismissed, without the defendant being called upon to shew the death of Pertab Chunder or any other circumstance affecting the case. By the institution of the present proceedings, this course is reversed and the Government has taken on itself the *onus probandi*. Fortunately the clearest and most indisputable evidence has been forthcoming; but it might very reasonably have been anticipated that there would have been great difficulty in proving the case for the prosecution, however true it might be, and if Pertab Chunder were not dead, the proof would have been impossible; of all those difficulties the prisoner might have had the advantage; for I fully admit the proposition of his Counsel, that if I fail to prove him to be an imposter, he is entitled to an acquittal. That acquittal would not, it is true, give him possession of the Zemindary of Burdwan; but if it proceeded upon the ground that we had failed to prove the death of Pertab Chunder, the prisoner would have gone into a Civil Court with heavy odds in his favor. I should apologize for the length at which I have entered into this part of the argument; but so much has been said about the hardship of the proceedings, that I do not think I should have done my duty if I had not exhibited the true state of the case.

To proceed, then, Sir, to the enquiry of whether this charge of fraudulent personation has been proved or not. The evidence given in its support is of three kinds: first, testimony to the death and cremation of Rajah Pertab Chunder; secondly, testimony to the identity of the prisoner with Kistulall; and, thirdly, testimony of the belief of witnesses possessing peculiar means of knowledge, that the prisoner is not and cannot be Rajah Pertab Chunder. I was of course aware all along that, being in possession of good and sufficient evidence of the death of Pertab Chunder, it was quite unnecessary, for the purpose of obtaining a conviction, to adduce any proof upon the other points; but as I proceed I will explain the reasons which have induced me to offer testimony regarding them. First, then, as to the evidence of the death of the Rajah. There is

were but one single question for your consideration: vizt: the credibility of the witnesses that have been examined before you; for unless you believe the whole of them to be guilty of the most deliberate and unblushing perjury, there is an end of the case, it being quite impossible they can be under any mistake as to the facts to which they have deposed. They swear distinctly to the gradual progress of the young Rajah's illness until his case became hopeless; to his having been taken from Burdwan to Culna; to his having been carried in their presence from the Rajbarree at Culna to the Banks of the Ganges; to their having stood by his side at the moment of his death, two of them, in conformity with the custom of the Khetries, having had their hands upon his body; to their having borne the corpse from the river side to the funeral pile; to their having placed the lifeless body upon that pile; to their having seen it consumed, they being near enough to distinguish the features of the deceased as long as the fire allowed them to be visible; and to the bones having been collected the next morning, and deposited in the Sumajbarree, where a monument remains to this day to mark the spot. Clearer and more decisive evidence of the death of any human being it is impossible to produce. The prisoner has not dared to call a single person either to contradict these witnesses or to discredit their testimony, by shewing them to be men of bad character; the prisoner's counsel scarcely ventured to put a single question to them in cross-examination; and yet you are asked to believe that they are all perjured! The only one of the prisoner's witnesses who spoke at all as to the death, or, as he chose to call it, the disappearance of the late Rajah, I will not say corroborated the evidence for the prosecution, for the testimony of such a man could corroborate nothing, but at least had the prudence not to swear to any thing inconsistent with that evidence. This man (Aga Abbas) admitted that the Rajah was reported to be ill, that he did go with his father to Culna; that he was at Culna taken from the Rajbarree to the river side at the time in question, accompanied by several of the witnesses for the prosecution; that he (Aga Abbas) staid in the Rajbarree, and therefore could say nothing of what passed at the river side; that one of the witnesses for the prosecution returned to the Rajbarree and announced the death of Pertab Chunder to his father; that the old man wept, and ordered the usual ceremonies and rites of the Khetrie caste to be performed; that the witness was not present at the performance of these ceremonies, and shortly afterwards returned to Burdwan. Why, Sir, I was rather curious to ascertain for what purpose the prisoner called this witness, and it now appears that the whole object was to obtain from him a declaration, not of any thing within his own knowledge, but that he heard a report from others that the young Rajah was not dead, and his illness was a pretence. If ever the testimony of mortal man was stamped with the characters of perjury, it is that of this witness to these reports. He speaks of six Moguls who accompanied the Rajah to Culna, but when asked about them, he says some of them are dead, and the rest gone to Canbul; he swears that a native doctor who attended the Rajah told him that there was no serious illness, and when asked whether that doctor is now forthcoming, he states that he is dead; he says, or insinuates, and the old Rajah was aware that his son was not really ill. The old Rajah, as we all know, has long since followed his son to the grave; he swears that on the morning after the obsequies he was told that Pertab Chunder was not dead, but had escaped, and when asked who told him this, he says it was a Brahmin, whom he met on the road, whom he never saw since, and whose name he does not recollect. So much for the evidence of Aga Abbas. Other witnesses for the defence, and one of those called for the prosecution, have indeed spoken to the existence of a

vague bazar report, of Pertaub Chund having, in some mysterious manner, disappeared; but an attempt whatever has been made to trace this idle rumour to its source, or to explain how it came to be listened to even by the most ignorant of the natives. Some of the witnesses say, that the report was that the young Rajah had gone to Rangoon to form a conspiracy against the British Government; others, that he was asserted to have gone on a visit to his friend, the Newaib of Moorshedabad; and another witness declares, that the story was, that the Newaib and the Rajah had both vanished, and would reappear after a certain number of years. We all know that folly can invent no story so monstrous that it will not be repeated, and, perhaps, even credited by the people of this country, and it would indeed be a hopeless task if I were to endeavour to account for the origin of so ridiculous a tale. The prisoner's council are perfectly aware of its absurdity, and have very judiciously refrained from entering into it. They have not attempted to bring evidence to shew the escape of Pertaub Chund, or to prove the burning of a chest filled with shells by order of Prawn Baboo, nor even ventured to hint a motive which could have induced a young man in the prime of life, in possession of an immense fortune, addicted to pleasures of every description, and a free thinker in religion, to abandon his estates and country, and to wander about for sixteen years disguised as a beggar. After having said thus much, it is, I should think, unnecessary for me to add any thing in support of the testimony of the Rajbarree witness. Uncontradicted and unimpeached as their evidence is, you, Sir, must believe them, unless you are prepared to say, that you will never convict a criminal upon the testimony of native witnesses. But what are the objections to their credibility which the prisoner has urged? One of them is curious enough; it is said that they all agree in their statements, and that the ingenuity of my friends was unable to shake their testimony by cross examination. Why, Sir, I suppose, that if they had differed from one another, and if the cross-examination had been now successful, you would have been told that that was a reason for disbelieving the witnesses. An event like the death and funeral of Rajah Pertaub Chund was not likely to be forgotten by any of those connected with him, and as to the witnesses not being able to speak on the spur of the moment to circumstances relating to the death of Rajah Tej Chunder, the answer is simple enough. Many of them, were not present when Rajah Tej Chunder died, and the forgetfulness of those who were present, was almost entirely confined to dates. Now I am sure there are many events indelibly impressed on my own recollection, the precise dates of which I could not mention without considerable reflection, and, perhaps, not even then. It is true, all the witnesses recollect the date of Pertaub Chund's death, but this is quite natural; for the last three years they have been aware of the prisoner's pretensions, and of course have frequently spoken to one another about the death of Pertaub Chund, and by comparing events, and very probably consulting written memoranda, they ascertained the exact date. Again, it is contended that they are unworthy of credit, because they have sworn that the prisoner bears no resemblance to the deceased Pertaub Chund, whereas the witnesses for the defence have sworn that there is the greatest similarity between the features of the two. I might just as well say that Mr. David Hare ought not to be believed upon his oath, because he has sworn to a very strong resemblance, whereas Mr. Thoby Prinsep, Mr. Trower, the late Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Herklotz and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, have sworn that no such resemblance exists. But I do not say any thing of the kind: I merely say that the different opinions that have been given as to similarity of features, proves what I had from the first anticipated, viz., that no evidence upon such a point could possibly be satisfactory, one way or the other. There is, perhaps, nothing concerning which the memory is so treacherous as the recollection

of countenances and features. Most of us can remember some instance in which we have differed widely from another party concerning the fidelity of a portrait of a mutual friend, whom neither had seen for several years; one of us perceiving no resemblance to the original, and the other declaring it to be a speaking likeness. At all events it is sufficient for my purpose that you cannot disbelieve the Rajbarree witnesses on account of any thing they have said respecting the appearance of the prisoner, unless you also believe that all the gentlemen whose names I have just mentioned, have deliberately given false evidence. But then comes the grand objection, that most of these witnesses are more or less connected with the Rajbarrees. Now there are some cases in which an inference prejudicial to the cause of a party may fairly be drawn from the circumstance that his principal witnesses are his own connections or dependents; but a little consideration will show, that in the present instance the witnesses we have produced are the very best possible ones, and, indeed, the only ones who could give satisfactory testimony concerning the question at issue. Most of them, it is true, receive salaries from the Treasury of the Rajah, but they are all men of high caste and fair reputation among their countrymen, and some of them of considerable opulence. You are fully aware, Sir, that the service of a distinguished native prince, such as the Rajah of Burdwan, is considered in the light of an honour, and not of a degradation, is eagerly sought for by men of the highest respectability, and is generally hereditary. If the prisoner were Pertaub Chund, they would be closely connected with him, and would have a decided interest in his favor. Indeed some of them were called by the prisoner himself to give evidence at Bancorah. These witnesses being of the same caste with Pertaub Chund, and related to his family, took the most prominent part in the performance of the funeral rites, and are of course better able than any other persons could possibly be, to speak to the fact of the actual death and cremation of the deceased. I am asked why I did not bring forward a multitude of spectators unconnected with the Rajbarrees. In the first place, the possessions of the Burdwan family are so large, and their influence extends so far and wide, that it is probable that the great majority of those present at the performance of Pertaub Chund's obsequies, would be found to be liable to the same suspicion which the prisoner has attempted to cast upon the witnesses I have produced. But there was another reason why, with two exceptions, I did not call any of the spectators, except those who took an active part in the performance of the ceremonies. Cautious as the prisoner's advisers have been not to say any thing regarding the story of the mole of his pretended escape from Calcutta, I know from a petition presented to Government in 1836, and which is in my possession, that his tale then was that an imposition was practised, by which spectators were induced to believe that Pertaub Chund was burnt on the funeral pile, although in reality a chest or coffin was substituted for the supposed corpse. It would, therefore, have been idle for me to have called witnesses who could merely speak generally to their having seen certain ceremonies performed, and to their belief that a body was consumed upon the pile. The only witnesses who could effectually rebut this wild fiction (if indeed its gross absurdity were not of itself sufficient testimony of its falsehood) were the persons who took an active part in the performance of the rites of cremation, and who could not possibly have been imposed upon as to the fact of whether the corpse of Pertaub Chund was or was not consumed upon the pile. Every one of those persons now living has been called by me, and examined before you. I submit that no evidence could, under the circumstances, have been called to corroborate their testimony. I submit that that testimony is unimpeached and unimpeachable, and that the prisoner must therefore be convicted of the crime of fraudulent personation; for if there be satisfactory proof of

the death of Pertaub Chund, it matters not what resemblance the prisoner may bear to the deceased, what marks he may have upon his body, or what circumstances relating to Pertaub Chund he may be acquainted with. There is one point I have omitted to mention. The report that Pertaub Chund's illness was a pretence, is decisively disposed of by the evidence of the late Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Erskine, who both speak to conversations with the late Dr. Coulter, who visited the young Rajah in his sickness, and who declared him to have been dangerously ill at the period of such visit.

I now come to the evidence which proves the identity of the prisoner with Kisto Lal, the son of Sham Lal, for many years an inhabitant of Gwarree, Kishnaghur. The prisoner has thought proper to allude in his defence to my not having, in the first instance, intended to go into this part of the charge. As this allusion has been made, I will explain how the fact stands. It is true that, when the case was first put into my hands, I was unwilling to enter into any evidence to show who the prisoner is. It was enough for my purpose to prove, that Pertaub Chund was dead, and that he could not, therefore, be the person he pretended to be. I thought the evidence of the prisoner's identity with Kisto Lal to be very strong, but I felt that it was open to the observations I have already made respecting all evidence of identity, founded merely upon resemblance of features and similarity of habits. But when I became acquainted with the testimony which Prawnkissen Christian was able to give, I changed the opinion I had previously formed, and determined to proceed with this part of the case. I need not say that the object of this prosecution is not merely to convict the prisoner as an impostor, but, if it be possible, to set at rest the minds of the natives upon the question, and to remove the delusion under which so many of them have long laboured, and I did not think myself justified in abandoning any line of proof which might lead to the desired result. If Prawnkissen's evidence be true, the identity of the prisoner with Kisto Lal is established beyond all possibility of doubt. You, Sir, have nothing to consider except the credibility of this witness, for it is impossible he could be under any mistake as to the facts to which he swears. He was the companion of Kisto Lal, and his elder brother Gour Lal, in their native village; he accompanied sometimes the one, sometimes the other, and sometimes both of the brothers, in their wanderings. He was with Kisto Lal when, in the guise of a Brumacharee, he threw out mysterious hints to the deluded people by whom he was surrounded, that he was an incarnation of the deity; he was with Kisto Lal when, having relinquished his assumption of supernatural attributes, he represented himself as some great personage in disguise; he was with Kisto Lal's father and brother when the prisoner first assumed the part he has so long performed, and accompanied that brother on an expedition to assist the prisoner in his fraud; he went with the brother to Bissunpore to meet Kisto Lal, and was a party in the imposture there practised, by which the brother was represented as a Nawab coming with a large force to the aid of the rightful heir to the Burdwan gaddes; he accompanied the prisoner, from Bissunpore to Bangorah, and was subsequently arrested by the Magistrate for holding a clandestine correspondence with the prisoner while in jail. This evidence, if worthy of belief, disposes at once and for ever, of the question of the prisoner's identity. Then, Sir, what ground is there for disbelieving it? There is certainly none in the evidence given for the defence. Some few witnesses of respectability have said, that the prisoner differs in appearance, though not very greatly, from the Kisto Lal they knew some seven or eight years ago. This may well be; for there can be doubt that the prisoner has, during that period,

led a life which might have caused a considerable change in the appearance of any man. Mr. Deane, the most respectable of these witnesses, allows that there is a great similarity in the height, and in those features which are least liable to change; and there is, in short, nothing whatever in the testimony of any of them that can in the least shake the positive evidence for the prosecution. Indeed, the prisoner's counsel have rested their case not so much on any evidence they could produce, as upon the assumption that Prawn Kissen was not worthy of credit, because by his own shewing he had formerly been an accomplice in the frauds practised by Kisto Lal. I am willing to admit thus much to them, that the evidence of a man coming forward under such circumstances, should be received with circumspection. Let us give them the full benefit of that circumspection. You know, Sir how I first got acquainted with this witness. He was not known either to the officers of the Magistrate's Court, or to the amlah of Prawn Baboo. While the case for the prosecution was going on, the Reverend Mr. Hill, of Berhampore, came into your Court, and told you, in the presence of Mr. Morton and myself, that he could produce evidence decisive of the question of the prisoner's identity. Not being at all aware of what this evidence might be, I declined to summon the witness, until Mr. Hill should inform me who he was, what testimony he could give, and what character he now bore. I cannot give in evidence the conversation that passed between Mr. Hill and myself; suffice it to say, that, after that conversation, I had no hesitation in requesting that a subpoena might be issued for the witness, and I think it will be sufficiently obvious, that unless Mr. Hill were guilty of subornation of perjury, the witness stands clear from every possible imputation of having been tampered with. I took the utmost pains to prevent any communication being held with him by parties interested on either side, previously to his giving evidence in your Court. The subpoena was enclosed in a private letter to the reverend gentleman who had succeeded Mr. Hill at Berhampore, and immediately upon his receipt, the witness was sent to Hooghly under the care of a man selected by the Magistrate of Moor-beelabad for that purpose; and as soon as he arrived here, he was sent to the house of the Reverend Mr. Mandy, of Chinsurah, where he staid until he was examined. The prisoner himself has not ventured to insinuate, that either Prawn Baboo or his people knew any thing about this witness. In his examination before you, he mentioned a great number of places which he had visited in company with the prisoner Kisto Lal and with his brother Gour Lal. You asked him for the names of persons resident in those places, who were likely to recollect their visits if they ever occurred; he gave you a great number of names; you ordered the parties to be summoned; a great many of them were produced before you, within as short a time as it was possible to procure a return to the subpoenas; all these persons recognized the prisoner; some knew him as Kisto Lal, others, without knowing his name, knew him to be the Brumacharee who came to their village about the time specified by Prawnkissen. The evidence of these men is remarkable, as shewing they could not possibly be tutored witnesses. There was nothing so extraordinary in the fact of a Brumacharee visiting their villages, as to render it likely that they would after the lapse of some years, recollect minor circumstances; and, accordingly, we find, that while one of them forgot what another remembers, they all agree in the main fact that a Brumacharee resembling this man was seen by them at their places of residence in such and such years. This is just the evidence that honest witnesses would give; but if they had been taught their story beforehand, we may rest assured their recollection would have been more uniform. May I not then safely affirm, that, produced before you as Prawnkissen's

corroborated as he has been, his evidence is on impeachable ground. Mr. Hill is no longer in this country, or I would have given his testimony as to the character of this witness. The fact, however, that that gentleman, after an experience of some years, has continued Prawnissen in the employment of the Missionary Society, is pretty decisive on this point; it shows that whatever may have been the errors of this witness in former days, they have been repented of, and his old course abandoned. I will further add, that these errors were very venial. The prisoner and his brother Gour Lal appear to have exercised a power almost approaching to fascination over many of their countrymen, and it is not quite clear that when Prawnissen first joined them he had not some strange notions that the prisoner was in reality a magician. Now that he has been converted to a pure religion, and has been rescued from the superstitious by which he was so long held in the most degrading thralldom, he sees the folly and the wickedness of his former conduct; but the man who would judge very harshly of him, for having once been an adherent of the prisoner, can have little knowledge of human nature, and still less of the peculiar modes of thinking prevalent among the natives of India. I say, therefore, this witness is fully entitled to credit, and then the evidence to identify, which before was inconclusive, comes in with irresistible force. I will not detain you by recapitulating that evidence; you will well recollect what it is, and the peculiar circumstance under which the nearest relations of Kisto Lal were produced, in compliance with your own orders, circumstances which rendered it next to an impossibility that those witnesses would have been tampered with by any body, they swore positively to the identity of the prisoner with their relation Kisto Lal, and I submit that that identity is proved beyond all shadow of doubt.

After the great length to which this address has already extended, I must apologize for saying anything upon the last of the three kinds of testimony above adverted to, and which is, from its nature, the weakest and the most inconclusive of all. A great many witnesses of the highest respectability and character, and well acquainted with the late Rajah Pertab Chunder, have sworn that they can trace no resemblance between him and the prisoner; but, as I have before said, I attach very little importance to testimony of this kind, one way or other, given after the lapse of eighteen years. I may observe, however, that the evidence of the late Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Trower, Mr. Herklots, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and, above all, Mr. Thoby Prinsep, is the very strongest testimony of the sort that could be given. Their conviction that the prisoner is an impostor, is founded not merely upon dissimilarity of appearance, but upon his inability to recognize persons with whom the Rajah was intimate, and to answer questions regarding circumstances with which Pertab Chund, if he were now alive, must be perfectly familiar. Mr. Prinsep's deposition is indeed all but decisive of the case. The visit paid by him to Pertab Chund and his father, was of so remarkable a nature, and the subjects discussed were of such vital importance to the young Rajah, who was at the time in actual possession of the Burdwan Estates, that it is next to impossible that Pertab Chund, as long as he was able to remember anything, could have forgotten the object of that visit and its attendant circumstances. Mr. Shaw has, indeed, given evidence on behalf of his client regarding the interview which the prisoner had at Mr. Prinsep's office with that gentleman, the late Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Patle and Mr. Trower. The object of this evidence I do not exactly know. If the intention were to discredit the testimony given by the gentlemen called for the prosecution who were present at that interview, I think it would have been more discreet to have left such an attempt alone; and as to Mr.

Shaw's declaration that the prisoner was upon that occasion dressed in an unusual costume, it has nothing whatever to do with the question at issue; for the gentlemen present founded their opinion not on their non-recognition of the prisoner on that occasion, but on his non-recognition of them. Let me then very briefly advert to the witnesses called by the prisoner upon this branch of the case. As to the great majority, no remarks are necessary, because, however disreputable or suspicious the character of some of them may be, their testimony, if true, would be of no importance. I care not whether the Chinsurah Moguls, and the sweetmeat sellers, and the boatmen and Mr. Enmer (whose memory is so bad that he swears he does not recollect whether he was dismissed from the Board of Revenue,) and Mr. William Frazer, carver, gilder, and fiddler, (whose memory is so good that he recognizes at a glance persons whom he has not seen for twenty or thirty years,) do or do not believe the prisoner to be Rajah Pertab Chund. They had not that intimate acquaintance with the Rajah, and were not on those terms of familiar intercourse with him, that could alone render their evidence of the slightest value. I have no doubt there are thousands of natives who believe the prisoner to be the Rajah, and thousands who believe him to be an impostor; but such belief is of no importance one way or other, unless, from particular circumstances, the party has peculiar opportunities of forming a correct judgment upon the matter. The two ladies who gave their evidence before you, have, I am sure, said what they believed to be true; but what is their testimony worth? They were never in the same house with the Rajah, but, when young girls, used to amuse themselves by watching him from an opposite window. To Major Marshall's deposition, I request your attention. He says that he was intimate with the young Rajah, but did not know that his name was Pertab Chund; that although he took such an interest in the late proceedings in the Supreme Court as to be present during the trial, he did not know that the pretender to the Burdwan Guddie assumed to be his old friend; that although he has the most distinct recollection of Pertab Chund's features, and took such particular notice of the prisoner in the Supreme Court, that he drew a sketch of him, it never occurred to him that the two were identical until he saw Mr. Overbeck, when, all at once, upon hearing that the prisoner had a scar on his back and another upon his wrist, he took upon himself to come down to the Court, and went to his berth that the prisoner was no other than the young Rajah. I think the mere recapitulation of this evidence is sufficient to shew what weight is due to it. As to the mark on the back, it is proved that Kisto Lal had a scar in that position, and I think an examination of the prisoner's back would satisfy you that the scar to be found there, much more resembles the mark left by a wound arising from such an accident as happened to Kisto Lal, than the scar of a bite from a horse. The mark on the wrist is in no way peculiar, and similar ones will be found on the arm of a vast number of natives; besides, it could be effected in a moment by any one wishing to produce such a scar; and the prisoner's own witnesses shew, that among his followers are some of the old personal servants of Pertab Chund, who could of course easily have told him of any peculiarity of this description in the person of the Rajah. The only remaining three witnesses on whose evidence I shall comment, are Mr. Overbeck, Mr. David Hare, and Mr. R. Scott. In addressing you, Sir, it cannot be necessary for me to say that I can have no intention of speaking of Mr. Overbeck in any terms save those of the highest respect. I believe no man ever better merited the high esteem in which he is held by the community among whom he has resided for so many years, and I am sure that he is utterly incapable of stating any thing that he does not conscientiously

believe to be true. He has, however, told us the grounds of his belief that the prisoner is in truth Pertab Chund. He candidly admits, that general personal appearance has nothing to do with belief, which is formed entirely upon the answers given by the prisoner to certain queries, and upon particular marks which he conceives are to be found upon the prisoner's body. I have already observed that no inference in favor of the prisoner can safely be drawn from the circumstance that there may be scars on his body resembling those on the person of Rajah Pertab Chund, as nothing could be more easy for him than to counterfeit such scars when informed of their position on the person of the party he pretended to be. Moreover, Mr. Overbeck tells us that he never saw the marks on Pertab Chund's body, excepting those on the wrist and behind the ear, and I really think he must have deceived himself in supposing he can distinguish any scar behind the ear of the prisoner. You, Sir, will, of course, judge for yourself upon this point; all I can say is that Mr. Overbeck's eyes are better than mine if he can perceive any such scar. He further speaks of a peculiarity in the prisoner's eye, and this I admit could not well be counterfeited; but I really doubt whether the witness's fancy has not misled him; at least there appears to me to be nothing at all remarkable in the eye of the prisoner. Then let us see what were the questions put by Mr. Overbeck to the prisoner. They related principally to circumstances connected with the old Dutch Government House, in which Mr. Overbeck, when Governor of Chinsurah, had entertained Pertab Chund, and with the Chinsurah Rajbarry. In forming a decisive opinion in favor of the prisoner, in consequence of his replies to these queries, Mr. Overbeck seems to have forgotten that the converse of a true proposition is not necessarily true. If the prisoner were Pertab Chund, he would no doubt have recollected many circumstances relating to these two houses; but it does not at all follow that if he were not Pertab Chund, he would not be aware of the same circumstances. The Dutch Government House was in many respects a very remarkable one, probably unlike any other in the country; but this very peculiarity in its construction and decorations, would render it the more easy to obtain ample information from the old residents of Chinsurah, Dutch, Portuguese and Natives, regarding it. There is, besides, one person who most certainly could have told the prisoner every thing which he mentioned to Mr. Overbeck, and that is Aga Anbas. In one respect this man swore the truth; he was undoubtedly an old servant of Pertab Chund, and had accompanied his master in most of his excursions. He was probably often at Mr. Overbeck's in the suite of the young Rajah, and we know from his own admission that he was with the prisoner at Binsunpore, and you, Sir, may have seen with your own eyes how close the communication between them now is. Is it then any marvel that the prisoner should be cognizant of many circumstances relating to Pertab Chund and those with whom he associated? But if I can shew that in one instance the answer given by the prisoner to Mr. Overbeck was indisputably the result, not of the recollection of former days, but of very recent information, I think that I shall establish, to the satisfaction of every one, that that gentleman's belief is founded upon a mistake, and that consequently, his evidence must go for nothing. Now, Sir, you will recollect that in 1836 Mr. Herklots visited the prisoner in the Mooghly Jail. In August or September last, Mr. Herklots was examined before the Magistrate. He then mentioned that his conviction of the imposture of the prisoner, was very much based upon what had occurred at the interview he had with him in jail, but he did not mention any particulars of that interview. Early in November, Dr. Scott (whose evidence, as far as it ~~concerns~~ ^{relates to} the prisoner, must certainly be beyond all suspicion), visited him in jail, and he tells us that among other questions he asked the prisoner some particulars regarding the Chinsurah

Rajbarry, and that the prisoner seemed to know very little about it. On the 22d of November Mr. Herklots was examined before you, and I then asked him what were the particular circumstances which in 1836 had satisfied him that the prisoner was not Rajah Pertab Chund; and he replied that one of the principal was his utter ignorance of every thing relating to the Chinsurah Rajbarry and his not being able to describe a single room in the house.

This evidence was of course given in the prisoner's presence. Six weeks afterwards, Mr. Overbeck was examined at the prisoner's request. This gentleman had, previously, stated before the Magistrate, that he used to visit Rajah Pertab Chund at the Chinsurah Rajbarree. He requests to be allowed to question the prisoner, and among his queries were several regarding that Rajbarree. Every one of these queries was answered in the most satisfactory manner, the prisoner mentioning every thing concerning that house, even down to the furniture and pictures. Now, Sir, is it not as clear as the sun at noonday, that the prisoner must have ascertained these particulars about the Rajbarree after he had heard Mr. Herklots's evidence on the 22d November? He knew that Mr. Overbeck was to be examined; he considered it very probable that he should be questioned about the Chinsurah Rajbarree, and he took care not to make the same mistake which had ruined his cause in the opinion of Mr. Herklots. I think, Sir, that after this I am fully justified in assuming that it is utterly immaterial what knowledge the prisoner may display regarding places and persons familiar to Pertab Chund, unless indeed it were a knowledge of such circumstances as those he was questioned about by Mr. Prinsep. Those circumstances occurred at an interview from which the native servants and amlohs were carefully excluded, no one being present except Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Elliott, and the two Rajahs. Of those circumstances he cannot recollect one tittle, and here I think I may leave this part of the case. Mr. Overbeck has unfortunately been imposed upon, and has thus been led to lend the sanction of his name and character to a gross and palpable imposture. Respecting Mr. Hares's evidence, I will only say one word, for the same remarks apply to him as to Mr. Overbeck. He speaks to what he believes to be true, but his belief is formed upon erroneous grounds. Mr. Hare says, that the prisoner recollects having brought a telescope to him. What of that? the Rajah's servants would recollect Mr. Hares's coming with the telescope, just as well as the Rajah himself, and probably even better. It only remains to dispose of Dr. Scott's evidence, and assuredly, if hard, point blank swearing to every thing that a man could recollect, and to every thing that most men could not recollect, would be of any service to the prisoner's case, Dr. Scott is a most valuable witness. You will remember, Sir, how tender the prisoner's Counsel was on my questioning this witness as to what character he bore while at Burdwan. I respectfully submit that I had a perfect right to pursue that line of cross-examination, and to shew, if I could, from Dr. Scott's own admissions, how far he was a witness to be depended upon. You were pleased, however, to intimate a wish that I should not press these questions, and I immediately desisted. If the prisoner's Counsel liked to object to my inquiry into the character of his own witness, and that witness liked to protect himself under such an objection, I thought my object was as fully answered as it could have been by the most searching cross-examination. But under what circumstances does Dr. Scott make his appearance in this Court? He desisted, indeed, that he was a volunteer witness, but, after a little questioning, he was obliged to admit that he had sent an anonymous letter to Mr. Shaw from the Magistrate's side, which letter might probably be the cause of his having been summoned as a witness. Now I have no means of

proving or even of ascertaining the contents of that letter, or of shewing what communications there were between Dr. Scott and the prisoner, or his agents or friends, before the arrival of this witness in Calcutta; but I would ask you, Sir, to consider the transaction as it stands, and to say whether it is not, at the least, a highly suspicious one. If Dr. Scott had really been actuated by no motive but an honest desire to further the ends of public justice, is it likely he would have had recourse to the sinister proceeding of writing an anonymous letter to the prisoner's Attorney? Would he not have come forward openly and manfully, and have addressed the Government whose servant he is, and told them that he heard that a claim was made by the prisoner to the Raj of Burdwan, and that as he had formerly been very intimate with Pertab Chund, he could probably, if allowed to see and converse with the prisoner, give important testimony, one way or other, as to his identity? Instead of this plain, straight-forward way of going to work, we find Dr. Scott holding this anonymous and under-hand communication with the prisoner's agents; and to suppose that there was nothing in his communications to induce them to believe that his evidence would be what it has proved to be, is idle. He would never have been summoned, or if summoned, he would never have come a distance of upwards of five hundred miles, upon a bootless errand. We may rest assured that it was perfectly well understood he was coming to give evidence in favour of the prisoner, and if so, he must have determined upon that evidence before he had ever seen the man, and when, therefore, he had no possible means of forming an opinion as to his identity. I could not of course hope to get much out of such a witness in cross-examination. He swore to recollecting what nobody else could recollect, and to believing what most people would consider incredible; but it is an old saying, that if you throw up a feather, it will show which way the wind blows, and so I think two or three little trips in Dr. Scott's evidence, will shew whether he spoke truly when he declared he had no bias. One of the most difficult points in the prisoner's story is, that if Pertab Chund were now alive he must be about 48 years of age, whereas the prisoner is evidently a much younger man; it required very hard swearing to make him out to be nearly 48, and accordingly Dr. Scott was selected for the purpose. He gave a very pompous account of the marks by which, as a medical man, he could pronounce infallibly upon the age of any party, and then thought fit to swear that he should say the prisoner was between 43 and 46. Now, without any pretensions to medical knowledge, I had enough to satisfy me that this part of the Doctor's evidence was nonsense, and I accordingly asked him whether he was not aware that the most eminent medical writers had pronounced it to be impossible to speak to the age of any one in the manner in which he had done to that of the prisoner. The question was I fancy unexpected, and, in the hurry of the moment, the truth came out; he replied, that he said the prisoner was 46, because Pertab Chund must have been about 23 when he knew him, and adding the number of years that had since elapsed, he must now be 46. Can anything be more decisive as to the way in which Dr. Scott has given his evidence, and as to the value of his testimony? It is perfectly obvious, that the whole parade of his medical skill in detecting ages, was a farce, and that his answer really proceeded upon the assumption that the prisoner, was the venerable Pertab Chund. Again, he says, that one of his reasons for being satisfied of the prisoner's identity, was that he drew a correct plan of the Burdwan Rajbarree. Now there could be no difficulty in the world in the prisoner drawing such a plan, for there are thousands of persons who could have furnished him with all the details, but it so happens, that Dr. Scott has given us satisfactory proof

that he at least was no competent judge of whether the plan was correct or incorrect. I allude to his testimony regarding the situation of the aviary. I know that if evidence of the Doctor's mistake had been required, the Judge on the bench would have been perfectly able to give such evidence, for you, Sir, were many years at Burdwan, and are well acquainted with the Rajbarree. I do not mean to say that Dr. Scott here swore what he knew to be false, but I bring it forward as an illustration of his readiness to swear to anything in favour of the prisoner, whether he was or was not certain of its being the truth, and also to shew that Dr. Scott's memory is not so very excellent as he would have us to believe. He has taken upon himself to speak to Mr. Trower's bad memory, and I did not think it worth while to recall Mr. Trower to contradict him; if I had done so, you would perhaps have had to decide whether the difference between the statements of Mr. Trower and Dr. Scott arose from an imperfection of memory on the part of the one, or from a very curious development of the faculty on the part of the other. With these remarks I leave Dr. Scott's evidence to the judgment of this Court, and confidently submit that, even upon this branch of the case, the balance of testimony is immeasurably in favor of the prosecution; but, as I have already said, I should not care, for the purposes of the present case, if the balance had been the other way. I have proved beyond all shadow of doubt that Pertab Chund is dead and was burnt, and it matters not who is, or who is not, credulous enough to believe him to be alive. The charge, therefore, of fraudulent personation, is clearly established; that that personation was with intent to obtain possession of the Raj and Zemindary of Burdwan; we have the prisoner's own admission, and that it led to the disturbance of the peace and quiet of the country, is sufficiently proved by the proceedings before Mr. Harrington, and by the evidence in this case.

The other two charges on which the prisoner has been arraigned, are of comparatively trivial importance, and my remarks upon them will not occupy many lines. The first of them is the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. I will not reply to the objection urged to the jurisdiction of your Court. I consider it to be without foundation, and that the circumstance that a portion of the money was paid in the town of Calcutta, can in no way interfere with your power to punish a fraud, committed by a party amenable to your tribunal, and chiefly concocted and completed without the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. I leave it, however, in your hands, merely observing that the fact of Radakissen Byssack not being a complainant against the prisoner, is no reason at all why the fraud of the latter should be unpunished. A fraud of this kind is an offence against society, and the welfare of the community at large demands that such offences should be punished, and that the criminal should not escape on account of the immediate sufferer being too weak and credulous to comprehend the injury inflicted upon him, or too timid to seek for redress.

As to the last charge of tumultuous assemblage, I will only observe, that it is not at all necessary that I should prove any actual breach of the peace to have been committed by the prisoner or his followers. Upon this point I would refer you to the Circular Order of the Sudder Nazimut Adawlut No 664, dated 8th December 1831, containing the construction put by that Court upon Clause 1, Sec 2, Reg. IV of 1825. It is said that I have not called any witnesses upon this part of the case, except Government servants; but this is not the fact. I called one of the most respectable European residents at Cutch, Mr. Alexander. That

gentleman came to this station on the day named in his subpoena, but the trial had been postponed at the request of the prisoner, and upon Mr. Alexander representing that he could not be absent from Culna on the ensuing Sunday, without the most serious inconvenience, it was arranged that he should be allowed to depart; and Mr. Morpoin subsequently consented, under the circumstances, to his deposition before the Magistrate being received as evidence in this case. If the testimony given before you does not establish the fact of an illegal assemblage with intent to commit a most serious breach of the peace, as far as the intent can be inferred from the acts of any party, I know not how such an offence could possibly be proved. It is not true that the prisoner had with him only the same number of servants that attendant him in Calcutta, and this is sufficiently proved by his own admission before the Magistrate, compared with his letter to the Nazir. But if it were true, it would make no difference to me. If the Calcutta Police authorities chose to allow a man to wander about with an armed mob of from three to four hundred persons in attendance upon him, that is no reason why the Mofussil Police authorities should do the same. The prisoner cannot plead ignorance of Mofussil law in this respect, for he had previously been imprisoned for six months on a similar charge. It would indeed be monstrous if a man were permitted thus to go about the country, in a district moreover where his appearance was certain to create the greatest excitement among the natives—and to overawe the Police by a superior force—and to refuse to obey the orders of the Magistrate, and then quietly say that he has been guilty of no offence, because, forsooth, the Police were too weak to resist him, and the Magistrates of Calcutta too civil to disperse his armed force while he remained within their jurisdiction. It is granted there was no actual breach of the peace committed at Culna; but why? because the Police were about one to ten to the prisoner's followers, and dared not obey the orders they had received. We have it in evidence that the darogah begged and entreated the prisoner not to go on shore with his armed attendants, and informed him of the Magistrate's purwannah prohibiting him from doing so; but the prisoner persisted, and the darogah was compelled to succumb. If I wanted further evidence as to the state of affairs at Culna, it has been afforded by Mr. Shaw, the prisoner's own Attorney, who has sworn that upon hearing the darogah wanted to come on board the prisoner's pinnace, he sent an order not to allow him to do so if he were accompanied by his armed burkandazes, and that when the darogah did come, he remonstrated with him, saying, that the presence of these armed men would be very likely to lead to an affray with the prisoner's followers. At this time the darogah had the most peremptory orders to arrest the prisoner, and it is quite sufficient for my case to shew that matters were in such a state that the prisoner's Attorney usurped the place of the Magistrate and issued orders to the Police authorities. The darogah has sworn that he did not arrest the prisoner, because he was afraid to do so; and this evidence is fully corroborated by Mr. Shaw, who admits that if armed men had come into the boat there would probably have been an affray. As to the letters said to have been written by the direction of Mr. Shaw, they deserve no notice whatever. The prisoner had been ordered over and over again to disperse his followers, and he had all along refused to comply, and the Nazir must have been credulous indeed, if he had been guided by this proposal, made at the eleventh hour, on certain conditions. But it matters not whether the prisoner was

or was not sincere in the proposal made in that letter, for his offence was completed before it was written. He heard that the Magistrate had been obliged to send reinforcements to the Police, and he had that morning received the most peremptory orders to disperse his people, which he had not obeyed. It is said that the prisoner did not refuse to obey, but merely wished to consult with Mr. Shaw. I say that the Nazir was quite right in treating that answer as a refusal to obey, and in reporting to the Magistrate that such refusal had been made. I have yet to learn, that the Attornies of the Supreme Court have any jurisdiction in the Mofussil, or that it rests with them to decide whether the magistrate shall be obeyed or not. It has been attempted to be urged, that if an offence were committed, Mr. Shaw, and not the prisoner, was the offending party. The only remark I will make upon that, is, that Mr. Shaw was the prisoner's agent, acting in his name and issuing orders in his presence, and Mr. Shaw's acts must be taken to be those of the prisoner. If a party were to be allowed to set the law at open defiance, and then plead that he cannot be punished, because he acted through the medium of an English Attorney, I think the legislature would soon see the necessity of placing British born subjects under the jurisdiction of the Company's Criminal Courts. Mr. Shaw says, that he sent for the Nazir, but he did not come. This piece of evidence exhibits a strange ignorance of the relative position of the parties. The Nazir is a high executive officer of the magistrate, who had a certain duty to perform; he had nothing to do with Mr. Shaw, and he cared nothing about him, and if Mr. Shaw wanted to see him, it was his place to have waited upon him. Before I conclude, I must, in justice to Mr. Ogilvy, say one word about the attempt that has been made to shew that he wilfully signed a false return to the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by the Supreme Court. This has nothing to do with the present case and could only have been introduced to create an impression against a highly honorable gentleman. The fact is that the return was drawn up by Mr. Swinbo, the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, who mistook a roobakarree for a warrant, and Mr. Ogilvy taking it for granted, that this formal legal document was correct, affixed his signature to it.

In conclusion, Sir, I submit that the whole of the charges have been clearly proved against the principal prisoner, and confidently leave the case in your hands. With reference to the other prisoner's put upon their trial before you, I will not make any remark, as they have not had the benefit of counsel; but will merely say, that nothing is further from my wish than to press the case too harshly against them, or to prevent any thing they may be able to urge in mitigation of punishment, from having its full weight with you.

(Signed) M. A. BIGNELL,

Depy. Supt., Legal Affairs.

N. B. We are requested by Mr. Bignell to mention, that since his reply was written, he has been made aware that the error in the return to the habeas corpus, arose from an important letter having, by mistake, been excluded from the papers sent of the Company's Law office. He wished this to be noticed as he learns that his remarks have been misunderstood to impute blame to the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, though it was far from his intention to do so.—Ed.—Hurkara, Jan. 25.

MISCELLANEA.

[For January.]

CALCUTTA

SIR H. FANE.—The Commander-in-Chief's camp at Ferozepore, was struck on the morning of the 16th of December, His Excellency having taken boat on the Sutledge for Bombay, he preceding afterwards, from whence he will proceed overland to Europe. The Head Quarters Staff marched on the same day towards Meerut where Major General the Hon'ble J. Fane, as senior General on the Bengal Staff, assumes the command of the Army.

In taking leave of the Bengal Army, the Adjutant-General thus expresses Sir Henry Fane's sentiments :

"The time has arrived when his Excellency Sir H. Fane's connection with the Bengal army must cease ; but he cannot allow it to be severed, without first bidding that army farewell ; and offering his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness."

"The support which he has received from the general officers holding commands, and the generally excellent conduct of all ranks in the army, European and native, have, for some time past, rendered his command a task of great ease ; and he offers his best acknowledgements and thanks to all, for this gratifying result."

"He feels that he cannot adequately thank the general staff of the head quarters of the army, for the able and friendly assistance which they have rendered to him on all occasions ; and he now takes leave of them with regret, and with feelings of cordial esteem and regard."

The Commander-in-Chief was suffering from gout when he embarked, and made his way from Ferozepore to the Ghaut, (five miles distance,) in a carriage. The Staff attended his Excellency on horseback.

A SHIP LAUNCH.—There was a vessel launched from the building yard of the Docking Company. At half past twelve the side supports were removed and the vessel stood in her cradle alone, for about a quarter of an hour, when, every thing being ready, the ceremony of breaking the bottle of wine on her head was duly performed by Mrs. F. Pereira, and she was named the *Poppy*, and moved rapidly off the ways without the slightest force being used. This vessel is schooner rigged, and had her lower masts up, the top masts and top-gallant masts being down on the caps—her main and fore yards were also crossed. Her stern is ornamented with a clump of poppies with several buds in the centre, and a sprig of the same on either side prettily painted.

REPAIRING OF ROADS.—It is said, that it is in contemplation by Government, on account of the many complaints already made of the manner in which the roads in Calcutta are repaired, to issue an advertisement, when any thoroughfare is to undergo repair, notifying such event, which will afford people an opportunity of avoiding the roads in question when possible ; and also, that no roads will hereafter be repaired in the manner they are at present, piecemeal, but the whole length of a single road will be covered at the same time, and finished in the same manner, after which another will undergo the same process, and so on.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S STATUE.—It is said, the Government have approved of the site, the circle opposite the Town Hall, that has been selected by the Committee for the erection of Lord William Bentinck's statue, and have directed the executive engineer in charge of the aqueduct, to make arrangements that the aqueduct may not obstruct the full view of the statue.

BLOCKADE OF QUEDA.—A private letter from Penang dated 7th December, 1833, intimates, that the sloop-of-war *Hyacinth*, with three gun-boats, left the harbour, the preceding day, to blockade the coast of Queda, in pursuance of orders from Calcutta. This, it seems, is the extent of interference which the Bengal Government are at present prepared to allow, in acquittance of the obligations we have incurred by the treaty with Siam ; but if Tharawaddi continues troublesome and picks up courage to bully Colonel Benson, trusting to the abundance of our occupation on the N. W., it is not impossible that the Siamese alliance may acquire the same ridiculously exaggerated importance which was attached to it at the time of our former turn up with the Burmese, and then, we suppose, we may look for a marvellous degree of impressment towards our esteemed ally, and the display of an exceedingly warm interest in the success of his measures against his refractory subjects.

METCALFE LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.—A letter from Agra, dated December the 19th, states, that at a meeting held at the station rooms on the morning of that day, it was determined, on the condition of the assent of subscribers being obtained, to hand over the Metcalfe subscription to the *Metcalfe Library Building Fund*, should the Calcutta Committee not object. The ground upon which this decision was come to, was, that the funds collected are insufficient for the fulfilment of the original purpose of the subscribers, viz., that of erecting a statue and presenting a service of plate. In order, however, to carry out part of the original plan, it is stipulated that a bust of Sir C. Metcalfe shall be placed in the Library building ; which stipulation, completely squares with the wishes and early intentions of the supporters of the Building scheme.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP.—Such was the want of foresight of Government, that the Governor General's camp, on their way from Simlah, were unable to leave Burreah until the Political Agent borrowed 20,000 Rs. from the native shroffs, and on their arrival at Ferozepore, they were compelled to borrow a still further sum of 20 lacs from the Sikh Chieftains.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE COURIER.—The present editor of the *Calcutta Courier*, Mr. Frederick Osborne, will vacate his situation on the 28th of February. A successor has not yet been nominated.

DACOITY.—The following account of a serious dacoity, attended with murder, on the factory of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Benares, is extracted from a letter dated 16th December :—

"Poor R— has had a very serious affair at his factory lately : a large gang of dacoits, well-armed, entered the factory at night with the view of carrying off the treasure box, and any thing else of value, but finding the box empty, they broke it to pieces, and then commenced destroying every thing in the house—all R—'s furniture, &c. They did not do it silently, as they came in sufficient numbers to overcome any force that might be hastily collected in the factory. It is very fortunate that R— was absent at the time, for had he been there he would certainly have made some resistance, and would as certainly have been murdered. As it was, one man, the chokedyar of the house, was killed for attempting to defend the place. The poor fellow died nobly, for he might have run away if he had liked. After receiving five spear wounds he was cut down by a fearful stroke from a sabre. The Magistrate of the district, Mr. Tulloh, is a very active person, and there is every hope that some, if not all, of the dacoits, will soon be brought to justice."

It appears that a large sum of money had been dispatched to R —, but in his absence from the factory it had been deposited with a native banker in the bazar not far from the factory. It was this prize that tempted the dacoits, who were very deservedly disappointed."

The following is another account of dacoity at Chuprah.

In November last, the house of a merchant of the place, named Doorhijoy Shah, residing next door to Ram Saba Sing, the Sheristadar of the Foudary Adawlut, was stormed by a gang of robbers, about two or three hundred in number, of whom most were armed. Doorhijoy was wounded by one of the ruffians with a sword, and was robbed of property to a large extent. The same night a goldsmith living close by, was killed and had his house plundered of all the valuables it contained. The sadder thanah, or the principal police station in the town, was looted, and the Jemadar and some others were wounded therein by the same gang."

COLLISION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH COURTS OF JUSTICE.—A case occurred recently near Pultah Ghaut, out of which has arisen a decision in the French Courts on the subject of the jurisdiction, exercised in those Courts over foreigners. In the month of December last, Mr. Martin, a Lieutenant in the 52d Regiment of Native Infantry, was proceeding to join his Regiment at Nusseerabad. He went up to Hooghly himself with his boat, sending on his horses by land, with orders to join him at Hooghly. Arrived at Pultah Ghaut, the horses, two in number, were picquetted by the natives. Near them was a mare, the property of a Monsr. Plague. One of Mr. Martin's horses got loose, and a furious battle took place between him and the mare, in course of which many kicks and bites were interchanged; finally they both scampered off, and reached the town of Chundernagore. Mr. Martin's horse was instantly impounded by Monsr. Plague, who got an order from the French Court for its detention, and instituted a civil action against Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin, finding he could not get his horse, applied to the Magistrate at Hooghly, who, as the transaction took place within his jurisdiction, wrote to the authorities at Chundernagore, requesting them to forward the horse to his Court at Hooghly, and Mr. Martin objecting to the jurisdiction of the French Court, the point of jurisdiction arose. The following is the decision on the point. "As to the competency of this Court to decide this case, inasmuch as the French tribunals are competent to take cognizance of matters of contract arising in foreign countries and entered into by foreigners with French subjects, the same rule ought to obtain in matters arising out of torts committed by a foreigner towards a French subject, notwithstanding that the tort should have been committed in a foreign country. The facts are then recapitulated and the Court, after hearing the Procureur du Roi upon the point, and having taken the point of jurisdiction into this consideration, declare its own competency to hold plea of the matter between Monsr. Plague's mare and Mr. Martin's horse."

EXECUTION.—Charles DeCruz, the man who was tried for, and convicted of, the murder of Caroline Isaac, according to the sentence of the Court, expiated his crime on the gallows on the morning of the 7th instant. About half past six, the culprit was brought out of the jail, attended by sepoy, &c. and shortly after the fatal cord was put round his neck, when the drop was struck away from under him. The man expired without struggling much. The number of natives that had come to witness the scene was a large one. The body of the deceased hung for a full hour, when it was cut down and removed for interment.

THE RAJA OF NAGPORE.—His Highness the Raja of Nagpore, accompanied by Captain Fitzgerald of the

Madras Army, reached Benares, and had been extremely liberal of his offerings to those who have the souls of all good Hindoos in their keeping. Not less than three lacs of rupees are said to have been handed over to the Bramins.

DAWK BETWEEN BENARES AND CALCUTTA.—It is stated, that since Captain Taylor, the Secretary to the late Post office committee, visited that station, a very great improvement has taken place in the dawk between Benares and Calcutta. It has been so much accelerated, that letters now arrive *seventeen hours* earlier than they formerly did!—a great and important gain in a 4 days' dawk.

ARRACAN LOCAL CORPS.—Letters from Akyah to the 6th ultimo, give very favorable accounts of the state of the Arracan Local Corps. Though a young corps, it is remarkably steady and the men appear to be much attached to their officers and attentive to their wishes and instruction. Late in November, a party of hill savages assailed a village and killed some 20 or 30 of the people and carried off upwards of 50 slaves. A detachment of the Arracan corps was immediately ordered off and soon came up with and attacked the hill people, who decamped, leaving four or five men dead. The Arracane cut off the heads of the slain, and took them to the head-man of the village which had been attacked; on which that person caused them to be stuck upon a pole to be held up as a terror to all future dacoits.

THE WEATHER.—The state of the weather is the theme of every tongue. Every body feels the effects of the unusual and unwished for gloom and rain, and every body is complaining. In fact, such weather as we have this year, has not occurred within our recollection, and well might it be designated as unseasonable.

Ever since the 15th of December last, there had been a dense haze, and on Christmas and New-year's Day, the temperature was above summer heat. On the 10th of January the sky became clouded. On the nights of the 12th and 13th, we had a little drizzling rain; on the evening of the 14th a regular north-wester visited us, and rain at night; there was rain again on the night of the 15th; and on the morning of the 16th, at two o'clock, we had the wind all round the compass, and what Uncle Sam would calculate to be a right up and straight down pour of rain, and no mistake, for three hours. On the 17th, the sky was overcast and wore all the appearances of a day in August, and threatened us with more rain and unpleasant weather, which came on accordingly. On the evening of the 18th instant, we had a hard shower, and drizzling rain the greater part of the night. And now, S. E. M. of the 19th, we are threatened with more rain, and the weather is most gloomy and unpleasant.

MONSR. DUPUIS' BALL.—"The juvenile ball, given by Monsr. Dupuis, at the Town Hall, on the night of the 15th instant," a spectator writes, "went off with great éclat. The hall was crowded, and the assembly far more select than on any preceding occasion—in fact as select as a public ball of the description could be. Monsr. Dupuis seems to have reaped wisdom from experience, and learnt, that the admission of a promiscuous crowd, from all classes of the community, is not at all conducive to harmony or his own interest."

Many of the young belles present, were dressed with great taste, and looked bewitchingly beautiful. Indeed in passing through the bright throng, I thought, as the poet, when he said:—

"I have met more beauty ripe and real
Than all its statued stone ideal"

After the children had gone through their trained gyrations, the adults took their places, and

"The merry dance, traced fast and light."
 Mons. Dupuis seemed quite delighted, for
 This dance outshone his revels past,
 It was his blishest,—not his last

I hope. He was in all parts of the room, now attending to the comforts of his guests,—now directing the musicians; and his exertions seemed to give great and general satisfaction. Every body seemed pleased,—every face was dressed in its most pleasing appearance,—wreathed smiles were the order of the night, and I left the gay assembly at mid-night, in as happy a mood as ever I was in my life.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—About three o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th instant, a dingy was upset in the river, off Barnagora. There were eight young men on board at the time, one of whom was drowned, although the accident took place near the shore.

MONEY.—A great deal of money has, it is said, come out to Calcutta for the merchants by the last mail. Not less than fifteen lacs of rupees were drawn in their favour by the Home Government in the brief interval between the 29th of October and the 5th of November.

MR. W. H. HAMERTON.—Mr. W. H. Hamerton has been admitted as a pleader of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, after the usual examination in the Regulations, and the Bengallee and Hindoostanee languages.

PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING A STEAMER.—A proposal is now in circulation, for building a steamer, similar to the most successful of the English—the *Great Western*, and there is every prospect of the whole sum required being subscribed at once.

RUNJEET SINGH.—A report was current that Runjeet Singh was dangerously ill, in consequence of the deep prostrations he had indulged in at the meeting with the Governor-General, and that his heir, by and with the advice of his Chiefs, had determined, in the event of his death, to arrest the person of the Governor-General and make His Lordship a state prisoner during pleasure or convenience. A subsequent report, however, says, that the Lion of the Punjab had partially recovered and that Lord Auckland had taken his departure from Lahore.

DWARKANATH TAGORE.—A melancholy event has occurred in the family of Dwarkanath Tagore, which has plunged him into the deepest affliction. His son, a promising lad, about 13 years of age, died on the 12th instant last, and on the following day, the unfortunate father was doomed to still deeper suffering, he was deprived of his wife.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROSS.—Mr. Ross remarked at day-break of the morning of the 17th instant, on board the *Lord Hangerford*, under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William. He carries with him the cordial esteem of the whole European and Native community, and their best wishes for his prosperous voyage homeward, and for his future health, happiness and prosperity.

THE BARK EMILY.—The following extract of a letter, received from on board of the bark *Emily*, of this port, now long overdue from England, gives a deplorable account of the sufferings of her Commander and crew from sickness.

"Coringa, January 9, 1839.—No doubt you will be somewhat surprised to hear from me from this quarter, I will therefore detail to you the unfortunate circumstances that drove the *Emily*, the craft on which I left England, from the track that would have carried her to her port of destination—Calcutta. We lost the N. E. trades in sight of the Cape de Verde Islands, after which S. S. W. and S. W. winds continued on both sides of the Equator. We crossed the Line in about 4° west, and got the S. E. trades in about latitude 5° 30' South. We touched at the Island of Ascension, filled up

our watercasks, and lived upon turtle soup and steaks for a week. We found the barques *Lady Clifford* and *Newgrove*, from Calcutta, at anchor; the former out 102 days, and the latter 104 days. Both ships had missed St. Helena, and had been some days looking for Ascension before they made it, tacking East and West, a scientific way of hitting a port, I must say. Their crews were in a dreadful state, and they were burying men daily while at anchor. We took turtle on board, weighed, and made sail. About a week after leaving the island, some part of the *Emily's* crew became sick, and by the time we reached the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope, the sick list was so full, that it was with difficulty a top-sail could be reefed. From the island of Amsterdam, or lat. 38° long. 78° East, up up to the Line, we were left with only six seamen and the Captain—(Charles Dunbar) without an officer or any person to depend upon, or to assist him in taking the vessel to her destined port. From the Line to 16° 30' North latitude, after burying 7 men and the carpenter, and having fourteen men lying sick in their hammocks, we had but 4 men and the Captain to work up the Bay against the N. E. monsoon. Yet the Captain thought he would have succeeded in getting her to the Sand Heade, had he but remained in good health. Unfortunately, however, the anxiety and fatigue of navigating a deeply laden ship, were too much for him, and on the afternoon of New Year's day, he dropped on the deck, after putting her round with three men. He remained in his cabin 48 hours, apparently suffering the most excruciating torments that it was possible for man to endure. From his right groin down to the foot, he was all black and swollen, the same as if he had a *cochin leg*. But, three seamen remaining, and no person to navigate the ship, the Captain was compelled to bear up for the first port—Coringa—where we arrived on the evening of the 4th instant, and two more men died that night. We brought up and fired sails two days afterwards, when we procured assistance from the shore. The Captain applied to the Collector, who has behaved very kindly, indeed, and rendered him every assistance that laid in his power. We landed the whole of the remaining crew—16 in number—and sent them to the hospital, from whence I expect but few will return. We shall leave this for Calcutta, immediately we can procure a native crew. If it had not been for the extreme kindness and attention of Mr. G. A. Smith, the Collector, and of Mr. M. N. Faynton, the Master Attendant, we would, perhaps, have lost the whole of the crew, as well as the Captain. The Collector, posted down, on the Captain making his application, about forty miles, and, with the Master Attendant's assistance, removed all the sick to the Hospital, a distance of twenty miles from the place where the ship was anchored in the roads."

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the pilot service:—

"A melancholy accident occurred yesterday, a little below the Rangafullah Tree, abreast of our ship. An immense tiger suddenly made his appearance from the jungles, in pursuit of three natives, one of whom, I regret to say, he succeeded in carrying away. We fired muskets to scare him from his prey, but without succeeding in our object. The beast was seen from our mast-head to startle at the report of our fire-arms, but could not be persuaded to leave his unfortunate victim."

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—It is reported, that an attempt at escape has been made by the prisoners in the Nuddea jail. Sunday being a day of exemption from labour, the prisoners, to the number of about 150, seized upon what arms they could lay hold of and endeavoured to effect their escape. It was not till ten of the convicts were killed and more than 50 of them were severely wounded, that the Burkundaz succeeded in re-capturing the revolvers. The Culwallah

Jemadar, who took a very active part in the apprehension of the convicts, has been dangerously wounded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred about three o'clock yesterday morning, of which the following are the particulars. A cart drawn by four horses belonging to Messrs. Cook and Co., with dogs in it, belonging to the Calcutta Hunt, while proceeding through the Potulidangah street, at the head of Harcutta Lane, happened to be driven into a deep ditch dug in the middle of the street for the purpose of building a bridge. Three of the horses were killed on the spot, and the position much injured.

The accident occurred in consequence of the ditch being without a light or any fence, except four pieces of split bamboo, to warn parties of its existence. Messrs. Cook and Co. have represented the case to the Chief Magistrate who has promised to re-imburse them for the loss they have sustained, if he should find, on examination that the statement of the non-existence of a proper fence is correct. The public fences in general put round such apertures in roads, we are of opinion, are not sufficiently strong or high to prevent accidents. A horse running quickly, would break down or spring over them. The fences should be raised and boarded.

THE RACE BALL.—The Race Ball, on the evening of the 14th instant, was a very brilliant affair, though there were, perhaps, not quite so many fancy dresses as had been expected. The extreme elegance of good keeping, and of them made ample amends for the disappointment in respect of number.

JHANSI.—Jhansi has fallen, the troops entered it without opposition, and the Bate Begum, the Rajah's sister, made her escape. The place was occupied by our troops, it would appear, on the 15th instant.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence has been received from Persia, to the effect that the Shah has now definitively quitted the British Ambassador and is disposed to yield in all things to the wishes of our Government. The influence of Russia is said to be decidedly on the wane throughout Persia, and it is to be seen, the Amir has for the present thought proper to draw in his horns and await a future turn of affairs before he renews the project of an advance upon Central Asia.

SIR W. HORTON.—Sir Wilmot Horton, has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

SALE OF THE KOJAH INDIGO FACTORY.—On the 15th instant, the Kojah indigo factory, one of the most lucky indigo concerns in the country, was put up to public outcry at Messrs Moore, Hickey and Co.'s auction room, and disposed off for the sum of ninety five thousand rupees.

The produce of this singularly fortunate concern, is stated never to have cost one hundred rupees per maund, whilst for three years the average cultivation has been.....heegahs 11, 300

" " Produce ditto maunds 311

" " Outlay ditto rupees 21,700

And the outstanding balances for the last thirty years, amounted to only six thousand rupees.

REWARD TO THE CREW OF THE FLOATING LIGHT.—Government have most liberally rewarded the crew of the Floating Light at the Sand Heads, for their exertions in saving a part of the survivors of the unfortunate Protector. The whole of the crew have each received a month's pay as their reward, the lascars who exerted himself so much and pulled the survivors on board, has

had bestowed on him a gold medal and promotion, and the European officers have received a letter of thanks from the Government, for the great assistance they afforded.

MEETING OF THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The eighth half yearly meeting of the members of the Globe

Insurance Company, was held at Messrs. Eglinton, McClure and Co.'s Office, when the accounts, &c. of the Company for the past six months were laid before the meeting and passed as correct. The following is an abstract.

CR.

Funds of the Office in Calcutta, London,
China and Bombay, Co's Rs. 3,96,613 13 10

Dr.

Premiums, Outstanding Risks and sundry
losses paid by the Office, 3,45,630 14 2

Balance, Co.'s Rs. 50,982 15 8

NOTIFLING.—Letters recently received from Dorjeling, mention, that the road and houses were being quickly constructed, and that every thing progressed as well as could be expected. Bazaars were established, and all kinds of commodities were rapidly being supplied to it.

REAR HOWITZERS OF RUNJEET SING.—A letter from the camp of the Governor-General at Lahore, states, that one of the brass howitzers, recently presented to Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing, has become perfectly unserviceable by an imprudent attempt to work the gun without the aid of regular artillery men; and that orders have been issued for another howitzer being cast in the foundry to replace it.

CRICKET. The Calcutta Club, have twice successively beaten their often victorious rivals of the Camerons lately.

INFLUENZA.—The rainy weather we have lately had has caused influenza to rage in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, to a considerable extent.

LORD AUCKLAND AND SUIT.—Lord Auckland and suit crossed the Sutlege on the morning of the 5th instant, and are now on their way to Delhi. His Lordship has been much pleased with his visit to Runjeet Sing's territory. Nothing could have been more entirely, cordial, honourable, hospitable, than his treatment of the whole party.

FAIR AT GUNGA SAUGUR.—The annual fair at Gunga Saugur, took place on the 13th instant, but the number of Pilgrims, on account of the weather, was not so great as usual; and the quantity of goods sold on the occasion, was very small. Several boats were upset by the storm lately experienced, and some lives were lost.

INDIGO.—A letter from Kishnaghur, dated 21st instant, says, "the late rains have enabled most of those who have been lucky enough to have received their supply of up-country seed, to sow almost all their low and chur lands. The seed that was sown about the 14th or 15th, has germinated well, and should the weather continue

milid, there is every reason for the lucky ones to thank "dune fortune" for having placed in their hands the wherewithal to sow. The unthrashed seed crop has suffered very considerable from the rain, which has been rather heavy for the last ten days, as has also the mustard crop, which it was expected, would have

proved highly remunerating to the ryots, and in a great measure make up the loss of paddy from inundation."

THE NORTH-WESTERN COALITION—H. M. 3rd Lt. Dragoons and the 7th Regt. of Lt. Cavalry are under orders immediately to march to Meerut. The cause of this sudden and unexpected movement is attributed to the reports of the large Afghan force collected in Candahar, composed chiefly of horse, in which arm the Army of the Indus is weak; and is further explained by the following extract of a letter dated Tabla, Banks of the Indus, 7th January, 1839:—

"I break open my letter to give you the following very important information. The Western countries have all coalenced against us? Lieutenant Pottinger is ordered out of Herat and is making his way, as fast as he can, to India. Major Leech, ditto. Not a camel or a seer of grain was to be given them. They say that we shall not dictate to them who is to be their ruler. Russia has been called in by them to assist! Thank God we are all so well advanced into Scinde, for this, after all, is the most important country, and which we shall now, doubtless, permanently occupy. The whole of the Bengal Army advances, as was at first contemplated, with the addition of a reserve. We are "in for it," and I cannot see where it will end.

"P. S. A. despatch has just arrived from Sir. A. Burnes, giving the news of the coalition of the Western powers."

In addition to the above, it is understood, that it was stated in Camp, that Sir. Henry Fane would immediately resume the command of the Army of the Indus.

The following is the version of the *Englishman's* correspondent of the affair:—

Shah Shoojah's Camp, Mumoondee Khundee, 31st Dec.—I have only time at this moment to put you in possession of the following highly important intelligence just received, namely, that the Ameer of Khyrpoor has at length submitted, and has concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the British Government, yielding into our possession, for the campaign, the Fort of Bhukur, which gives us the command of the Indus! For this very important advantage the Government is indebted to the talent and perseverance of Sir. Alexander Burnes, whose conduct throughout has been deserving of the highest praise. However selfish may have been the motives which dictated this concession by the Ameer, the importance of it to us at the present crisis, is unimpaired thereby. Without his aid we could but with difficulty, have accomplished our march, from the great scarcity of grain and forage, and the still greater scarcity of carriage cattle. The assistance afforded us by the Khan of Bhawalpoor has been very trifling indeed, and this, too, forced from him most unwillingly through his fears. It will ever be a subject of regret to us that we were not permitted to administer to him the punishment which his conduct so richly deserves, and which, young and raw as our force is, we are amply strong enough to have done effectually. We trust, however, that the Company's army following us, will not be so forbearing—it being the army of the paramount lord—we but the followers of a foreign ally.

As you will be glad to hear the above news, as early as possible, I shall detain my letter no longer than, to mention, that this is our third march from Ahmedpoor and fifth from Bhawalpoor. The roads are good, but the country has hitherto been a miserable one. The remaining few marches in the Khan's territory, are said to be through a richer country. We were forced to halt a day at

Chowdree (our last ground) by rain, and the coldness of the weather and the clouds, alike indicate another fall. We shall reach Bhukur in about 12 days from this, as Sir Alexander Burnes is urging us on to our utmost speed. We have a march of 17 miles before us for to-morrow to Khanpoor, and start at 3 A. M. This is commencing the New Year early indeed.

SAIPWRECK.—The following is an extract of a letter from Chittagong, dated 20th January, 1839:—

"I suppose you have heard of the loss of the bark *Jaute Randolph*, Capt. Lambert, off Tek Nauf. Capt. Lambert is the only person missing."

WAR WITH BURMAN. Orders were received yesterday, for the dispatch this morning of the new steamer *Enterprise* to Madras, it is believed for the purpose of conveying more troops and munitions of war to Rurmah; and it is currently reported, that war has been declared with that country.

HOOCHLY BRANCH AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Hoochly Branch Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held the first annual meeting for the exhibition of vegetables and the distribution of prizes supplied by the Parent Society in Calcutta. Considering that the matter was not well understood by the natives the exhibition was as good as could have been expected. There were some fine specimens of potatoes and some very fine cabbages, some very good Indian corn and a fine specimen of arrow root.

The Meeting was attended by all the ladies of the station and by all the public functionaries, Mr. D. A. Overbeck the late Governor of Chinsurah, was also present. The prizes, consisting of metals and sums of five rupees, were distributed by the Magistrate and Dr. Wise, the Secretary of the Branch Society, and Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, explained to the natives the object of the Society and of the distribution of prizes. There was a full attendance of natives generally, and most of the neighbouring Zemindars were present. Next year, when the objects of the Association are better understood, and the natives learn that their exertions will be rewarded, a much better exhibition may be expected, and of more important articles. It has been intimated, that rewards will be given for the best sample of sugar cane, cotton and other staples.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.—A truce has existed the whole of this week, between the combatants on the resumption question. The answer of the Government has been returned to the Landholders' petition, and the arguments used in it, are a mere recapitulation of those urged by GAUNTLET, and consequently opposed to the petition.

WAR WITH BURMAN.—The expected general order announcing the declaration of hostilities with Burmah, has not been promulgated; but it is still believed, that Government have decided on war, and will soon proclaim their determination.

BHAWAL KHAN'S MEETING WITH SIR H. FANE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Camp Bhawalpoor.

The Cavalry Brigade came in yesterday, and the 1st Brigade this morning, without mishap of any kind beyond the loss of a few camels from death and desertion and without losing a single man, to the best of my knowledge, excepting poor Colonel Duffin, who died on the 28th, just as his boat reached this Ghaut, and was buried in front of the standard guard of 2nd Light Cavalry, this morning. Sir Alexander Burnes, in a letter to Sir Willoughby Cotton, states, that he has an abundance of supplies at Shikarpore, where

he now is, and that everything is going on as well as could be desired in the neighbouring States. The Nawab Bhawan Khan paid his visit to Sir Henry Fane this day at 11 o' clock. A squadron from the Lancers and 3d Cavalry, with the band of the former, were in attendance at His Excellency's tents, who came to them from his boats a little before that hour; shortly after which the Nawab made his appearance on horseback, accompanied by Lieutenant Macke-on, and proceeded by sixty men clad in white. This body was succeeded by sixty more men, the whole armed with swords, but no matchlocks. The Commander in Chief received the Nawab at the tent door with a hearty shake of hands.

Another letter, states the following:—"The line of march lies through desert a great part of the way, and supplies are scarce. In Bhawalpoore, the bazar people were obliged to be flogged, before they would supply any thing. The Nabob, Bhawal Khan, threw every impediment in the way of the troops."

ICE—Ice is again to be had in great abundance, and we are now promised a regular supply. The apples have all been sold.

EXECUTION.—The unfortunate culprit, Ram Sing who was convicted of the murder of his fellow servants at the premises of his master in Chitpoor, and consequently sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlut of Calcutta capitally, underwent the execution of his sentence before the Tollygunge Jail at sunrise, on the 28th instant. Being an athletic man, he struggled considerably under the gibbet before the vital spark became extinct.

PERTAB CHUNDER.—James Curtis, Esq., the late Sessions Judge of Hooghly, before whom the case of Government versus the *ad dunt* Rajah Pertab Chunder, the claimant to the zemindary of Zillah Burdwan was tried, in submitting to the Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, the result of the suit, together with his summary of the case, his opinion on it, and the *fatwa* or verdict of the Law Officer of the Sessions Court of Zillah Hooghly, Moulay Syud Ahmad, forwarded the Minutes of the proceedings as recorded before him in their original state to the superior court. The Judges of that Court, on the receipt of these documents, returned them to the Sessions Judge of Hooghly with instructions to conform to the customary practice of the Company's Mofussil Courts in all criminal cases which have been submitted to the Nizamut Adawlut, viz., to retain the original proceedings in his office, and to forward to the Nizamut Adawlut the attested copies of them. In consequence of this order, the final result of the decision on the case of this individual, has been delayed beyond the period which it would otherwise have been.

MR. LINTON'S ORATORIO.—The Oratorio given by Mr. Linton on the 29th instant, was the most brilliant thing of the kind ever got up in Calcutta. It was well attended.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of fruits, vegetables, &c. at the Town Hall on the 1st instant, was very grand. There were some very large cabbages, turnips, cauliflowers, peas, potatoes, yams, &c. and though quite out of season, a ripe jack and loquats were displayed. The cattle show, although the first, was very good.

A cow, bred by Hunter and Co. in the country, from English Stock, was brought to the exhibition. She was a splendid animal, and is said to give seven gallons and a half of milk, when in proper condition! Mr. Pattle's was deemed the best cow, and consequently carried the prize, of a silver medal and two hundred and fifty rupees. Mr. Gibson's ram, without horns, carried off the gold medal and two hundred rupees.

MOFUSSIL.

DELHI.—The Coronation of the Great Mogul, was celebrated on the 29th of December last, with great splendour.

AGRA.—The amount of support extended by Government, to the district, during the famine of the past year, and of remitted revenue, together, exceeded the considerable sum of forty-two lakhs and a half of rupees.

The sum expended in employing the poor, amounted to 13 lakhs and 51,000 rupees, and the balance, is the amount of revenue, remitted in this district alone.

A line of posts is to be formed along the Indus, connecting the north west Provinces with the Bombay presidency. The principal stations on the line, are to be Ferozepoor, Bhawalpoor, and Shikarpoor, or at a spot nearer the junction of the five rivers of the Punjab with the Indus. This occupation of course implies the consent voluntary, or forcible, of the Bhawalpoore Rajah and the Scindians, and while it completes our frontier from Bombay to the Sutlege, it will give us such a commanding influence over the political affairs of the Punjab and Cabool, that we can never be surprised in those quarters by any foreign aggression.

The Governor-General, it is said, will positively visit Agra in February. He is expected to be there by the 22nd of that month, and has sent instructions to the Magistrate to repair the roads for his advent.

The weather for some time past has been hot, and even sultry for the season, and threatening rain, the want of which the country is severely experiencing. The gram crop, which is almost wholly dependent on the rain that usually falls during the cold weather, is very backward.

MARWAR.—Our accounts from the westward are unfavourable as respects only our relations with the state of Marwar. Mun Singh, it appears, not only refuses the Governor-General the honourous title of *Munha ool Jodwa ool Ektan*, but absolutely declines to reply in any way to the numerous communications which have been addressed to him by the Agent. Khareeta after Khareeta, is despatched in vain to Jodhpoor.

MOORSHEDABAD.—The place of fresh up country indigo seed at Hogwongolah, is now as low as eight *Reper* maund, but almost all the planters are under contracts to pay as high as 10 and 11 *Reper* maund for January deliveries. It is suspected by the planters, that the seed agents had entered into an understanding amongst themselves, and by incorrect statements regarding the seed crops in the upper provinces, had frightened their credulous friends to contract at the high rates last quoted.

The fears of Zemindars in this and the neighbouring districts on the subject of the realization of rents in consequence of the destruction to the paddy crops by the last high inundation, have been entirely removed by the favourable result of the collye and good prospects of all other description of winter crops.

A party have been hunting lately on the Ram Chunderpoore Dheer with great success. On the 1st day 11 boars fell to two spears, and at the breaking up of the hunting 29 boars had fallen in three days. One of the party, however, having incautiously dismounted to view the effects of his prowess on an old boar, before he was quite done for, the beast rose and commenced taking summary revenge on his unprepared opponent; but another hunter, with one thrust of his spear, killed the enraged animal over the body of his prostrate friend, not however, before the fallen hunter had received two pretty sharp cuts from the brute.

THE INDUS ARMY.—Letters from the Army, date Camp Kasrme Re, speak chiefly of the barren monotonous character of the jungle, through which the line of march lies. The villagers are described as a set of marauders, who waylay and rob all stragglers they discover; they even openly stop strings of camels, and quietly selecting such of them and their gear as best suit their purposes, walk off with their plunder. They are extremely rough, and readily resort to their talwars, at the use of which they are very expert. No examples had been made of any of them, lest the "harmony of our relations" should be disturbed. The Army have been strictly cautioned against injury and aggression towards the natives of the country through which they march.

NATIVE STATES.

LAHORE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Lahore, dated 21st December, 1838.—The Governor-General arrived here this morning, from Shrialmar gardens, distant from hence about 6 miles, and is encamped on the same ground the Commander-in-Chief occupied when he visited Lahore, the rear of the camp being on the banks of the Ravee, now very shallow and divided into two or three streams, all which are fordable and little above knee deep.

The Maharajah gave an entertainment in the Shrialmar gardens to his Lordship and suite last evening, but as usual, the intimation that those officers of the escort who wished to attend, were permitted to do so, came out so late, that few could avail themselves of the intended kindness, and I must confess they lost little by being absent, as, with the exception of the illuminations which had a pretty effect reflected on the sheet of water under the 'Barah Dhowree,' in which the party were assembled, nothing else was worthy of the great little man. The fountains were not playing, owing to a scarcity of water as they said, but I hear in consequence of the pipes being out of repair; the fireworks were execrable and the dancing and singing as noisy and cracked as in other parts of India. As to the wine and apples, few could give you a report upon their merits, unless it were some of those fortunate ones, who got a position in the front ranks. The Maharajah took especial care however, that our worthy Governor had his share of the fiery liquid, insisting each time that he presented him with the cup, that it was drained to the dregs. I believe nothing definite is arranged as to the length of our stay here, but it is conjectured, we shall leave on the 31st, and cross the Sutlege at Huzreka Putlan, on the 7th proximo. The escort under Major General Smith, are to have a field day for the amusement of the Maharaja, during our stay here.

Did you hear that Runjeet Sing, much to the surprise, and without consulting any, of his chief officers took the Governor-General and suite all through Gobind Ghur on Sunday evening last: I was not of the party, but hear from those who were, that it is a very pretty place inside, and had only 6 or 8 guns mounted. I must now close, having other fish to fry. I will write again should any thing occur worth noticing.

ALWUR.—The heir and only son of the Rajah of this state, an infant a few months old, has just died and thrown the Rajah, who was long childless, into a state bordering on distraction.

BHURTPUR.—A communication from the British Resident at Ajmeer has just been received by the Rajah of this place, in which the policy and designs of Government, in their Afghan excursion, were lightly and graphically portrayed for His Highness's information. At the close of the letter, the Rajah signified by a salute of

21 guns, his approbation and concurrence. A party of Thug-approvers introduced by Lieutenant W., of the Thug Department; have been admitted into the city to pursue their avocation. They had already identified some individuals.

MADRAS.

SIR JASPER NICOLLS.—On the 21st December, Sir Jasper Nicolls landed at Madras, and assumed the Military Commander-in-Chief at that presidency.

STRONG CURRENTS IN THE BAY.—The set and extraordinary force of the currents in the Bay of Bengal, have been exemplified in the fact of boxes bearing the mark of the *Protector*, having been lately drifted on shore near Jaffna in Ceylon, so many hundred miles from the saugor Sands, where that unfortunate vessel was destroyed.

DEPARTURE OF SIR P. MAITLAND.—Sir Peregrin Maitland left Madras and embarked on board of the *Colombo* on the 3d instant.

BOMBAY.

THE SCOTCH FORCE.—A letter from Hujamaee, of the 19th December, states, that 2000 camels had arrived at the camp, and that His Excellency with the 2d brigade Light Infantry, the 3d troop Horse Artillery, and the 4th Light Dragoons, would, in 4 or 5 days, march to Fatta. The road is described as tolerably fair and the distance four marches. General Wiltshire with the remainder of the force, was to follow. Boats for the transport of heavy goods were abundant, and the inhabitants appeared inclined to be civil. The troops were well supplied with stores, but good water was scarce. It is said from good authority, that the Ameers were collecting forces in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad.

A NATIVE CONVERT.—A pupil at the Colombo Academy, named Banda, son of a respectable native Chief of the Kandian Provinces, has been baptized at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of the Ceylon Branch of the Church Mission Society. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor, the Rev. Mr. Marsh and Mrs. Marsh, stood sponsors to the young man, who is about twelve or thirteen years of age, and whose parents are of the Dutch religion.

SIR H. COMPTON.—It is said, that as the Hon'ble Sir H. Compton has not yet received an intimation of the acceptance of his resignation by the home government, and the appointment of his successor, His Lordship, who sails in the next steamer, will enjoin in Egypt until the receipt of such intimation; and in case his resignation be not accepted, his Lordship will be obliged to make a retrograde voyage to Bombay.

THE ANGRIA OF COLABA.—His Highness the Angria of Colabah, who had long been suffering from a sordid complaint, for the treatment of which a medical attendant was more than once deputed by our Government, has been gathered to his fathers. His Highness has no male issue. He had recently a birth of but a female child.

CASE OF SYUD MOOSTAFA THE MOGOL.—Syud Moostafa, a respectable Mogol, who was apprehended by the authorities at this place, was removed from Bombay to the Jail of Tanna, before the writ of Habeas Corpus, which was granted by the Supreme Court, could be served. On what charge or suspicion this person was seized was not known for certain at the time. It was

United that Syud Mostufa was charged with a murder in the Nizam's jurisdiction; which statement appears to be correct, from the circumstances that have now come to knowledge, from a quarter on which implicit reliance can be placed; and they are, that the Nizam of Hyderabad having been informed of the seizure of Syud Mostufa, deputed a party of Horse to demand the surrender from this Govt. of his person to be tried in His Highness Court, as the offence under which he has held in custody, arise in his jurisdiction:—this just requisition could not be refused, and Syud Mostufa was therefore delivered to the party of the Nizam, under whose escort he was conveyed to Hyderabad.

GATHERING OF THE BELUCHES AND PUNJANS.—All the accounts received from the Indus agree in this, that the Beluchees and Semlians are collected in large numbers to oppose the march of our troops, although there is no manifestation yet of an open opposition.

The Amers are, it is said, also fortifying Hyderabad within which we hope our troops may find a resting place, notwithstanding, and such a stock of ailments as ... nerve to compensate them for the sandy roads and bad water which they will have to encounter in the progress to it.

SAWUNT WARREE STATE.—It is said, that within these few days, a hill-fort, in the Sawunt Warree State, has been taken possession of by about 150 men, themselves inhabitants of the Goa territory, and the whole of the petty Rajah's country is said to be in a state of anarchy, the result of a long course of imbecility and misrule.

Mr. Spooner, of the Civil Service, has been sent there to introduce order, but the insurgents are in such force as to render the aid of the military necessary to disperse them. A detachment of 60 men with an officer, proceeding from Vingoria to join another party, was attacked by about 500 men armed with musket and matchlocks. The Officer in attempting to fight his way through, was wounded and obliged to retreat with the loss of a few men. The country is full of jungle, and very strong in many places.

GIANG ROBBERIES.—Giang robberies are becoming more frequent in the interior. It is reported in the Gazette, that a Mr. Hanson, of the Agent's office at Poonah, and his son, were attacked and fired upon on the 2nd instant, within half a mile of the village of Chowk, and all their baggage was carried away. They, however, lost 200 Rs. only, their clothes being found the next day, outside a small village, in the neighbourhood. An officer's baggage, it appears, had been plundered a day or two before in the same way.

—A gang of horse and foot, amounting to nearly two hundred, assembled at a temple in the Malwal district near to Chakun, and after performing *pooja*, beat their tom-toms, blew the *shahing* and collaroy horns, made, a

dhurra on an adjoining village, and hurried it out, in the true Pindaree style. Amongst the spoil, there was a quantity of Government treasure coming from the district, and a Subedar and a Carcoon were somewhat severely wounded. Lieut. Rudd, the Police-master in Poonah, with a detachment of thirty sowars, has gone off in pursuit.

HIS HIGHNESS SUYAJEE RAO.—Accounts from Baroda state that another discussion has arisen between the Resident and the Guicowar on the subject of a murder or death that has taken place among the domestic of the sons of the late Wittoba Bhao, who being a guaranteed family, the interference of the Resident becomes

necessary. The time allowed to His Highness Suyajee Rao to make up his mind on the subject of the ultimatum submitted to him on the part of our Government some months ago, has expired with the end of the year.

VINGORIA.—A serious disturbance recently occurred at this place, but was promptly quelled.

CHINA.

Chinese journals to the 23d of December, inform us of the total stoppage of the trade in China, in consequence of the Mandarins having seized a quantity of opium which had been landed, in twenty-two treasure-chests, from one of the smuggling schooners at Canton, and was being conveyed to the store of a merchant named Innes. The coolies employed in carrying the opium, had been tortured to disclose the name of the vessel from which the drug had been brought, and they erroneously named an American ship, the securing Mandarin of which craft, had been seized, and paraded through the fleet, with a wooden collar on his neck, the greatest indignity to which a Chinaman of his rank could possibly be subjected. These measures were succeeded by orders to stop the trade. No ships were, accordingly, allowed to be issued, and boats were prevented from leaving or going to Canton, and all the opium on board of the ships at Whampoa, was being rapidly shipped off to Linn. Mr. Innes had been directed to quit Canton within three days from the date of the order to do so, and the Chinese authorities expressed their determination to stop the trade, not only until Mr. Innes should leave Canton, but until all the foreign householders had entered into a bond to abstain from smuggling altogether in the Canton River, and threats of unroofing the British factory, had been uttered.

An edict, passing sentence of death against all vendors and smokers of opium, having been violated by a Chinaman, who was convicted of keeping an opium smoking shop, he was condemned to suffer death by strangulation. On the 12th of December the culprit was taken to the square in front of the factories, to suffer the penalty of his disobedience of the law, the locality of the execution being chosen with the sole view, it is said, of insulting and degrading the foreigners. The foreign residents, feeling the indignity the Chinese contemplated thus offering them, assembled in a body and appealed to the officer superintending the execution, who was induced to consent, without referring to the Governor, to the removal of the criminal to a greater distance for execution. An immense crowd of Chinese were assembled, on the day of execution, to witness the spectacle, and, in consequence of some foreigners taking the liberty of making their way through the throng by the aid of their canes, a serious riot took place. The foreigners engaged in it, were forced to take shelter in the imperial hong, which was immediately invested by the crowd, who commenced battering it with stones, &c. and one of the missiles struck a merchant on the head with such violence, as to stun him for a time. The mob were proceeding to commit greater excesses, when application was made in the proper quarter, and the aid of the military procured, who soon succeeded in dispersing the rioters. On information of the disturbance being conveyed to Capt. Elliott, he manned the boats and proceeded to rescue the merchants; but, fortunately, his assistance was not required. The foreigners were released the next day, at the Chamber of Commerce, to decide what was to be done.

The *Kellie Castle*, was wrecked on the *Louisa Shoal*, on the 14th of November last, at half past eleven at

night, but no lives had been lost, and the passengers' baggage and some opium, had likewise been saved. The crew and passengers, were distributed among several vessels, which were in company of the *Kellie Castle* when she took the ground.

A new paper, called the *O Commercial*, has been started at Macao, on the 1st of December, and is printed, half in Portuguese and half in English.

SINGAPORE.

Singapore journals to the 3d of January intimate, that the *Siren*, Captain Alves, long overdue from this port, had not reached Singapore, and that fears were entertained for her safety.

PENANG.

Penang Gazette to the 22nd of December, received during the month, furnish us with some additional information respecting the state of affairs in Quedah. It appears, that some of the officers of the *Hyacinth*, who had been dispatched from that vessel to the Quedah shore, in a boat, were stopped by the Malays at one of the reaches, and asked the reason of their visit. On a reply being given, that the officers sought fresh water, they were desired to go back to Penang, where it was better and more plentiful, and were obliged to retire. There was a rumour, that the *Hyacinth* had subsequently sailed to the Lancavies, to endeavour to rescue about six thousand Siamese, who were said to be detained there as captives by the Malays, with the view of selling them into slavery, in case of the Malay chiefs meeting reverses at Quedah. The report, however, was of a doubtful nature.—Opium was still dull of sale in the Penang market, and a few chests had been disposed of at a decline in price.

The Resident Councillor of Penang Mr. Edmund, had proceeded to Quedah, to ascertain, personally, the state of the contending parties, and to learn whether there is a sufficient Siamese force near Quedah, to whom the country that we compel the Malays to retire from, may be delivered.

BURMAH.

MAULMEIN, 23D DECEMBER.—Advices from Ava to the 30th of November state, that the resident had succeeded in obtaining an interview with the assembled ministers; but that this interview was far from being of a friendly or satisfactory nature, and that it amounted, merely, to a recognition of Colonel Benson as the Representative of the British Government, and not according to their former construction of the treaty of Yandabo, as an atacer with 50 men allowed to reside at the Burman thort. The mission is cut off from every supply and intercourse with the people, even the most common necessities of life are not to be obtained without difficulty, and at enormous prices. A man and woman, who sident at J seated under a tree in the neighbourhood of this place, in a compound, were seized and carried off, in their A released, on its being discovered that phically portrays people come from a distance, and the close of the lily to be connected in any way with

A deserter from one of H. M.'s Regiments, stationed at Maulmein, is said to lead a precious life of it at Court, for the amusement of the King and his Courtiers. This half-starved and half-naked individual is made to go through the manual and platoon exercise to the sound of a drum, and receives more kicks than halfpence for his reward. On remonstrating, one day, against the treatment he received, he was kicked out of the house by one of the King's sons, and told he was a liar, as all Englishmen are. This man has been seen running behind in the train of a petty officer, to whom he is attached as a slave, with a musket on his shoulder.

It appears that bloody executions are as frequent at the Capital as at Rangoon, where, the day before the steamer started, three more unfortunate men were crucified in the same horrible manner as described in one of our former numbers. At Amarapura three men were executed, one for saying the young Prince was in existence some where to the northward, where he had erected a palace, and was assembling an army; the second for not informing against the first; and the third for residing with one of the other two, he having been a follower of the Prince.

It is said, that at one time, the Resident was making preparations for quitting the country, and that he would have done so, had not the Ministers at last agreed to grant the interview, for which he had been so long contending.

Much alarm appears to exist in Rangoon, under the idea, that we are preparing here for some act of aggression: men and arms are said to be collecting from all quarters and the people to be ready for a run into the jungle, with all their valuables packed into the smallest possible compass.

The Woodouk of Rangoon, is said to have sent off his wife, family, and valuables to Prome; the town itself is becoming quite deserted. No trade is going on, and not a bit of timber is to be had. Cutch is monopolized by Woodouk, Starg and Co. There is a report, that these two worthies have written a joint letter to the King, hinting to him in the most delicate manner possible, that unless he alters his bearing towards the English, he may chance to repent of it.

MOULMEIN 26TH DECEMBER.—It would seem that the Resident had again been fully prepared to make start from the Capital, and that he had once more abandoned the intention, and resumed his pleasant position on his sand-bank. At Rangoon, the idea seemed to prevail, that a perfectly good understanding had once more been established with the Court, though there appeared to be no cessation in warlike preparations. Rumours being again to be a float of a general arming throughout the country, and some reports state that should the Resident quit the country, he is to be followed by an army of 60,000 men, who are to make push for these provinces.

By intelligence received from Maulmein, to the 15th of January it is understood, that Colonel Benson has not been enabled to obtain an audience of the King, and is himself satisfied, that the object of the delay, is to gain time, so that the rains may set in, before his ignominious expulsion from Amarapura takes place. He has intimated to the King that he only waits the instructions of his Government, as to his movements. This news is tantamount to an immediate declaration of war, for it is impossible our forbearance can be carried further, without an utter prostration of all self respect.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, &c.

Truly both the age of Magic and Romance revived ! What pen can accurately delineate the surpassing wonders that our sower and unpractised senses witnessed last night ! The wild fantastic of Fra Diavolo ; the spirit-stirring harmony of Masaniello ; the soft and fascinating cadences of the Grand Medley, all conspired to bewilder and transport. But let us sober down our pen to the gravity of profound criticism. The pieces enacted last night were *COMFORTABLE LODGINGS* and the Pantomime of *BEAUTY AND THE BEAST*, repeated by the desire of affectionate Maumas for the edification of their little darlings. *Comfortable Lodgings* is a most admirable piece of dramatic writing, and amply repaid the audience for their time and money. Sir Hippington Miff, a rather elderly and suspicious gentleman, is the hero of the piece, and barring a few unimpeachable grantees, was ably and effectively represented. The scene is laid in Paris and the plot chiefly founded on a legal band, the object of a good deal of turbulence, alarm and activity. The intendant of Police guideth his lions and premedeth, like a lion, for the chase ; a French Capitaine and his *Fam militaire* beat a skilful retreat from the threatened incarceration (for in those Arcadian times no Insolvent Court existed to render debtors proudly independent of their creditors), poor nervous Sir Hipp himself is officially apprised of the danger in which he stands from robbery and murder ; and this superabundant commotion is caused by a ship of parchment designated a boat ! The whole of the plot is capably managed. A lover, a thief, a magistrate and a soldier each severally enters Sir Hipp's comfortable lodgings, impelled, as it were, by one common object, the *box*. The lover from a willingness to be lettered by *Hipp's hand* ; the thief from a desire to possess himself of the original *mauve hand*, the Police Intendant from professional zeal to secure the thief in the *hand* of prison discipline ; and the veteran soldier from a natural anxiety to avoid the incriminating *hand* which threatened to overwhelm him. Sir Hipp tries a brace of pistols, and, considering his age and infirmity, does marvellous execution amongst tipplers as well as quadrupeds. He shoots a pig—and he cannot but observe, that the squeaking of the wounded animal was most piggy-like true to nature, and it was a pity that the Managers did not introduce the dying pig on the stage, groaning in anguish and weakening in his blood, with honest Gregory lamenting over his favorite's untimely end and yet characteristically metamorphosing its delicate flesh into streaky bacon or spicy brawn. This process, ingeniously dramatized, would not only have amused but gratified the little juvenile spectators who, we dare say, have often enjoyed these epicurean delicacies without once enquiring into the nature of the process by which they were fashioned into form. This excellent little piece concluded very happily by the lover jumping in at the window just in time to save Sir Hipp from being throttled ; by the unskilful thief being marched into the room in all the pomp of military parade ; by the veteran Captain and his inseparable Bombardier expressing their delight at what surpassed the limits of our comprehension ; and lastly, by the hero Sir Hipp, for once indulging in a cheerful laugh and anticipating the pleasures of a supper, unalloyed by the apprehensions of being poisoned. The curtain fell amidst encouraging plaudits.

But what shall we say of *Beauty and the Beast*, of the sprightly Harlequin and his ethereal Columbine ; of honest Clown and jovial Pantaloon ? It was, indeed, a scene of enchantment and delight where the heart, the

understanding and the senses, were equally gratified. The interview of *Beauty and the Beast* was as romantic as could be wished ; the *Beast* was of that order of animals called a *Bear*, and without intending to perpetrate a pun, the orderly and polite manner in which he addressed *Beauty*, was not only bearable but gratifying ; he was truly a most affable beast, and never failed to be transformed from a shaggy, cumbersome and forbidding monster, to the graceful, agile, and handsome Harlequin. Behold him now tripping it on the light fantastic toe, with his delicate and graceful *Columbine*, and the twain in their adorable sallations delighted the spectators in no slight degree. *Columbine* particularly in her perouetters and gyrations ever and anon, displayed to the admiring gaze of ladies and gentlemen of all ages, a pair of legs worthy of *Persephore*. The juvenile spectators, in their turn, enjoyed the merely pranks of *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, and their little hearts were boisterously merry at the several mercurial feats which seasonably gave their infant minds faint glimmerings of the rights of property and the triumph of shrewdness over simplicity. The poetical portion of this splendid pantomime, was in strict harmony with its other beautiful attractions. With a most enchanting melody of both rhyme and metre, the author dashed into his subject and rivetted attention by novelty. Had we the book before us, our gentle readers would have indulged with two or three choice extracts. They may, however, take our words for it, that the poetical beauty of the Pantomime was of an original kind and, to our tastes, the most attractive feature in the whole composition. Both performances concluded to the great unequivocal satisfaction of all concerned.

It is pleasing to contemplate that the Drama will flourish and luxuriate in the proud capital of British India, provided the rival stars which at present shine in the theatrical firmament, keep within their proper orbits. They seem, however, to act like generous foes without evincing any intention of crossing each other's paths. If opinions of ours have weight, let the ordinary of Chowringhee keep to Pantomimes and melo-dramas, where grown men may enact to please the eye and ear of Childhood ; and let the new Saint James or Middleton Row, confine itself to the more serious walks of the Drama, where Juvenile aspirants for fame may exhibit their precocious talents to the wondering gaze of venerable spectators. If this rule of amity and forbearance be strictly adhered to, the lovers of Dramatic excellence may rest assured that the stage will soon become the chief attraction among all the sources of attraction of this rising metropolis.

Calcutta Courier, Feb. 1.]

Z.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The play that will please the auditors and satisfy the artists, must surely be the best play to perform after all ; and to judge from the crowd of seemingly delighted spectators which we saw at the repetition of the Christmas Pantomime and *Comfortable Lodgings*, at Chowringhee, scenic display, farce and pantomime, seem to be more congenial to the taste of our Calcutta public, than the more legitimate drama. Mr. Ballou, we think, must have made a good penny by his adventure, for he has twice drawn together a larger audience by his tomfoolery, than Shakespeare's heart has often done for even a single night. We are told that he intends to try the pantomime once more during this season, and we believe that he will find the speculation turn out profitably ; for all present at the theatre on the last representation, the few little children, and the crowd of a large

growth,—gods, mortals, and infernals,—seemed so well tickled by both pieces, that we have no doubt of their “coming down with the dust,” as the *Englishman* would say, to obtain such another hearty cachinnation. We really were alarmed for a portly gentleman near us, and thought, when the Clown was about to be deprived of his inexpressibles, that his risibility would have proved too much for him, and that there would have been a case either of bursting or suffocation.

The Secretary was very happy in his representation of Sir Hippington Miff. The querulous tone in which he complained to Rigmarole, that he “couldn’t do as other people did;” his alarm at the prospect of being murdered; his watchfulness and inquietude on the attempt made by Rigmarole to remove his pistol; his jealous suspicion of every body and every thing, and his affected sprightliness and gaiety, to keep up appearances, in conformity with the wish of the Intendant of Police, were very good. This gentleman has greatly improved of late, in his imitations of our late Secretary, to whom he makes an admirable successor. Madame Pelagie’s jealousy of Sir Hippington’s attentions to her niece, and her “there’s a hand” and mock modesty on presenting the tawny slipper, were very fair. Captain Bombasus was tolerably good, and Bombardier Babilard, just the thing. He looked as stiff and spoke as sharp and short, as if he had swallowed the barrel of his musket, and was hard pressed for breath.

Vincent Dorville, Roué and Rigmarole, though we would

“Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their merits very kind,”

were compelled to say, were not quite what they should be.

The pantomime, on the whole, was very fair, though some parts we thought to be a little *detrap*. The Clown was an admirable Clown, looked as foolish as possible, and performed his antics to the admiration of the spectators. His Papa and Pantaloon, were capital also, and tossed themselves about famously. Columbine, danced about the stage very prettily, with Harlequin, who delighted the audience by his headforemost exit from a window four feet high, after playing off his roguish tricks, — the Clown and his fellows following him through an adjoining pane of glass at an equal altitude. The representation of the Banks of the Sutlege,—the Red Lion and White Lamb, was capital, and the representatives of the Lions of Calcutta and the Punjab, very strong resemblances of the originals; the latter, we understand, a far better likeness of the redoubtable Sheikh, than the pen-and-ink sketch of the Editor of the *Englishman*. The said Editor was present, and seemed to be struck with the successful hit made by little Ballin. Nina Nouveau made an admirable fury, and we were surprised to hear the child speak English so distinctly as she did; for it is not long since, that she did not know a word of the language. The scene shifting department was execrable, and requires a radical reform. The music was very good.

A word to the management ere we conclude. Let us have “fair play and no favor.” About thirty ladies and gentlemen were let in by the private entrance, to choose and avoid themselves of the best seats, while we, and a whole host of others, were kept waiting in a fog, at the gate, beyond the appointed time of admission. This used not to be the case formerly, and should not now be tolerated. — *Hickaru, February 2.*

THE EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES, CATTLE, &c.

Yesterday morning the Town Hall presented an animated and interesting sight to the lovers of the good things of this world. The annual exhibition of vegetables, produced under the direction and patronage of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was the occasion of drawing together a very respectable and numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen, among whom we observed Sir Edward Ryan, the President of the Society, Sir Henry Seton, H. H. Spry, Esq., the new Secretary of the institution, and several of its members.

Some of the finest specimens of all kinds of vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c. of the season, were to be seen in every direction. The vegetable show was very extensive, consisting of all the varieties of kitchen articles to be found in the gardens of Europe. Those which in particular attracted our attention, were the drum-head cabbages, the sizes of which were extraordinary, and their firmness and delicacy equally creditable to the growers of this fine vegetable. Of turnips, carrots, peas, beat, lettuce, &c. &c. there was great abundance, all in such perfection that it spoke volumes in favor of the exertions of the Society, by proving that these good things, so rare a few years since, had become common, and within the reach of almost every body. There was a basket of purple brinjals, one of which we found to measure about two feet in circumference, a pumpkin full a yard long, white onions from Europe seed of the largest size, a yellow variety of the beat, and a pumpkin of extraordinary shape circular and flat like a cake with the edges indented in the form of an artificial

star. There were two vases each of which extended fantastic ramifications over a space of at least a yard and a half, and filled up two large baskets. That one of these belonged to Ramnarain Ghose, of Moorchkholah, whose neck was decorated with a silver medal won on a former occasion. There were also some plants brought in flower pots, among which we saw an artichoke luxuriating with peculiar grandeur.

Among the fruits, a ripe jack and loquats at this season, were rare sights. A bundle of white sugar-cane, of gigantic dimensions, also seemed to claim attention.

Nosegays and baskets of flowers, occasionally met the eye; but a basket containing about half a dozen flowers of the red variety of the lotus (*Rocto Combol*) shone above them all.

Within the purlieus of the building were exhibited some very fine specimens of cattle, a new branch of the Society’s patronage. Among these, some Merino sheep, belonging to Mr Gibbon, were very fine, particularly a ram without horns; but there were not bred in the country. Two cows bred in the country from English stock, belonging to Mr. Rose, of the establishment of Hunter and Co., were also very attractive; one of these, a white one, had a calf at heels, and was stated to give fifteen seers of milk per day. But the prettiest animal on the spot, was a dark, copper coloured country cow, belonging to Dr. Evans. She was a small sized animal, but the symmetry of her proportions gave her au

exceedingly pretty appearance. It was said she gave nine soers of milk per day.

The number of Cattle exhibited were not great, but they were deemed by the Judges very good of their kind. The awards were as follows:

To Mrs. Pattle the sum of two hundred and fifty rupees and the Society's silver Medal, for the best bred cow imported from any part of the world.

To William Gibbon Esq., the sum of two hundred rupees and the Society's gold Medal, for the best woolled ram, not less than two years old.

To William Gibbon, Esq., a premium of one hundred and fifty rupees and the Society's silver Medal, for the second best woolled ram, not less than two years old.

The common sort of vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbages, lettuces, peas, &c., were excluded by the General Committee of the Society as having reached such a state of perfection, that they might be safely left to the natives' care. The following is the list of the names of the successful competitors on whom prizes were bestowed by the two Members of the Society, who acted as umpires on the occasion.

Silver medals. Rs.

Seetaram, Alipore, for Scotch Kale, best sample.....	0	5
Muthoor Spear, Mooscheekolah, for Celery, best sample.....	1	10
Rajoo, Chitpore, Do. 2d best sample.....	0	5
Muddasooden, Sambazar, Do 3d best sample.....	0	3
Jandani Ghose, Mooscheekolah, for parsley, best sample.....	0	5
Faam Ghose, Mooscheekolah, for Turnip, best sample.....	1	5
Amundoo, Do. Do. 2d best sample.....	0	3
Amundoo, Do. Do. 3d best sample.....	0	2
Bridmant Doss, Etal Ghats, for Carrots, best sample.....	1	5
Do. Do. Do. 2d best sample.....	0	3
Bidram, Bala Do. 3d best sample.....	0	2
Muthoomohun Ghose, Mooscheekolah, for English Spinach, best sample.....	0	5
Perchund Doss, Do. Do. 2d best sample.....	0	3
Perchund Doss, Do. Do. for Endive, best sample.....	0	5
Perchund, Mooscheekolah, for English Broad Beans, best sample.....	1	8
Baron Doss, Mooscheekolah, for Asparagus, best sample.....	0	8
Charon Ghose, Do. Do. 2d best sample.....	0	5
Rajoo Chitpore, for Red Beet, best sample ..	0	5
Amundoo, Etal Chittah, Ditto, 2d best sample.....	0	3
Muttiah, Ditto, Ditto, 3d best sample.....	0	2
Kenton, Mooscheekolah, for Ginger, best sample.....	0	8
Perchund Doss, Bala, Ditto, 2d best sample.....	0	5
Bidram Ghose, Mooscheekolah, for French Beans, best sample.....	0	5
Jayramin Ghose, Ditto Ditto, 2d best sample.....	0	3
Hurymohun Doss, Bala, Red Cabbage, best sample.....	0	5
Oajoon Kidderpore, Ditto 2d best sample.....	0	2
—, for Jerusalem Artichoke, best sample.....	0	5
—, Ditto 2d best sample.....	0	3
—, Ditto, 3d best sample.....	0	2
—, for Potatoes, best sample.....	0	5
—, for Leeks, best sample.....	0	5
—, for Cauliflower, best sample.....	0	3
—, for Onions, best sample.....	0	3
—, for Vegetable Marrow, best sample.....	0	5
Distributed in smaller Prizes.....	0	17

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DINNER.

About eighty of the members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, met, last Friday evening, to dine at the Town Hall, and discuss, in a manner more congenial than the exhibition in the morning of that day, the merits of the vegetables, &c. produced under the patronage of the Society. Sir Edward Ryan, the President, Sir M. P. Grant, Mr. H. M. Parker, Mr. C. Poonsep, Captain Forbes, the Secretary of the Institution, and several other distinguished persons were present. The company sat down to dinner at half past 7, and every thing went off with a great deal of good humour and conviviality, although the company consisted of people of various classes and denominations. The dinner, with its appendages, was excellent, and in the best style of Spence, to whom no little credit is due for the good arrangement, care and regularity with which every thing connected with these *burn khannas* are conducted at the Town Hall. The vegetables, the best of their kind procurable in the country, no doubt contributed to the eclat with which the affair went off. We had some cauliflower, some peas and some of the deservedly noticed carrots for our share, and we must say they were as good or better than we remember having tasted for some time. The carrots were particularly nice, being very large yet as tender as butter, and well flavored. The public will, no doubt, unite with us in feeling thankful to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the improvement in the quality of these good things.

To come to the toasts. The first was, of course, by the worthy President, viz. The Queen, the band playing the national anthem, and the company standing with all the respect of loyal subjects.

The Patron of the Society, the Governor-General of India, was also given by the President, who, in proposing it, adverted to the deep interest his Lordship had always taken in the proceedings of the Society, and to the knowledge he possessed with regard to one branch of its labours, viz. Horticulture, with which subject his Lordship was quite familiar. Drank with three times three.—A tune.

The next was also from the chair, viz. The Prosperity of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, which the President accompanied by the following observations on the present state of the Society, in which he had no doubt all who were present took a lively interest. The principal object of concern in all Societies was the finances. In that regard the President was happy to inform the gentlemen present, that the Society was prosperous. It had received and expended liberally. It had received during the last year 20,000 rupees and expended 17,000, which had left a small balance, besides which the Society had a stock of 20,000. The source whence this income was derived, was chiefly subscriptions, which alone amounted during the past year to 10,000. He would speak in round numbers and avoid dry details. During the year the Society had also a large accession of members, and he had much pleasure in observing, that the Institution was now supported by all classes of the community.

The President then communicated the substance of the following comparative statement of the accession of members to the Society, accompanying the most remarkable instances with suitable comments which, on the whole, showed that within a few years the Society had rapidly increased in popularity among almost all classes.

	1940	1941	1942	Total
Grain and other crops	43	41	11	95
Stocks and bonds	25	46	79	150
Auto, radio, etc.	25	21	43	89
Household goods	17	17	18	69
Insurance	16	16	10	40
Utilities	15	9	7	30
Law, medicine, etc.	14	8	1	20
Education and other particular purposes	6	9	1	14
Gifts	6	6	2	14
Other	6	1	0	7
Total	188	183	124	479

The Methods of Captains Gifford and Quercourt and Mr. Lay were made over to the Secretary, for delivery to those gentlemen, the others were slipped at the table to the representatives of the people.

Mr. G. Farrow—Gentlemen, you have heard a very hard exposition from our worthy President, in which allusion was made to the object of colonial, and I was in a manner appealed for further explanation, regarding it. As the subject is however, stale, I will at present merely state, that the conclusion of the colonial insects now here, when I took charge of them, was such as to give little hope of propagating them, but I shall take an early opportunity, at the Society's Meetings to propose a plan for inducing the successful propagating of the insect on a large scale.

In regard to the Natives of the country, who would ultimately be the greatest gainers by the labours of the Society, the President regretted that no law had passed it, and that its objects had not met from Government a more cordial support. He, however, hoped that as education advanced among them, they would begin to perceive how much their interests could be promoted by the agency of this Society. At present it was but proper that the European portion of the community should lead the way.

The President also stated, that six volumes of the transactions of the Society, containing much valuable and interesting matter connected with the Agriculture and Horticulture of the country, were at the ready, and in a great state of forwardness in the Press.

To Signor Mura, the Society's gold medal, for the perfection to which, under many difficulties, he brought the standard mulberry tree in the Decan.

SECRET

To Ochs's credit, the report was a successful attempt to show that the drug

institutions, and particularly on one which claims the precedence over us in age and reputation, we have the most rational and grateful for what he has done for us, and when I reflect upon the length of his connexion with us, and compare the strength of our society at the period of his first connection with it with the high state of prosperity it now exhibits, and seeing that all his prosperity has grown up under his zealous patronage and direction, I cannot but regard him as the father of the society. Gentleman, I give you our most worthy President, Dr. Howard Ryce. Break with enthusiastic cheers. *Dr. Ryce, Parker's day in the morning.*

Dr. Kossuth -- Mr. President will be pleased to allow me to occupy your attention for five minutes and I propose to you the subject of "The Freedmen."

the Society who have been, by the assistance of the
... to provide ever and anon for the
... of our respectable President, among his
... we recognize our old and talented friend, Dr
Wallis, a gentleman who has enjoyed for years the
most perfect intimacy with the vegetable world, and
which, by all well-founded intimacies, has long and
repeatedly won such a perfect regard and affection, that I
suppose believe, that if our talented friend
were as independent as his best friends would wish, he
would still be found labouring in the cause of science,
and seek as an apple toward for his sustenance, the
distinction of witnessing the success of those who
taught them—a success which must necessarily result
when seed and sowing are so happily united. Gentlemen,
we owe to Dr. Wallis an immense amount of grati-
tude—gratitude for the lustre he has thrown over this
Society. We share with him in his fame and celebrity—
a fame which has not only reached London, where
I have no doubt he will be quoted as an authority for
ages to come; but even our somewhat fastidious friends,
the jennies of Paris, who have recognized his merit and
have felt proud to claim him as an associate. Gen-
tlemen, we owe a debt of gratitude to our friend,
Mr. C. K. Robinson, one of the staunchest friends of
the Society, when its members were by no means so
numerous and influential as they are at present. In Mr.
Robinson, Gentlemen, we behold one who, out of the
little leisure left to him by his official duties, still finds
time to assist in every pursuit that has the comfort or the
benefit of his neighbours for its end, and whether we
obey him meeting the fit end of a departed warrior
and statesman, to design an Obituary Monument, or
whether we behold him in this Hall, presiding over our
meetings, we recognize the same active spirit which imparts
animation to those around him, and greatly contributes
to the success of the object to be obtained. I regret that I
am not equally acquainted with the Native Gentlemen
whom we have elected to be our Vice President. But it
is enough gentlemen, that we know them, all to be of
high rank, talent, and acquirements, which they nobly
devote to the cause of Science. Gentlemen, I will
detain you no longer, but give you my toast, the Vice
Presidents of this Society.—A Toast.

Dr. Wallis was unable to express his feelings,
which he found almost overpowered him, on hearing
the complimentary manner in which his name had been
mentioned by his friend, Dr. Robinson. So far as the
labours of the other gentlemen, whose names were men-
tioned by the last speaker, were concerned, Dr. W. was
sure too much had not been said in praise of them, but
so far as he had been the subject of panegyric, he felt
his humble exertions much overrated. The little he had
done for the Society he had considered it his duty to
perform as being in charge of the Company's Botanic
Garden. He, however, begged leave to return his
grate thanks for the honor done to him on this occasion.

Dr. WALLIS.—How exalted was the object, how
alluring the recollection, how great his own anxiety,
to do justice in the manner that had been recommended to his
charge—the dispersion of the venerable founder of this
Society, and of the late Secretary! He would not bring
the name of Carey in his recollection, without being
troubled with feelings of grateful affection and the deep-
est sorrow. When he first met him on the shores of
India, it was the late lamented Dr. Carey who took him
by the hand, and he had been his patron and protector
throughout his upstart in this country. When he
was not very full and old had believed to behold the
old gentleman of Dr. Carey. Dr. Wallis then
returned to the subject with which Dr. Carey had been
connected, the good of his fellow countrymen, he wanted, whether
the progress in the cause of science, for the public
benefit, and the education of the poor, for the
benefit of the Society, and the progress of the

... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

The President then gave the ...
... of Madras, Bombay, ...
... of India ...

Mr. P. Gault, rose, in the midst of much ...
to propose "the Merchants and the Commercial ...
of India." The least he was about to propose
... with great good will ...
... At the place was that more appropriate
... of an Agricultural Society. The
prosperity of agriculture and commerce had a mutual
dependence on another. Agriculture could not
flourish if there were no merchants to export its produce
to foreign lands, and bring in return the produce of those
countries; nor could merchants establish themselves in
a country that produced nothing. The commercial and
agricultural interests were inseparably united, and he
was glad to find so many members of the commercial
community supporting this society. He congratulated
the Society on the success of its mercantile members
during the session which the President had made men-
tion. The prosperity of Indian Agriculture, not only in
grain, but all other articles, which constitute the wealth
of this country, depends, in a great measure, on the
prosperity of commerce on the export of its produce
to foreign markets, particularly those of Europe, where
the prosperity of commerce had equal dependence on
the prosperity of Agriculture, in which he was rejoiced
to find the merchants of India now took so lively an in-
terest. He concluded by repeating the toast, which
which was drunk with much enthusiasm.—*Luce, Pol-
lucra San Vigen siggors.*

Mr. Parnass rose and returned thanks for himself and
brother merchants. He had been for many years a mem-
ber of the Society, during which period, he was quite
certain, the Merchants of Calcutta, had done all in their
power, to aid the highly respected and truly indefatigable
President, in his strenuous efforts to promote the in-
terests of the Society and to forward the objects for which
it had been established. But they would resolutely
continue to do so, he had not the least doubt, and he felt
quite certain that the Society would at no distant day
obtain the accomplishment of the objects for which it
had been established.

Mr. H. M. Parnass.—Singularly enough, it has
fallen to my lot, on two occasions of our Agricultural
Disputes, to propose to my fellow citizens a toast con-
nected with the United States—"The Agricultural
Interests of the United States." I could have had none
which would afford me more pride and pleasure to give
it, next to our own. I think the Agriculture of the
United States ought to be more interesting to every
right feeling Englishman. I shall ever love to con-
sider the United States and Great Britain as connected
by the, analogous to those which are nearest and
dearest amongst mankind; and if like relatives, we
now and then hit each other a little hard—for, as
Charles Surface says, if a man cannot take a liberty
with his own relations, what the deuce can he take
a liberty with?—with an hope and trust, that although
neither English nor Americans have strange homages
to Father Time, yet the Bull may have some half-
brothers, and the Mother of Brother Jonathan
may have some others living in the
... outside barbarians.
... but that both will heartily
... who dares to throw himself
... But I will not
... the worst disadvantage of
... and still remain
... I believe
... the much regret for the

still for our common anxiety, now, to fall out without real cause, and may the curse of Crimwell be upon any man, or any set of men, whether on our side of the water or the other, who, having the power, does not take timely measures to prevent such real cause from ever arising. United as we are now, shoulder to shoulder, side by side, become as it were a pair of Siamese twins, as I may say, through the most magnificent triumph of steam navigation, coming nearer and nearer to each other every day, it would be a sin and a shame were we to allow any misunderstanding to sunder us even for an instant. It would be worse, it would be a bitter reflection on the common sense of two nations, who ought, from a thousand circumstances, to possess more of that inestimable gift than any people in the world. No; let us think of no rivalry, no triumph, but that in which America and England shall equally rejoice, by which both shall equally benefit. Such rivalry will, indeed, with the aid of modern science to support it, open a glorious prospect for the increased happiness and prosperity, not only of England and America, but of all mankind. We, gentlemen, can perhaps, better appreciate its effects than any other people. We have drunk our wine cooled with ice from the Ponds of Boston at this board. We have seen it glowing with the produce of the American vineyard and orchard, and while we of all mankind are more bound to rely upon, and to admire, the gallant spirit of enterprise which so nobly distinguishes our transatlantic brethren, it will appear to none here assembled a strange thing to follow out the speculation, which I recently met with in an eminent English Periodical, that, in a few years, by the aid of great Westerns and British Queens, the Agricultural and Horticultural riches of the almost virgin soil of the western world, will reach the markets of England as ample, as regularly, and as expeditiously, as the produce of Devonshire, or Wootton Bassett did twenty years ago.

This touches on the subject of my toast, gentlemen, and I call upon you to aid me in doing honor to the great and enlightened land of Washington, of Franklin, of Fulton, and of another who, though far removed below the level of those great names, gratitude may justify our adding to them in this place—the land of Tudor.

Gentlemen, I give you "The Agricultural interests of the United States." Drank with great applause.—Tune, *Yankee Doodle*.

Dr. HENRY AGLE thanked the gentlemen on behalf of the Agriculturists of America, for the sentiment which they had just expressed, and he did so under the pleasing emotions excited by the kind manner in which Mr. Parker's eloquent allusions to the United States had been received. He was, he believed, the only one in the company from the Western Hemisphere, and the love for his country appeared to be stronger for being, in this instance, confined to but one bosom. Agriculture, had been and must ever continue to be the staple pursuit of the Americans; nature had so ordained it, and had given them fertile valleys and extensive plains, every where irrigated by noble rivers. Not very many years ago, the North American exports consisted of furs and lumber, the products of a forest; now the exported results of Agricultural industry exceed in value one hundred millions of dollars annually. But Mr. H. did not intend to consume time with statistical details, his object was to thank the company, which he now, in the name of his countrymen, most cordially did, for this gratifying recollection. "Accept then," said he, "their best wishes for the successful progress of your career of usefulness, and for the long continued prosperity of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India."

Mr. STOCQUER. I follow my friend Mr. Parker as naturally as farce and burlesque follow comedy, tragedy, and at a great distance.

In mercy to my oratorical deficiencies, my colleagues have kindly assigned me a toast which, fortunately, does not require the prelude of a speech. It is framed on the "comprehensive-scheme" principle, and embraces a large proportion of the virtue of the Society. It is

"The Civil Military and Medical Members of the Society, whose exertions have been pre-eminent in the cause of Agricultural improvement."

Now, gentlemen, if I had been permitted to propose an object, or an institution, or an individual of some eminence, I should probably have had no difficulty in collecting a sufficiency of the flowers of rhetoric, to constitute a pleasant banquet, and in presenting it to your consideration. But when I am called on to expatiate upon the merits of many individuals, some of whom are now present, I feel myself completely at a loss. You would not have me raise the blushes of a Spry, alarm the delicacy of a Forbes, offend the modesty of a Wallich, or outrage the feelings of a McClintock, all of whom, I now perceive at the table and all of whom have rendered service to the cause of Agriculture? It would perhaps be easy to dwell upon the claims of many absent members to your fond recollection, and to shew how much has been achieved by their exertions. But were I to name to you, Major Sleeman, Colonel Colvin, Captain Jenkins and others, I should still be guilty (unintentionally, however,) of some invidious omission which I would fain avoid; for though, gentlemen, our estimable President has told us that six volumes of our TRANSACTIONS have been published, I am ashamed to say, I have not read three pages of them, and therefore know not the names of one-half the members who have distinguished themselves in the good cause. Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I will give you the toast as I find it, conscious that you will join me in drinking it with three times three.—Tune, *Cherry-Ripe*.

Mr. J. HUTCHINSON, read out from a paper he had in his hand, the following speech.

Gentlemen, I have been requested to perform a duty, for I will not give it the ungracious name of task, which if unsolicited, I should certainly not have been forward enough to have undertaken. I have complied with the request with reluctance, but would have done so with much pleasure, had I felt myself qualified to do justice to the subject. Fortunately, little powers of persuasion are necessary to enlist your sympathies in favour of Colonial agriculture.

The day has long gone by, when the success or prosperity of a nation was considered intimately connected with the distress or depression of its neighbour. To an enlightened body like yourselves, I need not observe that the prosperity of a people and, far more, the starting of new Colonies into existence, is a subject of congratulation to the whole common-wealth of nations.

On the importance of her Colonies to Great Britain, I need scarcely enlarge when it is recollected, that of the 130 millions who own her sway, upwards of 100 millions inhabit her foreign possessions, their importance will be sufficiently apparent. These possessions relieve her of her manufactures at remunerating prices, while in return, they pour into her lap the rough produce best suited for affording employment to her vast manufacturing population. This Commerce cannot be carried on, but by means of numerous vessels, and thus her colonies, though they may not directly defray the expense of her naval establishments, form a vast school, from which her fleets, the real guardians and sources of British power, are constantly supplied with brave and experienced

regions. Her Colonies, at the same time, relieve the mother country of her surplus population, and thus prove the source of comfort and happiness to thousands, who, according to the Malthusian doctrine, had, probably, not else been called into existence. Such are a few of the advantages which Great Britain derives from her Colonies, and I am sure, that the members of this Society will not shrink "success to Colonial agriculture" with the less pleasure now that it is carried on in every part of her dominions by means of free labour, and that the lash of the overseer no longer hangs over the workman, while he cuts down the crop which is to support his master in splendour and elegance.

A first settlement in a new country, is, no doubt, attended with many privations; but there is no obstacle which British enterprise cannot surmount; at first the wants of the Colony itself are to be provided for, and when that has been accomplished, as the population is generally thin and scattered, they look to their flocks for wealth; commerce springs up; a little capital is acquired by individuals; banks are established; and the wealth of a few is placed at the disposal or command of all. As money becomes more plentiful, the value of property increases, it is long, however, before it attains its full value, and there are seldom wanting those, who are ready to dispose of their possessions, perhaps for the purpose of entering once more on the arduous labours of a first location. Officers who have been in this service and retire with the view of colonizing, are generally but little suited either from health or previous habits for encountering such hardships; their capital, however, is of great value both to them and to the colony; and this is the stage, in the progress of colonial improvement, in which it can be most advantageously invested.

To this Society it must be a source of the greatest satisfaction, in addition to the invaluable assistance which it has rendered to this country, to have the prospect of being of the most essential service to the British Colonies in its vicinity. In some of these, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, and the Poppy, will, no doubt, eventually be naturalized; in the early stages of colonization, however, it is to be recollected, that from the scanty population and the high price of labour, it is impossible to cultivate such articles with advantage, however well calculated the climate or soil may be for their production.

India will, in due time, reap its advantages from these colonies. The success which has attended sheep farming at New South Wales and the Cape of Good Hope, point out the expediency of giving the experiment the fairest trial in this country. Great care and nicety are necessary in this branch of agriculture in selecting suitable stock, and you must be prepared in this respect to meet with many disappointments at first, from the unfavourable nature of the indigenous stock, and the slothful and careless habits of the natives. In the colonies I have mentioned, this branch of agriculture had been exceedingly profitable, and promises to be the means of realizing much larger fortunes, than have hitherto been made in them; nor is this to be wondered at, for while the wool alone yields a fair per centage on the capital invested, the stock nearly doubles itself in number and value, with each succeeding season.

The vast colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, it cannot be doubted, are the embryo's of mighty empires, and at one time had the option been presented to me, I confess to you, I should have preferred them to the Cape of Good Hope. Circumstances, however, led me to the latter, and I became the proprietor of an extensive estate of upwards of 7,300 acres of land in one of its most favored districts. Nothing has since led me to repent of the purchase, or of the choice, which circumstances led me to make of that Colony; on the contrary I have reason to believe that

the value of property has since risen, and that several others have followed my example, some of them high in the service of the Indian. Though the Cape of Good Hope may not be so rising a Colony as Australia, yet it has many advantages peculiar to itself; though it may not become so great a country eventually, it is assuredly the last place, on which England will relax her grasp so long as she retains a single possession, or interest, in the East. From its position the Cape may be said to be the toll-house of the world. The more the Commerce of the East may be extended the greater must be the advantage to the Cape, and the demand for its produce; while its comparatively short distance from the mother country, and the speedy prospect of Singapore being established between England and India, promise to make an occasional visit, from it to our native shores, little more than a pleasant excursion. At the Cape, Society is good, the climate is delicious and healthful, and land excessively cheap; at a distance of 20 miles from the Capital, the price may be stated at 5 shillings per acre, at the highest; while, in by far the greater number of instances, it can be procured at half that price, or even at a still lower rate. On the whole, I consider it well worth the serious consideration of officers retiring from this country with a small capital, whether they might not be more useful members of society, nay, whether they might not be happier men, by settling at the Cape, and conducting large Agricultural Establishments, than by pacing the well-known, and well-worn pavement of some provincial town, weary and discontented, from being either confined in their circumstances or, what is more probable, from being destitute of employment.

I have to apologize to you, gentlemen, for detaining you so long, and shall now conclude, by proposing, which I do with all my heart, prosperity and success to Colonial Agriculture.—*Tune My ain kind dearie!*

Dr. Wallich, Junior, here sang in a good voice, "the stormy winds do blow."

Mr. J. ALLAN, with a few prefatory remarks, proposed the Committee of Agriculture and commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society, and other Agricultural Associations of the United Kingdom—*Tune, Blue bonnets o'er the border.*

Mr. C. PRINSEP.—In the absence of Mr. Dickens, whose absence he was very sure must have been involuntary, would propose the prosperity of that branch of Agriculture which was at the same time the earliest of those introduced by Europeans into their country, and the most important and valuable, for it had furnished to all of them the principal means of remittance to Europe. Though not himself, like his friend Mr. Dickens, either a planter of Indigo or largely concerned in its export, yet, as the son of one of the first Indigo Planters in India, he could not but feel an hereditary interest in its welfare. To this Society no class had given so many members or such able assistance. It was the successful cultivation of their product that had led, to their further enterprises which had raised the Agriculture of India from that primitive state in which we found it. He was reminded that the toast announced embraced the other branches also of tropical cultivation, which he had not before observed; he had great pleasure to propose their prosperity likewise; he looked, however, upon that of Indigo to be the first in date and importance, and the one that had given the impulse to all the rest; he therefore proposed—*The Indigo Planters and other tropical Agriculturists.*—*A Tune.*

Dr. Sney.—Gentlemen, I must crave your attention for a few moments to the subject of a toast which I am about to propose, and in doing so, must solicit your forbearance. I am sure you will go with me in the request, when you learn the importance and extent of its extent. The Press, gentlemen, is a power that has

entitled the energies of the best talents of the land, and still about personal power. It is not to be an after-dinner speech that is addressed to ordinary justice to the merits of the question can be afforded—a detail of the various of the interests at stake embraced in it would cost too much time, at this late hour, than you could be possibly expected to give. Let me observe, however, that to the engine of public opinion do we owe the present perfection of all our great institutions. The Press—a free Press! What gentleman, do we not owe, do it? What is it that stimulates the young aspirant to that his midnight lamp? The Press—the hope that he may earn his appellation and thereby merit the notoriety he seeks. What is it that urges the member of senate nightly to toil in the House or the Council Chamber, that the hope and fear of the Press—leaves left if he neglects his duty, he may be denounced to his constituents—hope that by vigilance, he may be applauded before the world. The Press, when free, gentlemen, exposes corruption, stays jobbing, and assists the deserving. It is the Palladium of our liberty, the upholder of our rights, and, thank God, the bulwark of Englishmen! But gentlemen, I must not dwell more on this part of my subject, more especially as the wording of my toast calls me to consider the interests of this country and of this Society especially in regard to it. The Press of India, gentlemen, is, if I may be allowed the expressions, a different engine to what it is in the mother country, that is to say, the class of Europeans who resort to India are all, to a certain extent, men of education, thereby possessed of a knowledge of human nature, which, consequently, prevents them from being taken by inflammatory appeals to their feelings at the expense of their judgment. Such men would not condescend to vulgar declamation, and any journal in India that made such rule the basis of its dependence for popular favour, would not live a twelve month. As for working on the native mind, three centuries hence will not produce a Wat Tyler or a Jack Cade. Hence, gentlemen, although the Press of India is now in the fourth year of its freedom, it has found it to be its interest to guide its course with moderation, and give its energies with temper. All that the mind dreaded has never come to pass. In advancing the interests of the Society, it is advancing the interests of the country, for the objects of this institution are those which concern the good of India. Gentlemen, it was only lately that the sugar duties have been equalized after a hard and severe struggle; we have yet some other grievances to reduce. Gentlemen, East India now yet pays nine shillings a gallon, and tobacco three pence a pound more than do the same articles the produce of the British possessions in America. Gentlemen, why should this be? Why should India ever be regarded as an alien from the common rights of British claims? It is the abolition of these odious discriminating duties—it is to aid in bringing forward the natural production of the country by directing the attention of capitalists to the subject that we have to ask the Press to make common cause with us; and with the two powers combined, we may hope the day is not far distant, when we may see the development of the agricultural resources of this great Empire, enjoy that attention which its importance deserves.

Let us drink then, if you please." The Gentlemen of the Press, for the liberal manner in which they have given assistance in advancing the interests of the Society." (Cheers.) Three times three. Tune, Tyrolean song of Liberty.

Mr. S. Smith returned thanks for the Gentlemen of the Press, and assured the Society, that he would always do what lay in his power, by means of the Press, to promote the interests of the Society, and he hoped other Members of the Indian Press would do the same.

Mr. Stocquelen said, he had just arrived from the Mosais, and considering himself as one of the Mosais Press, he would return thanks for them, which he believed his morning contemporary had unintentionally omitted.

Mr. SMITH explained, that he had returned thanks for all the members of the Indian Press—of Calcutta as well as the Mofussil.

Dr. Egerton, in proposing the cause of Steam Communication, dwelt upon the wonders that were now performed by its Agency, which appeared something like the incredible wonders recorded in the Arabian tales. The wonderful results of this mighty power had excited the admiration of the world at large, and it was impossible to say where the progress of improvement connected with Steam would end. He adverted to the success of the Great Western, and gave as his last, facility of communication all over the world; or in other words the great Western.

Sir J. P. GRANT, with a few suitable remarks, proposed the health of Dr. Spry, the new Secretary to the Society. Drank with all the honors.

Dr. Sear in returning thanks, trusted, that his labours in the cause of the Society, during the short period of his official connection with it, had given satisfaction, and he further hoped, that by his future zeal and devotion to the duties devolving on him, he would merit the approbation of the Society.

Mr. PATRICK, in proposing the toast he was about to give, did not consider any eulogy or preface requisite to make it acceptable. The gentleman whose health he wished to propose, was well known to every member of the Society at Calcutta, and deservedly esteemed by all. He gave the health of Sir John Peter Grant. Drank with much cheering.

Sir J. P. GHAUNT, an a member of this Society, felt himself unworthy of a shout; although his zeal was great in the cause, his efforts had been very inferior. He would, however, receive the honor done him with feelings of sincere pleasure and thankfulness.

The President proposed the health of Mr. David Idris, and adverted to the great sacrifices he had made in promoting the cause of education; he had spent his own substance in supporting the education of the natives of this country, and was deserving of the highest praise. Drank with a good deal of cheering.

Mr. Hanz was extremely obliged for the handsome compliment paid him; but he did not think he had done all that the Honorable President, had attributed to him, nor did he consider himself worthy of such high praise.

After this, Mr. Hare having been repeatedly called upon to sing a song, gave Scotland's Barley Brann. The President now (1 part 11) retired in the midst of cheering from all sides.

Mr. Patrick proposed the health of Dr. Wallich, who returned thanks; after which there were several songs, &c. by the few who figured in order, to do further justice to Mr. Spence's good things, and enjoy the pleasures of conversation in a small circle, in the midst of which enjoyment we left them at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock. — *Hurkaru, February 4.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th February, 1839.

The Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, President, in the chair.

Present.

Dr. Wallich; Messrs. W. K. Ewart, W. Cracroft, W. F. Gibbon, D. Hare and M. Piddington; Col. McLeod; Messrs. J. Pattle and A. Grant; Dr. O'Shaughnessy; Messrs. H. M. Parker, F. Corby, F. P. Strong, M. A. Hignell, Trebeck, John Cowie and F. L. Beaufort; Major Carter, and Dr. Spry.

The gentlemen proposed at the extraordinary meeting were elected members, viz., Messrs T. P. Barrow, C. Scott, Jas. Wood, R. Woodrudge, and Dr. R. H. Bain.

The attention of the meeting was first called to the consideration of the motion made last month by Mr. H. M. Parker, namely, "that taking into consideration the duties expected to be performed by the Secretary of the Society, the salary be fixed at three hundred rupees a month." The members who addressed the meeting, were the President, Mr. Parker, Mr. Cracroft, and Dr. Strong. Their sentiments were all confirmatory of the propriety of the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

During the discussion of the above measure, the President took occasion to remind the Society, that the Secretary had expressed his willingness to undertake to do the duty of the Collector's office, and read the report of the Committee of Finance, in which his offer had been embodied; so that it was for the Society to determine whether it would be desirable that the two offices should be separated or not—if the latter, then, he would propose that Mr. Blechenden, who had shown himself to be a very useful Assistant Secretary, should be made collector of the society, with an increase to his salary of 50 rupees a month. Further, that the gentlemen who formed the Special Finance Committee, be requested to continue their services as a standing Committee of the Society, and that they should take cognizance of all matters bearing on the "ways and means" of the Society.

The statement of "the ways and means" which the Special Committee had prepared, showed a disposable balance of about five thousand rupees without encroaching on the "fixed assets" which left no doubt of the capability of the Society to afford this extra expense, if the proposition were carried.

The sense of the Meeting being confirmatory of this step, notice of a motion was given, which will be found below.

The second point which engaged the attention of the meeting, was the proposition of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, also submitted at the former assembly of the Society, "that, in addition to the amount already voted, a sum, equal to twelve months' salary be presented by the Society to the widow and Orphan daughter of our lamented Secretary, the late Mr. Bell."

Dr. O'Shaughnessy addressed the Meeting in a few impressive words, in support of his proposition, and reminded the Society, that for a period of three or four years, while the Society were low in circumstances, the late Mr. Bell gave his unremitting energies gratuitously to the advancement of the interests of the Institution; and that now that the Finances were so flourishing, they could well afford to grant to the widow and fatherless child, this substantial proof of respect entertained by the Society, of the worth and services of their deceased Secretary.

Dr. Wallich likewise asked for the grateful sympathy of the gentlemen, by giving their support to the vote. The motion was then put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

The President then referred to a motion of amendment, that motion which had been submitted by Mr. W. P. Princep, to be brought forward at the next meeting for discussion, as that gentleman was unable to be present now. It referred, to the reward which the members of the Court of Directors had published to encourage the propagation of the cochineal insect in their possessions in the East Indies.

NOTICE OF MOTION—No 1.

Proposed by Mr. G. A. Prinsep, seconded by the President.

That as it appears from documents laid before the Society, that since the year 1807 a resolution of the Court of Directors has continued unrepealed, offering a premium of £3,000 for the introduction of the live Cochineal insect of the fine species into their Indian territories in a state fit for propagation; application be made to this Government to grant that sum (or 20,000 rupees) to the Society, on the ground of their having, by their arrangements, and at their own expense, effected the object for which that premium was offered by the Company; but, under an engagement that the whole sum shall be devoted to the propagation of the cochineal in different parts of India.

No 2.

Proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. Piddington, "That the gentlemen who constituted the Special Committee of Finance, be considered a standing Committee for the regulation of all matters connected with the pecuniary transactions of the Society, and that the assistant secretary be the collector of the society under them, on a salary of fifty rupees a month, in addition to his present income of one hundred and fifty rupees.

The Secretary brought forward a list of gentlemen to be proposed, as members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Before the names were read the President requested to allude to a very interesting letter which he held in his hand from his Excellency the Right Honorable Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, of which the following is the substance. The letter was addressed to our late secretary.

Queen's House, Colombo, Jan 17, 1839.

"With regard to your transactions, I certainly place a very high value upon their publication, and am confident, that by increasing the intercourse throughout the interior of India, and by the continuation and extension of the labours of your own, and similar societies, more real good and advancement of the essential comforts, in clothing, and other luxuries, amongst the population of India in general, will be thereby ultimately effected, than has been during our past connexion, with the people of that country. The same doctrine is most applicable also to this island, and if I can open up its resource, by roads, canals, &c., in all directions, and effect the introduction of such an institution as you have recommended, I am well aware how essentially beneficial it would be to this island. It is a vast encouragement to any society commencing its operations, to have the advantage of communicating freely with one, like the Agricultural Society of India, whose transactions and reports you have laid me under so much obligation by presenting to me. The recent establishment here, within the fort, of a small Horticultural Society will, I hope, gradually grow up, into one of the character, which you have pointed out.

I shall feel highly gratified if Sir E. Ryan, does me the honor, as you suggest, of proposing me a member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, though should that be irregular, it will by no means diminish the real interest I take in that most valuable Institution."

Adverting to the interest that expressed by His excellency in promoting the advancement of the great objects of the Society, the President asked whether the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India would not be testifying their sense of approbation of His excellency's sentiments, as expressed in his letter, more fully, by enrolling his name among the Honorary Members of the Society, instead of putting him in nomination as an ordinary member. The meeting approved of the suggestion thrown out by the President, and it was therefore proposed by the President and seconded by Dr. Strong, that His Excellency the Right Honorable Stewart Mackenzie, be put in nomination as an Honorary Member of this Society.

For election as Ordinary Members.

The Honorable Sir Henry Stoen, John Trotter, Esq., C. S., and G. W. Johnson, Esq., Barrister, proposed by the President, and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Woolrich Whitmore Ryan, Esq., proposed by Dr. Wallich and seconded by Dr. Spry.

Francis Curwen Smith, Esq., C. S., proposed by Dr. Spry, and seconded by T. P. B. Biscoe, Esq.

Wm. Sinclair, Esq., (Chandry, near Maldah,) proposed by Wm. Storm, Esq., and seconded by Mr. P. Macarthur.

J. W. Cragg, Esq., proposed by Wm. Storm, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Spry.

Captain Fenning, Artillery, and Lieutenant Burnett, Artillery, proposed by Dr. Spry and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Arnold H. Matthews, Esq., (Arumchund, near Allahabad,) proposed by Mr. John Donald and seconded by Dr. Spry.

Allen Campbell Dunlop, Esq., proposed by Mr. Hare and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

The Annual Report for the past year, on the condition of the Society, was submitted by the secretary, and will be printed in the monthly proceedings of the society.

The report of the Cotton Committee, recommending the purchase of the better sorts of indigenous cotton seed for transmission to Captain Jenkins, the Governor-General's agent in Assam, was next read.

The award of the Cattle Committee at the exhibition on the 1st instant, was laid on the table.

It was proposed by Mr. Cragcroft, seconded by Mr. Piddington, and resolved.

"That the Cattle Committee be requested to lay before the next meeting for discussion, what prizes they may recommend to be offered for the importation of cattle and sheep, specifying the amount of each, and the description of the animals."

A list of the prizes awarded to native gardeners at the annual Horticultural Exhibition on the 1st instant was also laid on the table.

After this the Secretary sent round the table, the various presents which had been forwarded for the Library and Museum of the Society.

LIBRARY.

1st. Six copies of the report of the committee, appointed at a meeting of the Agricultural Society on the 3d day of August 1836, to take into consideration the present state and condition of the Colony of Western Australia; embodying a statistical report drawn up to the end of June 1837, with a supplement to the close of the year by His Excellency Sir James Stirling, Governor. Transmitted by A. Weyler, Esq., Honorary Secretary, on the part of the Western Australian Agricultural Association.

Printed at Perth, Western Australia.

2d. A pamphlet by Mr. H. Piddington, "On the Scientific Principles of Agriculture, considered as a branch of public education in India; presented by the author.

3d. 2 copies of the proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bombay, presented by the Society.

(Note.—From a paragraph in the preface to this report, it would seem, that the support which the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India derived from the Supreme Government, was over estimated by the Bombay Society. What the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India do at present get, is the sum of 2,500 rupees annually.)

4th. A copy of 'Transactions of the Society of Arts,' Part 2nd, Vol. 51, presented by the Society.

5th. 'New England Farmer,' Vols. 15 and 16 (6 and 7 of their series,) presented by Dr. Wallich.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the different donors for their various contributions.

MUSEUM.

1st. Varieties of Barley and Rye, grown on the Estates of several settlers at Swath River, also specimens of Wool from 2 Saxon Rams, which were sold at public auction for 8 and 10 guineas, Presented by the Western Australian Agricultural Society.

2d. A sample of cloth, made from cotton, the produce of seed sent by the Society, to Suddiya, Upper Assam. Presented by Dr. Wallich, on behalf of Capt. Jenkins.

3d. A sample of cotton produced at Hidgees from Seychelles seed, furnished by the Society. Presented by Dr. Alexander Smith.

(Note.—The two last named articles were highly approved of by the members who were present. The staple of the latter was considered particularly good.)

4th. Sugar canes, grown from Orakite stock, in the garden of the Nizamut at Moorshedabad. Presented by Captain Pemberton, Agent to the Governor-General, on behalf of his predecessor, Colonel Caulfield.

5th. Specimens of Gram, (Ouss Dhan.) Presented by the Branch Society of Assam.

Mr. Piddington submitted for inspection, an instrument called Pyknometer, "for testing the exact point to which sugar of all kinds, whether from cane or poor, should be boiled." As a proof of the accuracy of this instrument, Mr. Piddington states;—"that of about twelve thousand maunds of poor, (mostly of low quality, (and these are the most liable to failure) only two hundred and ninety had to be reboiled."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The first communication submitted to the meeting, was a letter from a Government, requesting that the Society would undertake the management of the scheme recommended in the special Report recently made by the Society to the Government, as to the best mode of obtaining the price of produce throughout the Empire.

To H. H. Spry, Esq., M. D., Secretary to the Agricultural Society.

SIR.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant; submitting the Report of a Special Committee appointed by the Society on the best means of procuring local information, in respect to the prices, &c. of agricultural products of India.

I In reply, I am directed to state, that his Honor the President in Council, has ordered the Librarian to give you the aid of that establishment in preparing forms and statements for circulation to the

medical officers, and will be happy to learn, that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society can procure from the medical or any other officers, the information required by the Statistical Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. His Honor in Council cannot think that the objects of the Society would be effected with sufficient care by imposing on the public officers, the necessity of furnishing the statements required in addition to the business already entailed upon them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PARMER, Sec. to the Govt of India, Council Chamber, Jan. 23, 1839.

The meeting was not indisposed to undertake the extra labour which the Government had thus delegated to them, and as far as their services went, it should be cheerfully given. The members, however, considered, that the Government in common fairness ought to hold the Society free from any expense, and it was determined, that the Secretary should, before commencing operations, address a letter on the subject to the Chief Secretary, requesting that, besides the use of the Government Lithographic Press, which had been placed at the disposal of the Society by His Honor in Council, the transmission of letters free of postage to and from the interior, should also be conceded, as well as any other privilege, the withholding of which might cause an expense to the Society.

James Patillo, Esq., therefore proposed Dr. Wallich seconded, and it was resolved, that the Special Committee remain as now constituted, and give the Secretary the benefit of their services. Mr. Ewart suggested, that the name of Dr. D. Stewart be added to the Committee, which was done.

2. ELKAN-CANE FROM THE ISLAND OF STAMBE.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, announced to the Society, through his Secretary, that Captain Nias, who will on his arrival in India, proceed to New South Wales in H. M. ship *Herald* to examine the duties of Senior Naval Officer on the Coast of Australia, be furnished with a copy of the (late) Secretary's letter, and instructions of the Society for packing the canes, and with his Excellency's orders to further the objects of the Society as therein expressed, as far as the service upon which he is to be employed will admit.

3. CAOUTCHOUC AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of Royal Asiatic Society

Professor Royle, Secretary to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in a letter to the address of the Secretary, calls the attention of the Agricultural Society of India to concerns of great importance connected with the resources of the country. The letter and the discussion which ensued, excited great interest.

Royal Asiatic Society, Grafton Street,

Bond Street, Oct. 27, 1838.

"You wish to know what are the more immediate objects of our Committee. Its title is a bad one as we cannot here do any thing for the Agriculture of India, except co-operating with and assisting you.

"In Mr. Holt MacKenzie's and my proposal for the formation of this Committee, you will see the general objects touched upon which we contemplated in its formation. On Mr. MacKenzie becoming the Chairman, he addressed the members on the more precise pressing objects of the Committee,—that is the investigation, chemical examination, and practical application of the different products of India, likely to be useful

to manufactures here. As I have not time myself, my assistant, Mr. E. Solty, makes a chemical analysis of the different substances we obtain, and then sends to what substances, already in use by manufacturers, they are analogous. They are then presented to manufacturers interested in the kind of product, and these are very willing to submit them to further practical experiments and ascertain if they will answer the purposes of their trade or manufacture. Several very interesting results have already attended this mode of proceeding. I need not allude to the Caoutchouc, which your Society so actively took up, and the zealous and talented officers in Assam, have so successfully carried out. You have been addressed on the subject by the Secretary of the Caoutchouc Company, as well as by Mr. Saviar, and I have written to Dr. Spry and previously to Dr. Wallich, who will, no doubt, make the contents known to your Society, as far as they can be of any use to the Society or Collectors. I may repeat that there is not the smallest doubt of this becoming an extensive article of Indian Commerce, if managed with moderate prudence. The London Caoutchouc company are willing to purchase all that is produced at prices of course proportioned to the quality."

"I have also written to Dr. Spry for some Burmese varnish (*chrisse*), which is also found in Munnypore

"Extract of a letter from Professor Royle to Dr. Spry. London, October 27, 1838.—"There is still some doubt about the Assam caoutchouc as at present prepared, whether it is fit for cutting into the finest thread or strong enough for that required for ropes for machinery, &c. But this can only be a doubt for a time, as I feel well satisfied that from the quality of the rubber, that it will be eventually, nay, very soon, prepared quite of an fine, strong, and elastic quality, as the best from Para, at even the price at present procurable, for it must be a remunerating one, and it may be nearly doubled or more by careful preparation. I hope you have enlightened the people on the subject of the necessity of preparing it in layers. The process is tedious and laborious, if you please, but it is the only manner we at present know, in which strength and elasticity are fully attained.

"The bottle or cylindrical form was required because there was no other way of cutting it into threads then known, but a knife has been invented and patented, and which the Caoutchouc Company have bought for £2 500, which enables a person to cut flat pieces into thread with the same facility that you saw done, when in London, with the circular pieces. So that now you may instruct your correspondents to prepare in flat pieces, if more convenient, as the less bulk it will occupy will be a further advantage in carriage and freight. But be particular in still enforcing the rubber being prepared in layers free from porosity or moisture, as in this alone depends the highest price being paid.

"You will be tired of all the above instructions; but I see the people in India complain, first of not knowing in what form a thing is best suited for the market here, when a form is sent and a mode recommended, but it is found fault with as being tedious and not compared with.

"With respect to the quantities required here, I believe there will be no limit to the demand."

"If they attempt to raise the price above what is fair, it will recoil upon themselves, as the South American will immediately be bought and reduce the price again; and the West India Proprietors are growing the caoutchouc tree on their estates. But there is room for all. Has any body thought of my suggestion of planting the *Ficus lasiga* all over the country. It yields good caoutchouc up as high as Saharunpore.

"The kind of Butea or Pulus of Dhat is good, is likely to be in great demand."

and called them (the Wallich) as well as for some wood oil (guggul), and both Persian and Arabian Petroleum, if procurable, for the sake of experiment in the *Aetherium and Literary Quarts* you may have some reports of the analysis by Mr. Solly of the astringent gum of the *Black pulak or butea, frondosa* which is so common all over India. Mr. Brewin, an extensive tanner, has called upon me and made trial of some which I recommended to Mr. Beckett, late of Allypore. He approves of it highly and would gladly get 20 tons if he could get any intelligence respecting the price, but I have no doubt it might be afforded at the same rate as catechu; (*kuth*) it would be an experiment well worth trying. If you were to make the fact known of its being in request, residents all over India might be induced to collect."

"The barberry wood and root is also in demand here. The supply from the South of Europe fails, and the dyers want it much. We have had some barberry root from Ceylon tried here. It is pronounced superior to any in the market; I have suggested that the extract which is made in the hills and sold in the bazars by the name of *resant*, might be tried as a dye. Mr. E. Solly's paper on this barberry, will be among the first read when our meetings commence next month, and I shall address you on the subject, as well as on that of the *butea kino*, which might, I think, also be prepared of a superior quality for medicinal use, as it is particularly eligible from the conjunction of astringent with gummy principles. As the barberry is no doubt common in the hills near Capt. Jenkins, will you suggest to him the subject as well as of the *butea kino*."

"I have written to Dr. Falconer and Capt. Cantley, for articles from Northern India."

"The seeds have been received from Dr. A. Campbell, and I will make some observations on them on some future occasion."

Dr. O'Shaughnessy begged permission to remark, that he had made three of the four articles mentioned by Dr. Royle the subject of extensive experiment. For specimens of the black varnish of Burmah and of Assam, Dr. O'S. was indebted to Dr. Wallich. He applied it to leather, wood and metal, and found that in richness of color, flexibility and impermeability to moisture, it was in every respect equal to the article employed by the patent leather manufacturers in Europe. The "gurgun" or "wood oil," Dr. O'S. observed, was properly speaking a balsam obtained from several species of *Dipterocarpus* common in many parts of India. By distillation this balsam yields a volatile oil, a resin being left behind. The oil Dr. O'S. found to be isomeric or identical in chemical composition, with that of the balsam of copaiba, and he had accordingly used it extensively in his hospital with exactly the same medicinal effects. He had sent specimens to England by Mr. Johnson of the *Catherine* now leaving this port. Not only was this article likely to become of importance in medicine, but also in the Arts in many of which copaiba is now used. While copaiba by the latest "Drug Price current" was at 5 shillings and 6d. the lb. twenty lbs. of the essential oil of gurgun may be obtained of the very best quality for about ten shillings.

The resin alluded to by Dr. Royle, and which that gentleman was the first to discover the source, Dr. O'S. stated to abound in a rich and valuable yellow coloring matter. It was, moreover, of great efficacy in the treatment of intermittent fevers. It would readily be obtained for from 4 pence to 6d. the lb. by proper arrangements in the districts where the barberry is found.

Substance of a letter from Mr. Siveter, Manager of the London Caoutchouc Company.

"I beg to say that there are not at present any works published treating upon the manufacturing properties of caoutchouc. Its notice is solely confined to lectures."

"In procuring the caoutchouc for manufacturing purposes, two sorts are used, one for dissolving for waterproof fabrics or for the manufacture of caoutchoucs by destructive distillation; the other for weaving into fabrics to give them an elastic quality. In the first case it is much better to have it free from bark or extraneous matter, in the second it is absolutely necessary; in fact, it is *unless* if not free even from porosity. The mode of manufacture in the second case is to cut it by circular knives into long and even threads, which are afterwards stretched upon drums to their utmost extent, the least piece of bark or an air cell will cause it to break."

"We can cut it into threads, should the caoutchouc be gathered in the form of a disc, quite as well as if made up in the shape sent by Professor Royle; the handle shape, alluded to in our former communication, causes considerable waste."

"If it should be found more convenient to collect it in the form of a disc, the mould should be in the form of a wooden trencher, but not more than 6 inches in diameter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. This disc may be filled by layers put on with a brush, or any other convenient method, layer after layer, until it is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. The form sent by Pr. Royle with instructions, will save the cutting off of the neck, and is much more suitable to fit the cylinder upon which it is absolutely necessary to place it, previous to cutting. The disc is cut by a different machine."

"Should it be possible to collect the caoutchouc in a semi-transparent state, it would fetch a high price for varnishes, and could be used in the most delicate tints of portraiture, it would be invaluable to coach-makers by rendering their varnish and colors flexible."

"I have by me some of the juice or milk from the *Ficus elastica* sent over in a bottle. I find by looking at it through a microscope, that it is composed of small, solid, angular atoms, floating in a serum, in the same manner as you find the red globules of the blood, and that these solid atoms when pressed together, or the aqueous part being abstracted by blotting paper so as to bring them into immediate contact, they become perfect caoutchouc, fit for immediate use, and quite as solid as if dried by inspissation."

"This proves that the process of inspissation need not be resorted to, but that the milky juice might be put into bags and pressed by an hydraulic press, exactly in the same manner that spermacetti is obtained from the oil, or stearine from tallow. I should recommend to prevent air bubbles or dirt, that the exudation from the tree might be collected in barrels, and brought to Calcutta, or any convenient place; and then strained through a sieve afterwards subjected to the process of pressure."

"So great is the demand for caoutchouc at this time, and I believe it is only as a commencement, that it is a valuable and saleable commodity in any state. It is at present, in from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. I have no doubt that could a quality be collected, as I have mentioned, in the same transparent state, it would reach a price of from 4s. to 6s. per lb."

"I have tried the qualities of the caoutchouc collected by Capt. Vetch.—1st, as a solution for flexible cement, also cut into thread or fibre for the manufacture of elastic fabrics."

"The solutions in naphtha are equal to that made from the best South American caoutchouc (Para). It is inferior in one respect, viz:—It dissolves easier and more caoutchouc is taken up by the same quantity of spirit."

Sample B. Thread (alluding to several samples sent by Capt. Vetch) when this has had the advantage of 6 months' exposure to the air, it will be equal to any caoutchouc from Para. The Threads upon the reel have undergone a process which gives them the quality of age, and that marked B is fit for any purpose. The caoutchouc from Para will not work well until it has aged as we term it."

"In examining the different parts with a microscope, to discover, if possible, the cause of so much difference in the qualities of the staples, I find that A in the lighter parts, which is very strong, is composed more visibly of fibres running lengthways. Crossways is represented by the small strips of paper in the sample between the glass. When this caoutchouc is strained lengthways, the fibres are plainly seen by a microscope, having a silky appearance, if stretched crossways in the direction of the strips of paper, the fibre is not half so visible, and it quickly breaks. Caoutchouc gathered or inspissated in this manner, is perfectly useless for thread."

"I have no doubt, if taken up in the East with the spirit it has been begun with, that in a few years the production of caoutchouc will be as valuable an article to the grower and merchants, as Indigo. There is still great improvement to be made in the collecting of it, although that sent by Captain Vetch, is worth 100 per cent. more than any I have seen sent as an article of commerce from the East Indies."

COCHINEAL.

The Secretary communicated a most acceptable piece of intelligence regarding the prospect of an early supply of fine grained cochineal insects and nopal from the Isle of Bourbon, through the kindness of Monsieur Bedier, Commissioner of Marine Affairs at that island.

"J'ai reçu tout récemment votre lettre du 30 août dernier. Vous n'avez pas à craindre de Com mettre indiscretion en réclamant de mon zèle pour votre Société. Je vais m'occuper avec M. Richard, & vous préparer un nouvel envoi de cochenilles et de nopal, mais à fin d'en assurer le retour de la mousson du S. O. pendant laquelle les traverses d'ici au Bengale sont très courtes. Il est peu probable que des cochenilles qui vous seraient envoyées dans ce moment pourraient supporter la longueur d'un voyage de plus de 90 jours. Soyez du reste bien convaincu que nous continuerons à vous faire des envois jusqu'à ce que vous serez assuré de la propagation de ce précieux insecte à Bengale, ayant le vif désir de contribuer à procurer à votre chère population cette lucrative et importante culture."

A NEW BRANCH SOCIETY AT BACKERGUNGE.

The Secretary read a note from F. Stainforth, Esq., the judge at Backergunge, communicating the intelligence of the residents at that station being about to establish a Branch Society there, and as king "what assistance the Parent Society is disposed to render."

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that as Mr. Stainforth's letter was pressing, he had ventured to reply to it by return of post, and had intimated that the Society would be willing to contribute to the Backergunge Branch Society, the support which was afforded to the other Branch Institutions, namely, two silver medals and fifty rupees annually.

MYZORE—SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS.

A copy of the proceedings of two Meetings of the Mysore Agri-Horticultural Society was laid before the

society, Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. B., in the chair. The Treasurer's account showed a balance of 679.18-6 rupees in favor of the society, on the 31st 1832. The cordial thanks of the society were given to Lieut. Munro, 39th Foot, on the occasion of his departure from the station. It was resolved that in consequence of constant applications to the Secretary for gardeners from all parts of the country, the Committee be requested to make arrangements for instructing such boys as are desirous to learn gardening, and to establish a school for this purpose in the garden."

EGYPT—COTTON AND INDIGO.

A letter was read by the Secretary from Mr. Waghorn, at Cairo, offering his services to assist the society in procuring more cotton and other seeds. Mr. Cracroft spoke of the superiority of the Egyptian Indigo seed, proposed that a small quantity should be obtained, which was agreed to.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A letter from Mr. Chambers, of Calcutta, was submitted by the secretary, requesting to be supplied with cotton seed for transmission to the Swan River. The Secretary stated, that he had complied with the request, and had furnished Mr. Chambers with a parcel of Seychelles and Egyptian seed.

The letter of Mr. Waylor, Honorary Secretary to the Western Australian Agricultural Society, was also read.

"A communication with India has always been a desire of primary consideration, and its tardy accomplishment has almost precluded expectation in the minds of many. It was anticipated that from that quarter labor might be drawn to any extent, and it is to the want of such invaluable assistance, that we are making no more rapid progress than we are doing; few will venture to improve or cultivate to the extent of their means, from the uncertainty of gathering the produce of their labors, while the extortionate demands of such of the working class, as may be procured, exhaust the profits of farming operations. Still we are progressing, and under such varied disadvantages, at a rate, that is the surprise of all who visit our shores. That many may be induced to become not only visitors, but fellow colonists, from your less salubrious climate, is the ardent wish of us all."

Before the meeting broke up, the Secretary called the attention of the society to the necessity of adopting measures for obtaining a new die for the society's medals, the present die having a flaw in it. Mr. Cracroft was so good as to mention that as he was about to sail for England shortly, he should be happy to take charge of any commission he might be intrusted with by the society; that he should willingly attend, at all times, to any request he might receive as to the purchase of English seeds and so on, and that as the great expense of a new die for the society's medals was now the chief consideration, he should be happy, as soon as he reached London, to consult Mr. James Princep on the most economical mode of proceeding. The Meeting expressed themselves grateful to Mr. Cracroft for his polite offer, and willingly accepted it.

It should be mentioned, that to the whole of the numerous correspondents who had favored the society with their communications, the thanks of the Meeting were accorded in the order in which they were read.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary

[Buckaru, February 10.]

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

We attended on Saturday at the Medical College, to witness the delivery of diplomas to the four students, who have successfully passed their examinations, and, in truth, we assure our readers, that such as were not present have lost a spectacle of deep and gratifying interest.

The attendance, both European and native, was very numerous and of the first respectability. The Lecture Room of the College was crowded with the students and spectators, and foremost, as he always is on these occasions, was Sir Edward Ryan, who presided. We noticed, amongst the visitors, the Lord Bishop, Sir H. Seton, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Mangier, Mr. Parker Captain Forbes, Colonel Young, H. H. the Nawab of Chitpore, Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore and many others whose names have escaped us. Strange to say no Member of the Medical Board was present, at least we did not perceive any one. We presume indisposition alone could have occasioned this.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of a very detailed but highly interesting correspondence, and the reports of the examiners, from which we learnt that of eleven pupils only four were finally pronounced, after a very searching examination, sufficiently forward to receive their certificates for practice; a fifth was added subsequently, in consequence of an appointment, partly medical and partly chemical, in the Opium department, having been placed by Government at the disposal of Professor O'Shaughnessy. When this was ended, Sir Edward Ryan, with great feeling, and a cordiality which honored alike the giver and the receiver, delivered to each of the students his certificate on parchment, to which the college seal, of portly dimensions, was affixed. These certificates are brief and simple, and bear the signature of the examiners, the Professors, of Sir Edward Ryan, as President of the Committee of Public Education, and of the Chief Secretary to Government.

The students were then addressed by Doctor John Grant, and of this address we can only say, that the Committee of Education can do nothing, more powerfully to influence the future conduct of these young men, and the future students who may pass, than to print and give to each of them, a copy of it as a monitor and a manual for his future professional conduct through life. It is a discourse in which are so blended the learning of the physician, the benevolence of the man, the acuteness of the philosopher, and the polished diction of the poet and the scholar, that it is difficult to say which of them predominates. Very earnestly, too, does it strive to aid the crowning pinnacle to the good work of the Professors, by inculcating upon the graduates the lofty moral duties of their noble profession, a feeling without which their studies will be to the world but as naught. Following upon this, Baboo Dwarkanath's prizes and medals were distributed to the students, and public thanks being offered to that gentleman for his noble donation, the meeting broke up. The visitors were attended through the establishment by the Professors before leaving it.

As we said at first, the exhibition was one of no common order of gratification to a well constituted mind, and we can enter most fully into, and most heartily do we congratulate the Professors on their feelings on this truly memorable occasion. Not to them the less so that, in seeing thus the first fruits of their noble but arduous task sent forth to the world, they must have felt that they were, so to speak, rendering back to the Hindoo the "pearl of price" which their brother

Broughton received from the diadem of their Mogul conqueror, when, as a recompense for his medical skill, he granted him the firmament on which the privileges of the Company were founded. This is Knowledge acquiring Power, and Power rendering back Knowledge, and rendering it, too, in the noblest form in which man can confer it on his fellow man. The lapse of time is nothing here; it is the strange and inexorable course of events to which the mind, as it were, instinctively leaps.

It was sufficient but to attend to the report, to be convinced that they must have felt as proudly and as honestly gratified as were their successful pupils, who, we are sure, carry with them the anxious good wishes of the whole community. Assuredly they have ours, and we venture to say, of the whole Press. We must defer what we have to say, further, for we have not done yet, till we receive the reports, of which we hope to obtain copies; but we cannot avoid concluding with a short quotation, which, though written, we believe, by Clot Bey, an honoured name amongst the scientific pioneers of civilization our professors may proudly appropriate to themselves: it occurs in the appendix to Mr. Waghorn's Egypt in 1838:—

"The Civil hospital at Cairo, is the first erected in the Ottoman empire since the Caliphs, and although they had in the height of their power erected some, they never were so complete as the Asylum of Piety, which Mahomed Ali has opened for human sufferings.

Thus, in the regeneration of Egypt, medicine has been and ought to be, one of the most powerful instruments.

The ascendancy which its ministers exercise throughout the whole of society by their mission of philanthropy, has rendered the union of two people, essentially different, more intimate, exacted gratitude, encouraged devotedness, and has broken down the barrier that existed between the worshippers of Christ and those of the Prophet—a superstitious but popular hatred.

The devotedness of the European physicians, their heroic struggle against the plague, their praiseworthy and entire disregard of their own lives, have produced invaluable results, but it is especially the formation of the school at Abouzabel, which gave a new era in medicine in Egypt, a glorious epoch for the imperishable sovereign.

Initiated in the different sciences which belong to the art of medicine, and which constitute the well informed man, the medical pupils become so many apostles, destined to spread the light of knowledge in the midst of a people still enslaved by prejudice and ignorance.

We can add nothing here! From the days in which this mighty empire over a twelfth part of the human race (!) was, as we may say, founded, by "Master Broughton," back to those in which Homer sang, that

"A wise physician skilled our wounds to heal,

Is more than armies to the public weal."

the art of healing and every institution connected with it, has been the admiration of the human race; and well may our Professors point to those pupils, qualified as they have been after a severe examination, by only three years of study!

"More than armies to the public weal;"

and very heartily do we wish them health and success in their future labours.—Hurkaru, February 4.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartment, the 2d Feb., 1839.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting of the Society, were elected.

G. Evans, Esq., Calcutta; T. Russell, Esq., Harrow-tee; J. Menzies, Esq., 62d Regt. N. I.; J. C. Brown, Esq., 67th Regt. N. I.

The following letters were read.

From John Smith, Esq., M. D., Surgeon 34th Regt. N. I., stating his wish to become a member of the society. He was accordingly proposed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson.

From A. Gibbon, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, European Regt., to the same purpose.

He was proposed by Mr. Egerton, seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

From R. Barclay Duncan, Esq., Assistant Surgeon to the same purport.

He was proposed by Dr. Stewart, seconded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

From C. S. Curling, Esq., Surgeon, Artillery, to the same purport.

He was proposed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

From J. Balfour, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, to the same purport.

He was proposed by Mr. Egerton seconded by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy.

From R. Laughton, Esq., Nurses' Battalion, to the same purport.

He was proposed by Dr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson.

From F. Anderson, Esq., 63d N. I., to the same purport.

He was proposed by Dr. Goodeve, seconded by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy.

From A. Keil, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Jondore Legion, stating his wish to be re-admitted into the Society.

From J. Pearson, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, to the same purport.

Messrs. Shuter and Strover, of the Bengal Service were proposed as members by Dr. Wallich, senior, seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

Dr. Stewart then proposed that the five students of the Medical College, who had lately received letters of qualification, viz. Balroos Rajkrishna Dev, Nobinchunder Mitre, Umachurn Set, Dwarkanath Gupto, and Shama Churn Dutt, should be admitted as members of the Society. This proposition was seconded by W. A. Green, Esq. Some discussion arose upon the question whether these young men should be elected as honorary of ordinary members. Mr. Hutchinson suggested, that it would be more gratifying to them to be elected after the same manner and by the same ordeal as European gentlemen, at the same time he proposed that the payment of the annual subscription should be dispensed with in this case, as the salaries of the young men in question would be small. Mr. Hutchinson's view of the subject was generally approved of, and it was finally resolved, to adopt that gentleman's proposition.

A letter was read from Professor Jamison, of Edinburgh, forwarding late numbers of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* in exchange for the Society's Journal, and returning thanks in his own name on behalf of the Edinburgh Medical Society for that publication.

A collection of calculi, extracted at different operations, by W. Darby, Esq., Surgeon, 1st Light Cavalry, was presented for the Museum, viz.

- 4 Calculi of males..... by lithotomy.
- 1 Ditto female..... by ditto.
- 7 Ditto male..... by Urethotomy.
- 2 Ditto ditto..... by Dilatation of Urethra.

Some of these were very beautiful specimens, especially one enormous stone measuring in its longest circumference 7 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$, in its shortest 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, weighing ozs. and $\frac{3}{4}$, drachms. A history of the case accompanied each specimen.

The following communications were presented.

On the cure of clubfoot, by division of the tendon achilles, by R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq.

A case of strangulated hernia successfully operated on in a native 80 years of age, by Dr. Goodeve.

Dr. McNab's cases of secondary syphilis, cured by the employment of Hydriodate of Potass, was then read and discussed.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D., Secy. Med. & Phy. Socy.

[Hurkaru, February 13.]

THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office, on Monday the 28th Instant.

PRESENT.

Committee.—G. Prinsap, Esq.; T. Dickens, Esq.; Moonshee Mohamed Amer; G. Vint, Esq.; W. C. Harry, Esq.; and Rajah Rajarain Roy Bahadoor.

Members.—Baboo Obhoychurn Banerjee and J. Homfray, Esq.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously elected:—

Proposed by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, and seconded by G. Vint, Esq.—John Bird, Esq., of Pubna

Proposed by G. Tayler, Esq., per letter, and seconded by G. Vint, Esq.—Robert Taylor, Esq., and G. W. Brown, Esq., of Tirhoot.

Proposed by George Palmer, Esq., per letter, and seconded by Rajah Rajarain Roy Bahadoor and Baboo Keenat Sing, of Poorneah.

Read the reply of Government to the Society's letter, which accompanied the Zemindars' petition.

Resolved, that the answer received from Government be published in Bengallee and English, in all the papers.

and a special meeting be called to consider the contents. The above meeting is to take place on the Monday after next.

W. COLE HURRY,

RAMNATH TAGORE, Hony. Secretaries.

No. 80.

To W. C. HURRY, Esq., AND BAROO PRUSSONO COMAR TAGORE, Hon. Sec. of the L. S.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th November last, forwarding for his honor's consideration, a petition against the measures now in operation, for the investigation of claims to hold lands free of assessment, and urging, on the part of the Landholders' Society, certain arguments against those measures.

2. The whole subject, which is felt to be one of importance in all its bearings, has long engaged the attention of the highest authorities, and the Deputy Governor, in forming his own conclusions upon the matter treated in your address, and in the petition above mentioned, has not failed to advert to the sentiments recorded regarding them by the most eminent men, who have governed British India, as well as to the best sources of historical information, both with respect to the laws and customs, which (apart from any exercise of caprice or tyrannical power,) regulated the administration of the land revenue, under our predecessors in dominion, and to the views and intentions of the authorities who framed the Code of 1793.

3—A careful examination of these sources of information, has convinced the Deputy Governor, that not only justice authorizes, but that considerations both of policy and equity, imperatively require, that all lands held exempt from the payment of which do not enjoy their immunities under the positive guarantee of the Regulations of 1793, should be subject to assessment, and that with reference alike to the common law of the country, as declared to the preambles to Regulations XIX and XXXVII. of 1793,* to the formal announcement in Regulation I. of that year, the fundamental law of the permanent settlement,† and to the unquestionable general principle, that nothing short of a legislative guarantee, can exonerate any individual from bearing his fair proportion of the public burthen, no length of prescription can reasonably be held to convert into perpetuity, to the necessary detriment of the community,

* "By the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce of every beegah of land, unless it transfers its right thereto for a term or in perpetuity."
† "The Governor General in Council will impose such assessment as he may deem equitable on all lands at present alienated and paying no public revenue, which have been, or may be, proved to be held under illegal or invalid titles. The assessment to impose will belong to Government, and no proprietor of land will be entitled to any part of it."

that, which being unmentioned by law, is in fact, only an abusive and untenable privilege, nor has the custom of the country given any colour to such privilege. It is well known that even those grants by former sovereigns of India, which are considered to be best entitled to be held perpetually, have not been and never could have been practically treated as such. For, in the words of Sir Thos. Munro, "if all Indian princes could grant Ulumghas jagheers, and if none could resume them, a great portion of the country might in time be released from affording any aid to the

state, either in revenue or in military service. It therefore the increase of Ulumghas during successive reigns might, if not checked, have materially impaired, if not altogether exhausted, the resources of the state, and as the evil could only be remedied by resumption, it seems to follow from the reason of the thing that the sovereign must have had the right to resume as well as grant."

4. The guarantee given by the Laws of 1793, that all grants for holding lands exempt from the payment of revenue, made previous to the 12th August 1786, shall be deemed valid as respects the original grantees, and hereditary in perpetuity, if the original grant confer that immunity, has been and is scrupulously observed. The object of the measures now in operation, and objected to by the Landholders' Society, is to ascertain in regard to all lands so held exempt, what really are, and what are not, protected by that guarantee, in order that its benefit may be secured beyond further question, and forever, to the parties truly entitled to it, and that those who possess no valid claim to a privilege which ought manifestly to be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the maintenance of the public faith, may no longer be permitted to appropriate funds which appertain of right to the state; and nothing has been done of late to these ends beyond the execution of laws, the most recent of which was enacted more than ten years ago, after long experience of the failure of former plans for the assertion of the rights of the state, and after a great sacrifice of revenue, and consequent enhancement of public debt.

After this exposition of the general principles upon which the measures of Government complained of are founded, it is not the intention of the Deputy Governor to enter upon a lengthened examination of the detailed objections to those measures stated in your letter. But his honor deems it necessary, in order to obviate the further spread of misconception, to point out a few of the mistakes of law in fact, into which it appears from your letter that the Landholder's Society has fallen.

6. You speak in the third para. of your address of Lakheraj Tenures, as "the shape in which the Government may have bestowed its favors, or rewarded meritorious services," and state that the argument (which you are combating) carried out "to its full extent, would deprive the sovereign of all power of granting honors and rewards." But the truth is, that the vast majority of even the oldest tenures in Bengal, were not granted by any sovereign or even the subordinate Governor, but were of the nature described in the passage quoted on the margin from the preamble of Regulation XIX. of 1793.*

* "Previous, however, to the Company's accession to the Dewanny, numerous grants of this description were made, not only by the zemindars, but by the officers of Government appointed to the temporary superintendence of the collection of the revenue, under the pretext that the produce of the lands was to be applied to religious or charitable uses. Of these grants, some were applied to the

To grants of this description, which are probably as many as one in Bengal, your arguments of course can have no proper application.

7. Again, in para. 4 of your letter, you truly observe, that it does not "appear how any community can be really benefited by reducing a large number of members to a state of pauperism." But the measures now in operation can only, when circumstances are most unfavourable to the parties concerned, place them in the position of the oldest zemindars of Orissa and of the North Western Provinces; and if the measures of the great body of the

purposes of which they were professed to have been made, but in general they were given for the personal advantage of the grantee, or with a view to the clandestine appropriation of the produce to the use of the grantor, or sold to supply his private exigencies."

8. Thirdly, you state, in para. 6 of your letter, "that while poverty and despair will deter many from appealing at all in cases improperly decided against them; or deter them from appealing till too late to be heard, it is the practice of the Government Vakeel never to abandon a suit in which they have been cast, until it shall have been decided by the superior tribunal, or until at least the case shall have been referred to the special consideration of Government."

9. But the truth is, that of the 611 cases decided by the special Commissioners of Patna, Moorshedabad and Calcutta, during the two years ending with the 31st of July last, only 36 were appeals on behalf of Government against the decisions of the tribunals of first instance, although in the course of the same period 4460 cases, involving an estimated annual revenue of rupees 4,24,424, were decided against the claim of the estate by those tribunals; and that of 1288 cases now pending before the Special Commissioners of Moorshedabad and Calcutta, (time has prevented a reference to the Special Commissioners of Patna on this point, only 161 are at the instance of the officers whom you term the "Government Vakeels." It is not within his Honor's knowledge that any case of the nature to which you advert has been referred to the special consideration of Government.

10. Fourthly, you allege in the same para of your letter, that from this practice of universal appeal on the part of "the Government Vakeel," has resulted the readiness which so many compromises at half jumma are submitted to, rather than incur a ruinous litigation with an all-powerful opponent.

11. But with the exception of a short and unsuccessful attempt at compromise in the district of Chittagong, no such arrangement has yet been attempted on the part of government; consequently none such can have been "submitted to" by the Lakherajdars.

12. Fifthly you state in para. 11 of your letter "that the humane and just government of Lord Cornwallis, legislating in 1793, did not disturb possession if it extended back to twenty-eight years, namely, if acquired in Bengal before the 12th August 1765," contrasting this state of the law with what is assumed to be the existing law and practice. But possession is no more disturbed now than it was liable to be in 1793; on the contrary, the present law and practice are far more favorable in that respect to the Padshaha Grantee than Regulation XXXVII. of that year, which directed that he should be ousted on his tenure being proved invalid, and that a settlement should be made with "the person possessing the zemindary or proprietary right in the lands, whoever he may be."

See Section VI. Reg. XXXVII. of 1793.

Lakherajdars are as old as you allege them to be, their cases will come under the indulgent provisions of Clause 2d, Section VIII, Regulation XIX. of 1793, and will be assessed at half rent jumma—terms much more favorable than are enjoyed by any zemindar in any district not under the permanent settlement and probably by many even of those within the pale.

"Further, the law of 1793 accorded the boon of immunity from the payment of revenue only to the individual Lakherajdar then in possession of a tenure created previously to the

See Clauses 4 and 5, Section II. Regulation XIX. 1793.

12th August 1765, not to any heir or assign of such party (unless the tenure was proved to be hereditary) as appears to be assumed by the Landholders Society and this is exactly the state of the Law at the present day."

13. Sixthly, allege in para. 12 of your letter that now the poor Lakherajdar of the third or fourth generation is remorselessly deprived of his little patrimony, the sole dependence, perhaps of a numerous family; and is told that he may consider himself treated with great generosity when allowed to hold possession at half jumma for his life only.

14. But it has already been explained that under the existing law and practice, no person is deprived of his patrimony, or forfeits his estate as you elsewhere affirm to be the case; and that in all cases of long possession, to which your remarks in your 12th para. particularly refer, the Lakherajdar, whose tenure is adjudged to be invalid, is entitled by law, to a settlement at what you term "half jumma" in perpetuity. No person has been offered such terms "for his life only."

15. Seventhly. After treating in para. 13 of your letter, upon sales of assumed Lakheraj tenures for the realization of demands of Government against their possessors (instances of which must be rare), you proceed:—In the far more numerous cases, however, of sales under decree of court, arising out of private suits, redress by restitution is impossible. The proceeds of sales have been appropriated and expended, and vested rights have been acquired, which cannot be interfered with; such sales were unavoidable, and if the purchaser bought, believing the land to be Lakheraj, because he found it so advertized, any defects of title being concealed by the laches of Government, can it be just that Government shall now exercise the power to ruin the purchaser by seizing the lands on the plea that they are not Lakheraj?"

The rules in the preceding section, are to be considered applicable to lands held exempt from the payment of revenue to Government, as far as they may be applicable to the circumstances thereof, with this addition, that the purchaser of such exempted lands is to be considered as having succeeded only to the rights of the former proprietor, and that the transfer is not to bar any claims of government for the recovery of the public dues from such lands under Reg. XIX. and XXXVIII. 1793, or any other regulation that may be hereafter enacted."

16. This passage would seem to have been written without advertence to the explicit provisions of Section XVII. Reg. XLV. of 1793, which prescribes rules for disposing of Malguzary and Lakheraj Lands at public sales pursuant to decrees of the "Courts of Justices" as quoted in the margin.

17. Eighthly. You state in para. 19 of your letter, that another ground of complaint is the assumption that because by the regulations of 1793, it was ordered that all titles should be registered, therefore no titles are now to be respected, of which the registers are not forthcoming; but the fact is, that in every case where it has been shewn that full notice and opportunity of registration was not given, or that the registers have been burnt or otherwise destroyed, it has been directed that all Lakheraj claims should be investigated upon their merits, as if they have been duly registered according to law.

18. His honor proceeds to notice briefly, those passages in your letter, with reference to which it appears to be desirable that proceedings and views of the Government in the matter under discussion, should be explained.

19. You speak in your second para. of the appointment of young men under the name of Special Deputy Collectors to seek out cases of doubtful tenure, men in whom the character and interest of informer are combined with judicial powers; but the officers in question have been most carefully selected for the performance of the difficulty and delicate duty entrusted to them; and the following extract from a Report received from the Special Commissioners of Moorsheadabad and Calcutta, dated the 24th of January last, will prove how well they have performed it: "Now, however, the proceedings of the Special Deputy Collectors are conducted generally, in a superior style, and while we can bear testimony to the increased regularity and discrimination of those officers, we confidently expect that the improvement will conduce to a considerable abridgement in the labors of the appellate authority, and that a given number of appeals will not occupy more than half as much of the Special Commissioners' time and attention, as they would have engrossed a few years ago. It does not fall within our province nor have we complete means of ascertaining, what effect this improvement in the character of the proceeds of the resumption officers has had on the proportionate number of appeals from their awards, nor would the proportion between appeals dismissed and those decreed in this court, during the past year, afford any criterion for judging of the goodness of the recent awards of the Special Deputy Collectors, as our late decisions are partly of new cases and partly of those of long standing. But we may confidently expect, as a natural consequence of the increased regularity and discrimination of their proceedings, and the diminished proportion of their recent decrees which will be liable to be reversed in this court, that the number of appeals will in a short time diminish.

20. In regard to the court of the Special Commissioners, by which it is complained, that the judicial procedure prescribed by the regulations of 1793, for determining the validity of rent-free tenures, has been superseded. His Honor the Deputy Governor is not aware that by the establishment of that tribunal, in lieu of the regular courts, the law in question has been departed from. The court of the Special Commissioners is in all respects a Judicial Tribunal, and the judgments passed by it are in the strictest sense final judicial decrees, which is all that the law required before possession was to be intetered with. In many respects, they possess for the rent-free holder many advantages over the regular courts, namely, that the Judges who preside in them are selected for their high qualifications as judicial officers, the process is much less expensive, and the investigation by the means so liable to inconvenient delays and interruptions. Nevertheless should His Honor be satisfied that a return to the established courts would be more favorable to the Lakhrajars, he will be prepared to recommend the adoption again of that mode of procedure.

21. The Government is and always has been most anxious to save expense to the parties resisting its claims, as the rules of practice appended to Regulation III of 1828, will evince, and his Honor has ascertained that the Sudder Board of Revenue have recently forbidden the Special Deputy Collectors from carrying on their proceedings in any case without the district in which the tenure under investigation is situated.

22. His Honor observes, with reference to para. 13 of your letter, that as regards the few sales of assumed

Lakhraj tenures that may have taken place to satisfy the demands of Government, it is certain that the principle and general understanding have uniformly been, that in such cases, (as prescribed by law with respect to sales in execution of decrees of Court,*) only the rights and interests of the

* See Sec. XXIX. Regulation XI. of 1822 and Clause 2d of 1822 and Clause 5th, Section XXIX. Regulation VII. of 1822. possessor of such tenures have been sold, and the prices at which sales have been affected are believed to be such as fully to bear out the inference that no one has supposed that on such occasion an absolute immunity from the payment of the land revenue guaranteed by the Government, has been sold or bought. But if any cases of a different character can be brought forward, which his Honor very much doubts, they shall receive his best consideration.

23. The Deputy Governor observes, that in these paras. of your letter, you complain that the law of limitation (Clause 2. Sec. 11. Reg. 11. 1805) has been misconstrued by the resumption judges, and you assume that because sixty years have elapsed since 1778, that therefore all tenures which existed before the last mentioned year are necessarily protected by the law. This his Honor the Deputy Governor is by no means prepared to admit. You have not, however, stated, whether the alleged misconstruction has been made by one or more of the Special Deputy Collectors, or by the Special Commissioners, and if by the former, whether the case or cases in question have been carried in appeal before the latter; whether, in fact, the parties considering themselves aggrieved have sought, and failed to obtain, redress in ordinary legal course. If no such appeals have been made (as his Honor is inclined to believe must be the case, as he understands that the law in question has never, except in one or two instances, been pleaded before the Special Commissioners,) it is obviously the course that should be taken rather than a general petition to the Executive Government; for the law of limitation is not a general law, which can possibly be applied *a priori* to large classes of cases; on the contrary, it must be pleaded in or at least applied by the courts to each particular case; and in each case the objections of the opposite party must be attended to. The questions connected with it, will, in frequent instances, be very nice and difficult, more especially as regards the meaning under varying circumstances of the origin of the cause of action, and the fact of bona fide possession.* For

* See Clause 4, Sec. 9, Reg. 2, 1805. such investigation, the courts of the Special Commissioners are manifestly the proper theatre, and to parties dissatisfied with their general construction of the law, either an appeal to Her Majesty in Council, or application by petition to the Executive Government, will of course be open.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 18th Feb. 1839.

24. In conclusion, and with reference to those passages of your letter in which you adduce instances of alleged individual hardship,* or complain of extortion being practised by the agents necessarily employed in conducting the details of the measures in progress,† I am

* Para. 7th. † Para. 10th and note and para. 22d. directed by the Deputy Governor to state, that whilst it would be vain to expect that operations so extensive as those in question could be carried on without giving rise to complaints of this nature, the Special Commissioners, the Commissioners of Revenue, the Sudder Board, and the Government

itself, will alike give the most attentive consideration to the representation of all parties, who may bring forward in a legitimate manner well authenticated cases of grievance. In every such case that has been substantiated, liberal redress has been given, like relief or compensation will be freely accorded in future, although it is unquestionable, that lands which were held Lakheraj in 1793, have been amalgamated with lands paying revenue, in order to their fraudulent concealment, in instances vastly more numerous than those in which even search has been made after non-existent Lakheraj lands. In consequence of the Registry of fictitious claims to the same, every endeavour has been made, by the employment of well remunerated and responsible officers as Deputy Collectors in the conduct of Mofussil operations, to obviate the hazard of abuse. To this end the attention of Government, and of the controlling revenue authorities, has been and will be most earnestly directed, and no pains will be spared to render the measures, which the Deputy-Governor is convinced are intrinsically just and proper, as free as possible from all practical hardship in their operation.

25. The Deputy Governor does not perceive any thing in the petition of the parties to which your letter gave cover, requiring further answer than that now returned to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedt. servt.,

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 15th January 1839.—Hurkaru, February 1.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee, held at the Society's Office, on Monday, the 11th instant.

PRESENT.

Committee.—Cowan Suttichurn Ghosaul; G. Vint, Esq.; Moonshee Mohamed Ameer; W. C. Hurry, Esq.; and Baboo Sumbhoochunder Mitter.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members:—

Proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Cowan Suttichurn Ghosaul—C. Butcher, Esq.

Proposed by Cowan Suttichurn Ghosaul, and seconded by G. Vint, Esq., Rajah Ball Dutt Doobay, son of Rajah Sewloll Dobay, of Joanpore; Rajah Ram-kisson Doss, agent of Shah Beharyloll, of Lucknow, resident of Shahabad; Dewan Mewaloll, zemindar of Shahabad; and Baboo Seetaram Panday, zemindar of Shahabad.

The answer of Government to the Society's letter, accompanying the resumption, having been considered according to the resolution of the last meeting, it was resolved, that a petition be prepared to be laid before the Governor-General in Council, and that the former sub-committee be requested to continue their services for that purpose.

WM. COBB HURRY,

RAMANATH TAGOR,

Hurkaru, February 16.]

Hony. Secretaries.

AGRA RELIEF SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE MEETING, 17th JANUARY, 1839.

PRESENT.—Messrs F. O. Wells and Hamilton, Captains Graham and Wheeler, the Rev J. Moore, Mr. H. Gordon, Treasurer, and Mr. Woolleston, Secretary; Visitors, Rev. Mr. Wybrow and Col. Sutherland.

1. The Secretary read the requisition calling the present meeting to consider the expediency of abolishing the Famine Relief Society, and of reverting to the original Institution of the Station Relief Society.

2. Read a letter from Mr. Bell, requesting an additional allowance for his services at the Nycke Munde Hospital.

Replied, "That the sum of 150 Rs., which has been paid to Mr. Bell for his services during 3 months, is ample, and that he has no further claims upon the Society."

3. Read the accounts of the Treasurer which exhibited a balance in hand, after remitting the sum of 10,000 Rs. to Bombay, and reserving 8,000 for the erection of a Hospital at Agra, of the sum of Co.'s Rs. 20,876.

With reference to a former Resolution of the Committee, setting aside the sum of 8,000 rupees for building a Hospital, it was proposed by Mr. Hamilton, and Resolved unanimously, "That the disbursement of the above sum be suspended until further accounts are received from Bombay regarding the famine prevailing in Kuttaywar, and that in the event of its being required to aid in the alleviation of distress in that quarter, the erection of the Hospital at Agra be abandoned."

4. Resolved, "That as the available balance in hand amount to Co.'s Rs. 20,879, the following appropri-

tion be made before the dissolution of the Agra Famine Relief Society.

1st. For the support of Orphan's whose parents died during the famine in the Goursala Hospital, and who possess peculiar claims on the Funds of the Society, and whose numbers at Agra amount to 330, that the sum of 600 Rs. a month or Rs. 7,200 being the estimated cost for one year's maintenance, be set apart, and that this amount be paid over to the Agra Orphan Committee."

Secondly, that as the Goruckpore Missionary establishment received seventy of the Agra Orphans, that the sum of 2,000 Rs. be placed at the disposal of that establishment for their maintenance, and that the money be sent to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the Resident Missionary at that place, through the Rev. Mr. Wybrow.

Thirdly, that the sum of 500 Co.'s Rs. be sent through Captain Wheeler to Futtighur, for the Orphan Establishment at that station.

Fourthly, that for the establishment of servants at the Nycke Munde Hospital, the sum of Rs. 100 per mensem or 1,200 per annum, with 6,000 Rs. for maintenance, be set apart for the poor and sick support, by the Relief Society at Agra, many of whom have been reduced to their present state by the effects of the famine.

Fifthly, that the balance which may render, after the foregoing appropriations form a reserve fund for the present to meet unadjusted contingencies, or to be remitted to Bombay if not required in the N. W. Provinces.

5. Resolved, that with reference to a former resolution of the committee in conformity to which the bungalow at Jungun Katora was purchased for the use of the Agra orphans, the premises be made over with the orphans to the Church Missionary Society, on the understanding that the premises shall be appropriated for the use of the orphans so long as they may require them, and be placed under the management of a local committee to superintend local subscriptions, and other details, the property in the premises being vested in the Church Missionary Society; and that the trustees of the Relief Society adopt measures to carry this resolution into effect.

6. Read an extract from a letter addressed by the Secretary to Government to the Officiating Commissioner of the Agra Division, noticing the invaluable services rendered at Agra by the Rev. Mr. Moore, during the whole period of the late distressing famine, in every department of the charitable and benevolent operations, with the Right Honorable the Governor General's request, that the expression of the higher sense entertained by his Lordship of Mr. Moore's con-

duct on this occasion, may be conveyed to that gentleman.

7. That the Agra Famine Relief Society be now dissolved, and that the Station Relief Society be revived on its original constitution, and that the present members of the committee with the addition of Captain Wheler, constitute the committee of the Station Relief Society, and that the present officers be requested to continue their services as officers of the revived Society.

8. That the Secretary be authorized to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Bombay Committee, and to publish the Society's report of their proceedings up to this date, with a final statement of the accounts for the general information of the public.

9. That the thanks of the Society be presented to the President, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Famine Relief Society for their past services.

(Signed) F. O. WELLS, President.

[Hurkaru, February 5.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the Curators of the Calcutta Public Library held on the 31st January 1839.

PRESENT—W. P. Grant, Esq., H. M. Parker, Esq., and W. Carr, Esq.

The Librarian submitted a letter dated 26th instant from W. Carr, Esq., on behalf of the committee of subscription to the proposed Metcalfe Library Building, requesting to place before the curators a copy of resolutions accompanying it and to obtain the sanction of the members of this Institution to transfer the amount of the Vested Fund to the subscription to the above building.

Mr. Grant drew the attention of the meeting to another letter received some time ago from W. Carr, Esq., desiring to know if the Proprietors of this Library had any objection to place their books in the Metcalfe Library Building when it would be completed, and to the following resolution passed by the committee of curators on the 17th September 1836.

"That as it appears to the curators there is nothing in the constitution of the Public Library to prevent its

establishing itself in the Metcalfe Building, and that in their opinion it would be a great benefit to the Institution to have the use of such a building upon the terms contained in the resolutions communicated by Mr. Carr."

After some discussion it was resolved.—That the annual meeting be called on Thursday the 28th February at 4 o'clock P. M. and that it be made a special "one for the purpose of considering a proposal from the subscribers to the Metcalfe Library Building to devote it to the purposes of this Library and of taking the sense of the meeting on a motion to authorize the curators to appropriate the amount of the Vested Fund in aid of such building, whenever they are assured of sufficient means being available to provide the accommodation necessary for this purpose."

PEARY CHAND MITTRA, Librarian.

Library Rooms, 4th February, 1839.

[Hurkaru, February 5.

UNITED INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

At a general meeting of the Members of the Patriotic Association, held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, the 9th February, 1839, the following resolution were passed

Proposed by Mr. C. P. Fission, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Reed, that Mr. C. A. Fenwick do take the chair

1st—Proposed by Mr. Wm. Reed, and seconded by Mr. J. Rabbeth, and unanimously resolved, that taking into serious consideration the apparent inattention manifested by the Government of the H. E. I. Company, to some of the clauses of the present Charter Act, passed by the Legislature of Great Britain, as evidenced by the non-operation of clause 87th of that charter, and the disabilities we all labour under when in the Mofussil,

consequent upon the absence of suitable laws enforcing trials by Jury, and the want of such a protective law as the *habeas corpus* act a comprehensive Patriotic Association, for the purpose of using all lawful and constitutional means of procuring the removal of all such disabilities and grievances, be now formed by the union of all classes combining British-born subjects, East Indians and Natives.

2d—Proposed by Mr. J. Rabbeth, and seconded by Mr. C. P. Fission, and resolved, that in order to render the operations of the association as comprehensive as possible, so as to include, within their range every inhabitant of British India, who may be interested in the success of the means to be employed by the association,

all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the Mofussil be invited to co-operate by forming Branch Associations in the several districts.

3d—Proposed by Mr. P. Gomes, and seconded by Mr. R. Hollow, and resolved, that as the objects of the Association cannot be accomplished, without the aid of pecuniary resources, each individual joining the Association, contribute such aid, according to his means, whether in the shape of donation or monthly subscription, and that books be opened for the reception of the names of donors and subscribers.

4th—Proposed by Mr. Fordyce, and seconded by Mr. T. E. Mullins, and resolved, that in order to carry the resolutions that have just been passed into effect, it is

necessary to appoint a committee for the purpose of managing the details of the measures necessary to be adopted; and that the following gentlemen be appointed to form such a committee, viz. Messrs C. A. Fenwick, W. F. Hair, F. D. Bellew, G. Chisholm, C. P. Fison, Wm. Reel, J. Rabbeth, B. L. Verboon, C. A. Ver-tannes, Agabeg, A. Fenwick, C. Fordyce, and Baboo Mothoornath Tagore and Isachunder Gupto, with power to add to their number,

5th—Proposed by Mr. C. A. Fenwick, and seconded by Mr. T. Smyth, resolved, that this association be designated the "United Indian Association."

Thanks being voted to the Chair, the meeting dissolved.—*Hurkaru, February 12.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The usual Half-yearly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the new Bengal Steam Fund, took place on Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town Hall. On the motion of Mr. H. M. Parker,

MR. JAMES PATTLE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Secretary, Mr. GREENLAW, read the following report:—Report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the Subscribers to the Fund and to the Petitioners at the Eleventh Half-yearly General Meeting, convened under the 10th Regulation of the Original Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund held on the 22d day of June 1833.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, have to report proceedings of an important character, which have transpired in India and at home, since the date of the last report, viz. the 17th, presented at the half yearly Meeting held on the 18th August last. With reference to the proceedings at home, the Committee communicated to the subscribers and the public, in the newspapers of the 28th ultimo, the appointment of a Committee of which Mr. Timothy Curtis, "the Governor of the Bank of England, is Chairman, in London, to investigate certain propositions of Capt. Barber, as well as those of any other person having for their object the establishment of a comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea," and that, from some portions of the evidence taken, it appeared that the investigation was of the most searching character.

By the last Mail Capt. Barber has forwarded further very interesting and important evidence given to the Committee by Capt. Claxton, the managing director of the Bristol Great Western Company, and Mr. Joshua Field, of the firm of Maudslays and Field. It is impossible for the Committee without swelling the report beyond bounds, to enter into anything like a detail of this evidence; one feature of which is that it goes far to establish that a preference will be given to iron over wooden vessels, and another, that there is a strong disposition on the part of the merchants at Bristol to unite with London in bringing the matter to bear.

The following are questions put to Capt. Claxton, and the answers rendered by him to the Committee.

Q. If the departure took place from Bristol, the gentlemen there are so patriotic that we should derive assistance from that city?

A. No doubt.

Q. We might expect a subscription of £1,00,000?

A. You must first let us know how much you have got here, and we would get a subscription in proportion.

Q. We might expect hearty co-operation from the city of Bristol?

A. Yes, and a great deal more. I think 80 or 90 of our proprietors out of 140 in the Great Western steamship company, have petitioned us to take the thing in hand.

Q. To take it in hand as far as Alexandria?

A. Yes.

Q. How would the people at Bristol propose to co-operate with this Company as a body or as individuals?

A. I should say as individuals taking shares, that if you made Bristol the port, that is all they would ask to let them in as shareholders.

Q. Do you mean Alexandria or the whole line?

A. If the Bristol people come in they would be the same as you are; but I do not believe there is a man at Bristol that would ask to have any thing to do with the direction if you would only make Bristol the Port.

Lord William Bentinck, had not on the departure of the last mail, given in his plan, &c. but was to do so on the next meeting of the Committee; nor has his Lordship made any communication to the Committee touching the reply of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to his letter. The Committee are of opinion that His Lordship purposely delays till the result of the sittings of the London Committee is known, which it is presumed, would be about the beginning of January.

The Committee entertain little doubt that that result will be the immediate formation of a Company at home, and they have every reason to trust that the prospectus will be such as to merit the support of the Indian public.

With respect to the proceedings in India, this Committee have had a correspondence with the Madras

committee, consequent on a suggestion from the Chamber of Commerce at that place, to the effect that as the formation of a joint Stock Company to include the communication between England and Alexandria has from several causes proved of difficult arrangement, it seems desirable now to limit the efforts on the part of subscribers to improving the Communication between India and the Red Sea, which seems a practicable measure, and would, in conjunction with the French and English Steamers already established, effect a complete and regular communication by Steam between England and India. The Calcutta Committee considered that with reference to the state of matters at home, the time had not yet arrived for actually getting up a Company for the purpose of establishing the communication from Calcutta, Madras and Galle to Suez only; but they thought very great advantage would arise from the suggestion being instantly acted on in this way, viz, that immediate steps should be taken to obtain correct estimates of the cost of building a sufficient number of steamers of the largest class, and of maintaining and running them between Calcutta, Madras, Galle and Suez, as also of the probable returns so as to be fully prepared in the event of measures not being carried into effect at home for the whole line, to come out at once with a prospectus inviting subscription, not conditional but positive, to the plan suggested at Mad-

To this end, the Committee wrote immediately to Capt. Barber, directing him to report for what sum steamers of a proper description could be placed at Calcutta.

The Committee also addressed the Supreme Government, and His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, requesting to be informed of the degree and mode of support which might be expected to be given to a Company formed for the purpose in question, and by the former authority whether a legislative act would be passed granting a charter restricting individual liabilities to the amount subscribed, and authorizing parties who now by Law cannot be members of a Joint Stock Company, to become so in this case. The Committee also addressed Lord William Bentinck for the purpose of endeavouring to ascertain how far such a project would receive the support of her Majesty's Government, taking the opportunity to request His Lordship to press earnestly on the authorities at home, the absolute expediency of some definite resolution being come to on the general question, seeing that until it is finally settled, nothing but dissatisfaction will prevail throughout India.

The Committee have likewise addressed themselves to the communities of the Straits, China, and the Mauritius, with a view to obtain information of the extent to which support might be expected from each of those places respectively; and finally Her Majesty's Political Agent in Egypt, Col. P. Campbell, was requested to furnish all requisite information touching the arrangements necessary in that country.

Replies have been received from the Supreme Government, from His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, and from Col. Campbell; and a public Meeting has been held at Singapore, at which a Committee has been appointed to enquire and report on the subject as regards the Straits, and to correspond with the Madras and Calcutta Committees.

The Committee regret that the reply from the Supreme Government, should of necessity be of an indefinite character; but they feel assured that the subscribers and the public will be satisfied that it was

from no want of earnest desire for the success of the project, if it should be necessary to attempt its execution, that His Honor in Council felt bound to suspend the decision of Government, until the opportunity shall have been afforded to the home authorities to express their opinions upon it.

His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, referring to the voyages of the Great Western, considers that the route by the Cape will eventually be established, but he adds:—

"If the voyage to Suez, from Calcutta, via Madras, Galle, &c. &c. can be established (so far as regards the capital required, for an adequate number of steam vessels to carry on the Navigation constantly) so far as regards, what I have written above, I shall feel no difficulty in recommending to the home Government to permit this Government, to give a sum, towards its establishment: so far as regarded myself, I should, in the event of the proposed trial being made, after full deliberation and wisely,—I should subscribe my mite; so far as countenance goes, I need scarcely add, it would have all I could publicly or privately give it: though I fully expect that via the Cape Steam Navigation to India will ultimately and permanently be established. But I am far from saying, that that would prevent what your letter contemplates being also set on foot; either would be good—both, if successful, best.

"I shall be glad to be informed of the progress of your scheme, which has truly my best wishes. Nothing will make England ever know what India and India's resources are," but more frequent and intimate intercourse and communication.

On His Excellency's support, public and private, therefore, reliance may be placed.

The correspondence which Colonel Campbell and Mr. Walne, the Vice Consul in Egypt, contains some important information; and, on the whole, when the Report of the London Committee shall be received, if the result should not be the formation of a Company at home, the Committee will be prepared forthwith to enter into communication with the Madras Committee for the preparation of a plan and prospectus, which they will then submit for the consideration of the people of India.

Referring to the communication made by the Committee at the last Meeting touching the number of despatches into which the English Mails for Calcutta were divided at Bombay, and the great length of time occupied in their transit from Bombay, the Committee regret to report that no improvement has taken place.

The table marked A, in the appendix, shows the divisions made of the Calcutta Mails, at Bombay during the last six months; three of them were divided into four and three into five portions; the least number of days between the arrival of the letters, &c. at Bombay and the receipt in Calcutta was fifteen days, and the longest eighteen. The paying letters were generally despatched during the first and second days with very few newspapers, these latter with the free and service letters being chiefly sent on the last days.

The following table will show the great and progressive increase which has taken place in the letters and newspapers received from Calcutta at England, taken every three months.

Date of despatch from London.	Calcutta Letters.	Mofussil Letters.	Total Letters.	Calcutta Newspapers.	Mofussil Newspapers.	Total Newspapers.	Total Letters and Newspapers.
1837 April 3	575	79	654	78	1	79	733
July 2	608	79	687	109	1	109	706
Oct. 2	1941	232	2176	358	6	364	2540
Dec. 25	1089	139	1218	216	43	259	1477
1838 April 16	1330	164	1494	603	72	675	2169
July 7	1415	307	1722	528	84	612	2334
Sapt. 30	1724	230	1954	750	399	1149	3103
Nov. 26	2165	430	2595	748	394	1142	3737

The last mail brought the largest number of covers that has been received viz. 3737.

The Statement marked B, again, shews the numbers of days between the advertised latest safe date and the day on which the Calcutta letters left Bombay for England during the last 12 months; and the comparative number of covers despatched from Calcutta, and all India during eleven of those months. The shortest period between the latest safe day and despatch from Bombay, was fourteen days; the longest thirty-three. This occurred in July last, when a Mail was made up in consequence of a notification from Bombay of its being intended to send a Steamer either to the Red Sea or Persian Gulph on the 25th July. The 8th of that month was advertised at Calcutta, as the latest safe date, and a Mail was despatched accordingly; but on 14th July a fresh notification appeared, stating that a Steamer would be despatched to the Red Sea on or about 1st August, and the 16th July was advertised as the latest safe date. The vessel, the *Atalanta*, left on the 1st August, her destination being altered to the Persian Gulph; so that it is not only in the despatch of the letters to Calcutta, that delay occurs under the present arrangement, but also in the despatch of the letters from Calcutta, to England.

On the previous occasion to this, the Mail was made up consequent on a notice given that the *Atalanta* was to leave on the 3d July for the Persian Gulph. Instead of this the letters were sent on the *Semiramis* via the Red Sea, and she did not leave till the 12th or nine days after the time originally fixed for the letters leaving Bombay. The *Semiramis* put back on the 26th July, and the Mail did not finally leave Bombay till the 12th September, or 89 days from the latest safe date, as advertised.

With respect to the comparative number of covers despatched from Calcutta and all India, during eleven months, the following is the result.

Calcutta.	Mofussil	Total from Calcutta.	Total from all India.
27,762.	2,229.	29,991	86,957

So that from Calcutta, alone very nearly one-third of all the covers was sent, and including the Mofussil more than one-third; and there can be little doubt that, adding the Madras Presidency letters, more than one half the correspondence with India is subjected to the inconveniences and delays above noticed.

It may not be uninteresting for the Subscribers also, to know the increase that has taken place in the number of letters despatched from Calcutta, commencing with August 1837; the increase every three months was as follows:

Latest safe date from Calcutta.	Calcutta * Covers.	Mofussil Covers.	Total.
1837. August 4	1303	31	1334
Nov. 16	1293	98	1396
1838. February 14	2069	20	2089
May 4	1906	158	2064
August 25	2678	232	2910
Nov. 20	3472	310	3782
1839. February 10	4094	329	4423

As the last Mail from England brought more covers than were received on any former occasion, so the Mail lately dispatched from Calcutta, has exceeded greatly any former one.

The Committee cannot conclude their Report, without directing the attention of the subscribers and the public, to the continued zeal of Lord William Bentinck; to the active exertions of Sir Wilmot Horton and the disinterested devotion of time bestowed on the cause by Mr. Timothy Curtis, the Governor of the Bank of England, who, though he is commercially unconnected with India, voluntarily undertook the arduous duties of Chairman of the London Committee, of whose labours this Committee are able to form some judgment from the Extracts of Evidence taken by them, and forwarded by Capt. Barber. When the whole shall be published the public will learn the full extent of the debt of gratitude which they owe to that Committee, and its Chairman.

Nor can the Committee, avoid noticing how much is owing to Capt. Barber for his spirited and judicious determination to convert that into a public meeting, which was originally intended for a private one. It is owing to this that the merchants of London, in communication with those of Bristol, and, doubtless the other out ports, are at length taking the matter into their consideration with an evident purpose of carrying out the communication in its most comprehensive form; provided, on enquiry, such a course should be deemed safe and practicable.

In the Report published in the papers of the 28th Ultimo, the Committee adverted to attempts being made at home to decry the route by the Red Sea altogether. These attempts even proceed so far as to declare, that the people of India no longer desire to have the communication established by that route. The Committee have already expressed their sentiments on this point; and they would submit to the meeting whether it is not expedient that an immediate reiterated and strong expression of the public desire for the immediate establishment of the communication by that route should be made.

* The number under this head, must not be taken as covering single letters; the Merchants of Calcutta, and others, frequently putting as many as fifteen or twenty letters under one cover.

The accounts are laid on the table, shewing a balance of Co.'s Rs. 39,595-2-1. The principal disbursement is on account of the agency in England, being a payment by Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of £31-0-7, to Captain Grindlay to make up the sum of £500 awarded to him by the late Home Committee.

The Committee have to report the departure to England of Mr. James Prinsep, and to request the subscribers to appoint a Member of the Committee, in his place.

By order of the Committee.
C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Summary Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the New Bengal Steam Fund, from the 1st August 1838, to the 31st January 1839.

To balance as per last account, dated 16th August, 1838, published in the Calcutta newspapers of the 29th August last,.....

43,822 8 8
1,092 4 3 44,914 12 1

Interest realized on Company's paper,.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Secretary's Office.

Clerks pay from July to December 1838,.....	210	0	0		
Stationary purchased,.....	20	12	0		
Transcribing proceedings and other papers,.....	119	6	0		
Compiling Index for proceedings,.....	87	6	0		
Peons wages and hire of ticees palankeens, &c.,.....	10	15	0		
Binding and Gold Lettering to the Books of proceedings,.....	8	0	0		
4 Tin cases purchased,.....	2	8	0	459	1 0

By Postage.

Amount paid on this account,.....				142	12 0
-----------------------------------	--	--	--	-----	------

By Forbes' 2d Voyage.

Amount paid Messrs. Boyd and Co. on account of Messrs. Auckland and Boyd of Colombo, as per receipt dated 17th August 1838,.....				400	0 0
--	--	--	--	-----	-----

By Interest.

Amount charged against the Fund upon the amount last due.....				361	2 10
---	--	--	--	-----	------

By Charges General.

Subscription to the Bengal Hurkaru, from 1st May to 30th June 1838,.....	4	3	0		
Lithographing 150 copies of a Circular,.....	7	8	0		
Newspapers purchased,.....	41	0	0		

Printing and Advertising charges.

In the Bengal Hurkaru,.....	79	1	0		
Englishman,.....	99	5	0		
Daily News,.....	33	6	0		
Courier,.....	100	15	0		
Exchange Gazette,.....	11	6	3		
Commercial Advertiser,.....	7	15	6	332	0 9 384 11 9

By Steam Charges.

Amount paid for 6 prints of the Steamer British Queen,.....				100	0 0
---	--	--	--	-----	-----

By Agency in England.

Amount of a bill of Exchange drawn by Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of London in favor of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of Calcutta, as per the letter of credit granted by them to meet the expenses of the Agent of the Fund in England,.....

3 471 15 3 5,219 10 10

Balance on the 1st of February 1839,

Balance as per last account,.....
Interest since received,.....
Cash in Secretary's hand,.....

Co.'s Rs. 39,595 2 1

43,822 8 8
1,092 4 3
8 1 6

44,914 12 5

Less Cash due to the Union Bank on the 1st February 1839,.....

5 237 12 4
Company's rupees, 39,595 2

Of the letter of Credit for 1000£ granted by Messrs. C. and Co. of Calcutta in favor of the Home Committee, the sum of 3,471-15-3 Company's rupees has been drawn in England and liquidated here. For the balance of the letter of credit, the above sum of 39,595-2-1 is subject; as also to £317-3-2 being the balance of a Letter of credit for £500 in favor of Col. Campbell, Her Majesty's Political Agent at Cairo.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary, N. B. S. F.

A.

The following Table shows the divisions made of the last six Mails. The shortest time of reaching Calcutta after arrival at Bombay, is fifteen days and the longest 18. *The last mail brought more letters than had been received by any previous mails. *

Date of arrival of Mail at Bombay.	Number of the Calcutta Mail	Dates of arrival of the several at Calcutta	For Calcutta delivery.			For Mofussil delivery.			Totals.			
			Letters.	News-papers.	Total Calcutta Covers.	Letters	News-papers.	Total Mofussil Covers.	Letters	News-papers.	Covers	
26th Aug.	4	10th Sept.	754	54	808	180	0	180	1722	612	2334	
		12th "	652	160	812	124	17	141				
		13th "	9	309	318	3	67	70				
			1,415	528	1,943	307	84	391				
21st Oct.	5	3d Nov	1,193	28	1,221	203	2	205	1028	1311	3339	
		5th "	477	117	594	62	251	313				
		6th "	31	229	260	3	59	62				
		8th "	17	228	245	2	75	77				
		27	270	297	13	52	65					
			1,745	870	2,617	283	419	702				
26th Oct.	5	9th "	1,086	12	1,098	0	0	0	2040	1074	3144	
		11th "	718	92	810	154	254	408				
		12th "	32	185	215	10	63	73				
		12th "	18	221	239	4	38	42				
		13th "	11	166	177	7	45	52				
			1,865	674	2,539	175	400	575				
25th Nov.	4	8th Dec	1,074	36	1,110	151	0	151	1954	1149	3103	
		10th "	555	107	660	79	250	329				
		10th "	39	247	286	0	60	60				
		12th "	56	360	416	0	89	89				
			1,724	750	2,474	230	399	629				
1st Jan.	5	16th Jan.	1,435	53	1,488	177	0	177	2249	1354	3603	
		17th "	426	146	572	34	282	316				
		18th "	72	345	415	29	78	107				
		19th "	68	254	322	8	198	206				
		19th "	0	0	0	0	0	0				
			1,753	796	2,797	248	558	806				
19th Jan.	5	2d Feb	857	25	882	207	0	207	2595	1142	3737	
		3d "	1,156	72	1,260	206	247	453				
		4th "	72	312	384	17	70	87				
		5th "	50	327	387	0	77	77				
			2,185	748	2,913	430	394	824				
Total....									6	12588	1642	19230
Monthly average....									6	2099	1107	3205

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary N. B. S. F.

B

The following table, shows the number of days after the advertised latest safe date before the Calcutta letters left Bombay for England during the last 12 months, and the comparative number of covers despatched from Calcutta and all India, when the latter could be ascertained.

Advertised latest safe date.	Arrival of Calcutta Mail at Bombay.	Departure from Bombay to England.	Delayed at Bombay.	Number of days between latest safe date and letters leaving Bombay for England.	Calcutta.			Mofussil Letters.	Total Covers from Calcutta.	Total covers from all India.
					Letters.	News-papers.	Covers.			
1888.										
Feb 14th.	March 1st.	March 1st	0	15	1855	214	2069	200	2269	6657
March 16th.	March 29th.	Mar 30th.	1	14	1901	207	2108	175	2283	6477
April 11th.	April 25th.	April 27th	2	16	1706	267	1963	202	2165	6458
May 4th.	May 18th.	May 21st	3	17	1646	260	1906	158	2064	6668
* June 15th.	June 29th.	July 15th	16	30	1960	379	2339	127	2466	0102
† July 8th.	July 22d.	Aug 1st	10	33	2893	595	3488	190	3678	6401
" 16th.	" 30th	" 31st	2	17	2233	447	2680	232	2910	11277
August 23d.	September 10th	Sept. 12th	2	20	2158	309	2467	258	2725	8433
Sept. 18th.	October 3d	Oct. 6th.	3	18	1792	508	2300	217	2517	7039
Oct. 17th.	November 1st.	Nov. 1st.	0	14	2798	674	3472	210	3782	10541
Nov. 20th.	December 5th.	Dec. 6th.	1	16	2704	617	3321	275	3590	not known.
Dec. 18th.	January 1st.	Jan 2d.	1	15	1922	590	2512	160	2672	86957
1889.										
Jan. 4th	January 18th.	Jan 18th.	0	16	25368	5515	31083	2204	33517	86957
Total ..					25368	5515	31083	2204	33517	86957

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary, N. B. S. F.

Hulk. Feb. 20]

THE CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen,—We are again met to advocate, I trust with all our might, the comprehensive scheme of Steam Navigation to all the presidencies of India by way of the Red Sea. I fervently congratulate you, gentlemen, that you have in such numbers laid aside all other occupation, and by thus assembling together here, placed beyond all power of refutation the fact that your ardour, your zeal, and your anxiety for the complete success of this great and important object, is not only undiminished but will suffer no diminution until the entire accomplishment of all your desire has rewarded your most praiseworthy perseverance. At this critical moment, gentlemen, the strongest demonstration you can make of an unflinching determination to gain the object you have so long and so ardently sought, is peculiarly called for. As was to be expected, you are opposed by interested persons who have other views and other schemes for the furtherance of which they have an undoubted right to use their best endeavours. To stir and avowed competition not one of us here I am sure, would object, but, gentlemen, I state with regret, that it is asserted on credible authority, that less than justifiable means have been employed to dissuade the British public from joining our cause. It has been represented to our countrymen at home, that Steam communication by the Red Sea will be always uncertain and full of danger,—and that certain and permanent Steam Communication can alone be obtained by the Cape of Good Hope. Further, that we in India have abandoned the earnestness of our desire to establish the comprehensive scheme by the way of the Red Sea, that our zeal in

this cause has expired—In short, that delay, disappointment, and an enervating climate, have combined to render us indifferent to the success of the important object which has convened us together so often in this great hall, and for which we have so frequently and so urgently petitioned. I mention these circumstances not because I think there can exist any doubt that you hold them in derision and contempt—but because they mark forcibly the absolute necessity for our continuing to act most strenuously and unitedly. Gentlemen, we must consider nothing done, whilst anything remains to be done. We must persevere as if we were one body, with one soul, and resolved to be satisfied with nothing short of complete success. What have we to discourage us? Nothing. What have we to encourage us? Much, very much. To confirm our confidence, we know that our late, and our present Governors General, anxiously desire that we should attain our wishes. We know that the Commons' House of Parliament, the Ministry, and many of the greatest and most influential public men in England, have declared that we are entitled to what we ask. This is not all, gentlemen. We have another great advantage ground, for it has been shown, satisfactorily shown, that Steam Communication to all the Presidencies would actually be less expensive than continuing Steam Communication to Bombay. The statements to the report, which Mr. Greenlaw has read to you, prove that notwithstanding all the imperfections and uncertainties of the present Steam Communication to Bombay, the Post Office Revenue thus derived, has progressively continued to increase, and that it would be double what it

* This mail was made up in consequence of a notification from Bombay, that the *Atalanta* was to leave on the 2d July for the Persian Gulf but the *Semiramis* arriving thence on that day, and it appearing that the services of the *Atalanta* were not required in the Gulf, it was determined not to send her there, and in lieu to despatch the *Semiramis* to the Red Sea on the 15th of July—she left on the 15th and put back on the 26th. Her packets were the largest yet put up, amounting to 14 1/2 tons covers, and these were considered as forming too heavy and too bulky packets to admit of their being conveyed by the Persian Gulf they were therefore detained and despatched by the *Semiramis* for the Red Sea on the 12th September, being 69 days from the date of the letters leaving Calcutta.

† In consequence of a notification from Bombay of its being intended to send a Steamer either to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, on the 15th July, the 8th of that month was advertised at Calcutta, as the latest safe date for letters, a Mail was accordingly despatched, but on the 14th July, a fresh notification appeared, stating that a Steamer would be despatched to the Red Sea on or about the 1st of August, and the 16th July was advertised as the latest safe date. The vessel, the *Atalanta*, left on the 1st of August, but her destination was altered, and she proceeded to the Persian Gulf instead of the Red Sea.

now is, whenever this presidency and Madras have Steam Communication, cannot be reasonably doubted. The late improvements in Ocean Steam Communication hold out to us the fairest promise, that when their Leviathan steamers are employed in the Red Sea, our intercourse with London will be reduced to 35 or at most 40 days. What will then be our joy! who can venture to describe, by anticipation, either the extent or the number of the incalculable advantages this country must derive from such an increased proximity of communication with our blessed country, and with Europe generally. It will be then, gentlemen, that morality, science, and civilization will make strides of advancement, which, without such potential aid, could not be accomplished in centuries of time. Who shall doubt that when Providence has conferred on us so great a blessing, the bestowal of it has had for its purpose, and its end, the giving to this benighted and vast empire, in the course of time, communion with us in all that now constitutes our superiority, and the conversion of us all with one flock under "one shepherd." Gentlemen, as British subjects, severe, persevere, your constancy and your union must command success.

Mr. R. D. MANOJAS, after a few preliminary observations, proposed the following resolution, adding that he was about to proceed to England where his best efforts shall be directed to and the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication with India.

"That the report be received; and that this meeting, fully concurring with the Committee, in considering it to be expedient, that a reiterated and strong expression of the public desire for the immediate establishment of Steam Communication to all the Presidencies of India by way of the Red Sea, should be made, declare that the late improvements in Ocean Steam Navigation, whereby the communication by way of the Red Sea between Calcutta and London may be made in from thirty-five to forty days, only increase their desire for its establishment, and request the Committee to continue their exertions towards its accomplishment."

This resolution being seconded by DWARAKANATH TACOR, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. GREENLAW.—Before this motion is put from the chair, I wish to be permitted to make a few observations.

It is not necessary either to produce facts or to urge arguments with a view to satisfy this meeting of the necessity of the immediate extension of the communication by steam by way of the Red Sea to Calcutta, including, of course, a call at Galle and Madras; but it may not be inexpedient to place facts and arguments on record to convince others.

The report of the Committee just read, very clearly shews that the correspondence of Calcutta and Madras, estimated at one-half that of all India, is under the present restriction of the communication to Bombay, delayed both in its passage from Calcutta to England and from England to Calcutta, while no improvement takes place, because no effectual remedy can be applied. So much for the correspondence.

Touching passengers, the Bishop of Calcutta not long since referred, in this hall, to the fate of his friends Principal Mill and Colonel DeHeseta who, though they left Calcutta in apparently more than good time, yet found the steamer gone on their arrival at Bombay. It is true they got back their passage money; but I have it from Colonel DeHeseta, that it was returned with a strong intimation that thenceforth no passage money would be returned under similar circumstances.

This is a practical proof of the necessity for the extension of steam to Calcutta, as regards passengers going home; and there only requires one link to complete the chain, namely, the inconvenience of passengers finding their way from Bombay. I am now enabled to supply

that link. I have obtained, from a gentleman lately returned to Calcutta by the steamer, a memorandum of the difficulties he experienced. On his arrival at Bombay, he found his presence in Calcutta to be indispensably necessary within a given time; no indispensably necessary, indeed, that, although accompanied by his wife, he was under the necessity of proceeding at all risks. The following is the memorandum:—

"At your request I put upon paper a memo. of the difficulties I experienced in my trip from Bombay to Calcutta, remarking in passing, that from Marseilles to Bombay occupied from 11th Oct. to 25th Nov. (of which 25 days were in the 'Atalanta' between Suez and Bombay) and that comparatively speaking, that part of the journey was perfectly easy.

"On arriving at Bombay, I requested that a dāk might be laid for Mrs. — and myself via Nagpore to Allahabad. This the Deputy Post Master said could not be done, at that season of the year, without almost the certainty of our both dying of jungle fever. I then suggested our going to Madras via Hyderabad. To this he replied that I could only calculate with certainty on getting on as far as his authority extended, namely, through the Bombay territory, and that I should, probably, be detained in the Madras provinces for want of bearers, 3 weeks or a month, and possibly, after all, be obliged to return to Bombay, as the Madras troops were then in motion, and the bearers would all be employed for their accommodation.

"As a last and only recourse, I took a patamar and sailed down to Tellicherry, hoping there to procure bearers to carry us across to Madras via Seringapatam; but in this also was I disappointed, and was forced to continue my voyage to Ponnany, a considerable distance further down the coast. Well it was for us that we had on the whole favorable weather, else, on the open sea, in our small boat, which, during one shower we had, admitted the rain through every seam in the deck, we should have been very uncomfortable. At Ponnany we got bearers, and with a few trifling interruptions and delays, made it out pretty well as far as Coimbatour. There, although we had written on from Tellicherry, we were detained 4 days for bearers. From Coimbatour to Darampoor, by dint of persuasion and bribery, we got the bearers to carry us on, although sometimes two, sometimes three stages, with the same set of bearers, and at the last named place, to our extreme mortification, we found there was only one set. The Deputy Collector (my personal friend) sent out his peons in all directions, but in vain, not another bearer was procurable. As the only alternative, I got coolies to carry my heavy palkee, on their heads, while I, mounted on a taloo, rode onwards for two whole nights and half a day, at the jog trot pace of the bearers, who carried Mrs. — which one set, by the bye, accompanied us 63 miles. Never did poor unfortunate wretch, after a good besetting, pity himself more than I did, after my sleepless, jolting journey. This penance brought us to Amboor, from whence we got on to Madras easily enough, and there we took shipping to Calcutta; thus making our total time from Marseilles to Calcutta exactly 3 months, of which half the time was mispent between Bombay and this place.

"In my journeys from Bombay I experienced the greatest kindness the whole way. I had excellent introductions, and certainly nothing could exceed the promptitude with which they were answered. I mention this first to express my gratitude for the extreme kindness I experienced, and next to show that with the best assistance, the land journey between Bombay and this, to a married man, is, and must be, attended with very great difficulty, expense, and delay."

Here then, gentlemen, are clear, practical proofs of the utter inefficiency of the present system, either for the accommodation of passengers or for the despatch of correspondence.

After this, it may be superfluous to refer to theoretical difficulties; but in the early discussions on this question, these difficulties were so clearly seen and described, that I cannot refrain from bringing them to your notice; nor are there weight or force assumed in that they come from the Bombay Steam Committee! That body, on the 18th May 1833, published a report in the *Bombay Courier*, in which occurred the following passage. It is to be remembered, that quarterly trips were then contemplated:—

"By remaining, during one intermediate trip of the steamer to Egypt, the whole country, from the wonders of Abyssinia to Aleppo, with the splendid monuments of antiquity of Syria and Egypt, Damascus, Palmyra, Albuok, Jerusalem, Cairo and the Pyramids, Dendera, Thebes, Philæ, and Mount Sinai might be visited for one-fourth part of the expense, with far less danger, and in nearly the same period that would be necessary to cross the continent of India from Bombay to Calcutta, and back again."

Now, gentlemen, I hardly think it possible for us to have more conclusive evidence than the above, that whether for purposes, social, political (for the government equally suffers,) or commercial, the restriction of the communication to Bombay is utterly inefficient, and that the communication ought forthwith to be extended as we desire it to be.

Mr. C. W. SMITH.—The subject of Steam Navigation between this country and England, has hitherto been neglected and disregarded by the public in England, to an extent which would be altogether unaccountable had we not been accustomed to see the same neglect extended to almost every other Indian subject, however important in itself, and interwoven with the national prosperity. Recent intelligence gives us good reason to hope, that this feeling of apathy and indifference begins to disappear, before a spirit of awakened interest, and that among others the cause for which we have so often met together in this hall, and for the furtherance of which our Committee has so long and so unremittingly and so ably laboured, and at length been taken up and advocated with a vigor which bids fair to overcome every obstacle, which ignorance or interested motives may have placed in its way. In the resolution which I have the honor to propose, we are called upon—and whose bosom will not respond to the call?—to express our grateful sense of the exertions of those friends in England, who are giving their hearty assistance to the formation of a Comprehensive Plan of Steam Navigation between India and our beloved native country. Who is there, I say, that is not eager to acknowledge his sense of the continued, consistent, and disinterested exertions of Lord William Bentinck? Who that does not feel desirous to carry, by acclamation, a vote of thanks to Sir R. Wilmot Horton, who, when in India, was ever a staunch friend to our views, and who had no sooner set foot in England, than he adopted the earliest measures to bring forward the subject, and to obtain for it that degree of public interest and attention; to which it is so preeminently entitled? Who is there, that would withhold his warmest thanks from Mr. Curtis, the chairman, and every other Member of the Committee, who voluntarily came forward to give effect to the resolutions of the meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House? (Cheer). There cannot be one of the many here assembled who would refuse to unite in one unanimous burst of praise towards those, whose patriotic exertions have so richly merited our applause. To such an one would apply the words of the immortal Scott:—

"If such there be go thank him well," &c. Assured that I perform a task that is grateful to myself and to the feeling of every gentleman here present, I shall detain you no longer than to read the resolution.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon'ble Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, for his Lordship's continued zeal and exertions; to the Right Hon'ble Sir Wilmot Horton, for the promptitude and energy with which, immediately on his arrival in England, he exerted himself in favor of an extended Steam Communication with India, and particularly for his able conduct as Chairman of the public meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 19th of October last; and to the Committee appointed at the Meeting, for the devotion which they have made of their time to the cause of a Comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea, and especially to Timothy A. Curtis, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee, for his disinterested exertions."

Mr. R. S. THOMSON, in seconding the resolution, eulogized the conduct of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, whose zeal and disinterestedness, have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of every man in the country.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. G. A. PARNER, proposed the third resolution. He was glad to see it stated that the apathy which had been hitherto felt in England towards Indian subjects, was fast giving way to a honest feeling, corroborated as that statement was by the many real and not lukewarm friends, Steam Communication on the Comprehensive Plan, had found in England. He yielded to no one in the respect he entertained for the noblemen and gentlemen who had laboured so strenuously in the cause; and who had been so eloquently alluded to by Mr. Smith, but he thought it would ill become the meeting if they were to separate, without noticing the exertions, the talent, and the spirit evinced by their agent in England, Captain Barber, whose exertions, be it recollected, were not in proportion to the pay meted out to him, but applied, with all the spirit and energy becoming the cause he had engaged in, and the difficulties to which they were opposed. He congratulated the Committee on having an agent who had determinedly espoused the boldest plan, the best and the most likely to answer.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to Captain Barber, for the judgment and decision evinced by him in calling a public meeting in the city of London, to take the subject of Steam Communication with India, by the Red Sea into consideration, by which the question is at length fairly brought before the British public in general, and the merchants of London in particular, as well as for his able and persevering exertions in preparing and laying before the Committee, plans and estimates, and procuring evidence for the consideration of the Committee."

Mr. STOCVELLEN had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, more particularly as possibly he might be connected with Captain Barber in business. He thought it would not be inappropriate were he to read an extract of a letter relative to Captain Barber, which he had recently received from London.

"Barber is, without exception, one of the best men of business in London, and that is saying a great deal. To an unnecessary activity of body he unites system and firmness of purpose. He is besides extremely zealous in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him, and is not to be turned away by any consideration from effecting the objects on which he has set his mind. The transfer of the agency of your steam committee was a happy hit, and I am greatly mistaken if it is not productive of the best results."

The following Resolution was proposed by Col. McLAREN, and seconded by SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.

"That James Fothergill, Esq., be appointed a Member of the Committee in the room of James Princep, Esq., gone to England."

Mr. PARRER.—The resolution I have in my hand, relates to the respected head of our Government, and though I could dilate much upon what we already owe, upon more that we hope for, under his enlightened and benevolent administration, I will not at this hour delay you long.

We have had many great men in the position now occupied by the noble Lord, many who have deserved well of India: Lord Clive won the country and well did he deserve; for I firmly believe that, under Providence, the regeneration of this empire will be owing to its connection with Great Britain. Lord Cornwallis:—well too did he deserve of a land, where, if I may use the expression, he created order out of disorder, and cast the elements of stability and law and civilization, into what was then a chaos; where, in good time, and with God's aid, they will bear wholesome fruits. Well, too, did Lord Wellesley deserve of India; for he arrested the efforts of foreign and internal foes, whose success would not have been followed by that, which alone justifies war, the invaluable blessing of peace, but by further centuries of anarchy and misrule. Lord Hastings crowned the good work, through which the peasant sits unscathed beneath the shadow of the ancestral tree, and the townsman no longer watches from the walls the horizon blackened with the smoke of Pinderry warfare. Lord William Bentinck gave an impulse, a forward motion, a feeling of life and energy, to all connected with the welfare of this great empire, the fruits of which are developing themselves at this very moment, and no where more manifestly than in this very assembly. I will say, that he too deserved well, very well, of India; he continues to deserve well of her, by his exertion in the good cause at home; but notwithstanding, I have mentioned many great men, many benefactors of this country, as great a place remains for him who shall put the final seal to whatever of good Great Britain has accomplished for India; who shall cast on one side the greatest obstacle to that good being permanent and complete; who shall put the key-stone to the arch, the capital to the column. Who ever does this work, I say,—whoever brings all India to the threshold, as it were of our native land, under the double protection of her power and her justice, shall surely take his place with the greatest of those I have enumerated. I hope and pray, that such good fortune may be reserved for one, who has, I am sure, nothing more at heart than the good of this country; who has hitherto manifested so cordial a feeling towards the comprehensive scheme of Steam Navigation between all India and Great Britain, via the Red Sea, and in this feeling I beg to propose the following resolution:—

“That this meeting cannot separate without recording its grateful sense of the support and encouragement which the cause of Steam Communication with England, by way of the Red Sea, has received from the present Governor-General, the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland; nor without expressing its conviction that the matured experience derived from his Lordship's lengthened Rules must have confirmed the views early entertained of the immeasurable value of a regular, speedy frequent and comprehensive intercommunication between the two countries by means of steam vessels by the shortest route, viz. the Red Sea.”

Mr. R. H. Cockcroft, seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. L. CLARKE came forward to propose the next resolution. He stood immediately behind Mr. Pattle's chair, who moved to make room for him. Mr. Clarke commenced by saying to Mr. Pattle, “Pray sit still, and quiet your alarm; though standing here, I will say nothing of you behind your back, (a laugh.) But what

is that I see before me, pointing back towards me, (a laugh.) Is it the great Eastern?

(THE CHAIRMAN. No, the British Consul.)

Mr. CLARKE.—Very wrong. Unless it were the Great Eastern, and my own face peeping over the tangle blocking your vision, it is not a good style of drawing, (a laugh.) Mr. Mangles has told you he is going to England; I shall essay to follow him. He has promised to support your views at home. I will promise the same, when I arrive there—and be contented if I am, *proximus sed longo intervallo*. Mr. MANGLES.—No, no.

Mr. CLARKE.—And now, gentlemen, behold me here a persecuted man; for, believe me, I have had, since I came into the room, some fifteen of these papers containing this motion, thrust, “like greatness, upon me”; notwithstanding my friend, our Secretary, had providentially provided me with one the day before. Gentlemen, this argues a suspicion that I am not hearty in the cause, and never was there suspicion more unfounded; and of this I will give you the best reason in the world. The only speculation by which I ever made money, was by Steam. The first property I ever had, was in a Steam boat, and that was the *Victory*, the first Steamer that ever ploughed her way from London to Margate. Gentlemen, when I tell you that my earliest money making was by Steam, you may have a lurking notion, that I still feel an interest in the charming occupation, (a laugh.) But, gentlemen, let me come to the resolution which I have to propose to you, and it will, I feel well assured, meet with the hearty concurrence of all whom I have the honor of addressing. The object of this resolution is to promote unanimity, the want of which has worked us so much evil, and by obtaining which, I believe, our success must be inevitable. It is to a want of unanimity only, that I can attribute the slow progress which has been made in achieving the comprehensive scheme. Let any man reflect on the vast objects to be gained, the practicability of the measure, and the unbounded means of those by whom it was to be worked out. Why, the object of it is to unite together the most potent nation in the world, with a colony, unexampled for the immensity of its population, the vastness of its resources, and the extent of its limits. As to its practicability, reflect for a moment that the shores of Britain and Columbia have been united. The broad Atlantic has been traversed without one resting spot; yet here, in the same measured space, you have Madras, Ceylon, Socotra and Coosier, all as entrepôts. In short, gentlemen, difficulty does not exist, if enterprise can be found. (Cheers.) Experience has demonstrated its practicability. (Cheers.) let us next examine the means to carry it into effect. What can you command? Why, the power of Britain—the wealth of England and of India, and the experience, enterprise, skill, and energy of the most enlightened era the world ever saw. (Cheers.) Such is the object to be achieved. Such are the means of attaining it. Unanimity alone is wanting, and with so much to gain, and so little to overcome, is there a man who hears me, but must be conscious, that had the great Government of England, the all wealthy Court of Directors, and the whole of the ardent and rich population of India, been unanimous, but that the scheme would have been perfected in as many days, as it has now dragged on for years. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, we have not only wanted unanimity, but we have met with opposition. Our brethren at Bombay have, most injudiciously, opposed the comprehensive plan, and the Court of Directors have insidiously resisted them. Communication with India never did, and never will be, honestly supported by the Court. (Cheers.) Better for us had it been that they had never interfered but left us to ourselves. They have been the empyric administering to the patient, who will not cure him, yet dare not let him die;

and their whole conduct reminds me of a story I have somewhere read, of a man who had been a long time an apothecary at last left her, and assigned her to the clergyman, his usual professional successor. But Nature asserted her sovereignty, and when the quack departed, health returned. Hear me, said the lady, to her spiritual guide, here is an undoubted miracle, I have recovered, after the doctor gave me over. No, no, said the clergyman, the real miracle would have been if you had recovered, before he gave you over—(Much laughter). Gentlemen, to me it appears that this is our case; as long as the Court of Directors administer to Steam Navigation, it never can thrive or be healthy. The people of India must take it up themselves; they must be unanimous among themselves—not for a partial, but for a comprehensive plan. Not for a Bombay plan, the exclusion of the other presidencies,—nor for the exclusion of Bombay, (Chatter). Let Bombay rest assured that she never can be passed by. The Court may make her the resting place, may incidentally stop short there, but let all India force Steam Navigation to the metropolis of all India, and her sister presidency at Madras; and Bombay, will equally participate in the benefit. They have not viewed the question aright, they have not discovered that our interests are common. Madras always has done so. She has ever aided and assisted us, and, therefore, it is, that I call on you, gentlemen, thus publicly to record your opinion of the sound judgment and, excellent feeling, which our Committee have evinced, in expressing their acknowledgments to our sister presidency, and placing among their numbers one of her most distinguished members.

Would that the example may spread, that all India may discover that in the general weal, their own is best identified; and that our efforts may coalesce in the happy proverb of our country, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." (Hear, hear.)

That this meeting learns with much satisfaction the mutual good understanding which prevails between the Calcutta and Madras Committees and cordial by confirms the proceedings of the Committee, in requesting Mr. D. Elliott, Member of the Madras Committee, to become an Honorary Member of the Calcutta Committee.

MR. WILLIS EARLE seconded the resolution, and

THE CHAIRMAN in putting it to the meeting, reviewed the gist and pith of Mr. Clarke's address and used to favour of unanimity, yet, strange to say, his observations were also calculated to promote an unpopular feeling towards the most powerful engine the comprehensive scheme could possibly possess. He was not inclined to condemn the Home authorities; he thought they had done much, and sure he was, they would do more. Whatever of inactivity they had displayed, he ascribed to causes not made public, rather than to an apathy for the welfare of this country. Moreover, the Home authorities are as yet unheard, and it is not becoming a gentleman of the profession to which Mr. Clarke belonged to condemn parties who have not had an opportunity of being heard in their defence. (Hear, hear.)

MR. CLARKE declared the Home Authorities had been fairly put upon their trial.

After this the resolution was put and carried, and the business of the meeting declared at an end.—HURKAR, February 21.

MEETING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Last Tuesday evening, about 300 persons met at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the establishment of the Mechanics' Institution, of which, some days ago, we gave an account. Sir J. P. Grant, Mr. J. Lowe, Revd. Messrs. Haas and Campbell, Drs. Corby and Spry, and several other distinguished members of society, were among the number.

At half-past seven, Sir J. P. Grant having been called to the chair, opened the business of the evening by observing, that most of those who were present, had no doubt read the prospectus of the Society, which, although brief, was clear, and properly explained the nature and objects of the institution. It was not, therefore, necessary for him to say much on the subject; he would, however, make a few observations which occurred to him as appropriate to the occasion. He then adverted to the advantages that had been derived in America and other countries, from institutions similar to that which was about to be established here, and he looked for the same result in this country. There was, however, some difference between institutions of this kind in Europe, and that which would be established here. Society in Europe was far advanced in civilization, whilst the people of India were just beginning to receive the dawn of knowledge. Institutions like those in Europe, were intended chiefly to direct the attention of the great body of men employed in mechanical occupations to the advantages of science. These people require to fix their attention, diverted from the pursuit of sensual gratifications to those of a mental character, as a relaxation from their usual employments and an intellectual enjoyment. They require such institutions, to wean them from improper habits, to give to them a character of sobriety and morality, and to open to all the vast treasures of science and

knowledge. The case in this country was different. Here we had not many who were employed in mechanical works. The young students were generally of opinion, that mechanical pursuits are beneath their notice. One of the objects of this institution, would be to remove such an erroneous impression from their minds, by shewing to them dressed in all the charms of science, the beauties of mechanical occupations. People talk much of the inveterate prejudices of the natives, by which they are said to be averse to the acquirement of useful and scientific knowledge. To prove the falsity of this notion, we need but look at the Medical College, both here and at Bombay, where he had witnessed the relinquishment of prejudices among the natives that at once set at naught any reflection against them on that score. Here, at the Medical College, dissection is now performed by the native students without the slightest aversion. These circumstances were sufficient to set at defiance the notion he had adverted to. Education is now rapidly advancing in this country, and every step of advancement gives a blow to prejudice (loud cheer.) We have met here this evening to form an institution which is to teach useful knowledge to the people of India—to show to them that the arts by which the comfortable comforts of life are secured, are connected with the sublimest sciences—that thought and observation were necessary to secure success in the prosecution of these arts, and to give the people habits of reflection and reasoning. Some time ago he had the happiness of being connected with the Hindoo College, where he had occasion to deliver several lectures upon the laws of England and to point out to them that these institutions were grounded on the great principles of moral justice and national laws, which formed the basis of every civil institution. He

had there been young men, who listened with great interest and attention to his observations, and who readily understood the most abstruse points he proposed for their consideration. From the experience of native character he had acquired there, he could boldly affirm, that if those young men had commenced their education at the period when instruction is commenced in England; if they had continued to prosecute their studies to the age usually devoted in that country to education; and if they had been free from those disadvantages which necessarily arise out of a constant intercourse with their unenlightened countrymen, he was sure these young men would not disgrace any institution of learning in Europe.

But every body cannot be a lawyer,—every body cannot be a Judge (laughter),—every body cannot be a Moonseiff or Sudder Ameen; yet Lawyers and Judges and Moonseiffs must be permitted to live well and to enjoy the comforts of life. There must, therefore, be the people who contribute to these comforts. We must have mechanics, ship-builders and house-builders; we must have tailors as well as shoemakers; there must be men in every society who follow occupations which afford the comforts of life. Now there is nothing in these occupations which ought to deter young men from engaging in them. It is necessary that we have good ships as well as good shoes; and he was certain that if it were properly explained to them, that it was highly creditable to make the best shoe as well as the best ship, they would all consent to follow the occupations he alluded to. He wished to impress on them, that nothing on which the mind could be employed in a useful way, was unworthy of the mind; and to tell them that the greatest men in Europe had devoted their attention to these arts by which the comforts of life are secured. At present great openings are being made in India for all the useful arts in which the natives of the country would find employment, and by which they could earn an honest livelihood, and he hoped they would not fail to secure the advantages which the progress of improvement and the change of circumstances brought within their reach. At all events he was certain, they would not be wanting in gratitude to those individuals who have had the merit of originating this institution, which was intended to place them in the way of deriving the advantages he adverted to.

He feared he had already detained the meeting too long; but he felt he was bound to express his sentiments on so interesting an occasion, an occasion on which the honor of presiding over the proceedings of the meeting had been conferred on him. How such an institution would succeed in this country he could not tell; but he was of opinion that its success would depend almost exclusively upon the zealous and devoted exertions of those who were engaged in the mechanical arts, and not upon the patronage of the great or upon the eloquence of speakers. The chairman concluded by calling on those who had resolutions to move, to come forward.

Dr. R. CANNON has been nominated with the following resolution:—

“That Mechanics’ Institutions affording instruction at a cheap rate, have been productive of the greatest benefit to the interests of society, by advancing and improving the arts and sciences, and, in the opinion of this meeting, are calculated to increase the resources, power, and prosperity of the country where they are brought into operation.”

The learned and eloquent Chairman had fully explained the capacity as well as the willingness of the natives to improve themselves, and had also pointed out the necessity which there was for the establishment of an institution of the kind now in contemplation, in which necessity the resolution he held in his hand adverted.

Of this necessity there could be no doubt. He had only to look around us, in order to be convinced of the necessity of some institution which would teach the natives the application of science to the various arts now neglected by them. Look, he said, to the river, and observe the wretched boats that ply on it; they are now constructed in the same manner as they were in the primitive times. Consider how weakly and unscientifically their planks are put together, and how ill adapted is their form to afford security to the passengers, and those facilities which are secured by boats built on scientific principles. Yet, in a commercial place like this—a port of the greatest importance in all India—nothing was more requisite than good boats. He adverted to the loss of lives so often the consequence of the defects he pointed out. The sails of these boats were equally as bad as their hulls; they were made of a stuff which was scarcely an apology for canvas, and in the most awkward, unscientific manner. This circumstance proved the necessity of such an institution as was in contemplation. The state of agriculture, and agricultural implements used by the natives, were in an equally backward condition. He had lately read of an attempt made in some part of the country, to introduce the English plough, which was followed by great success. The making the printing Press also afforded another picture of the wretched condition in which the arts and sciences were in this country, and pointed to the necessity of a Mechanics’ institution among the natives. He was glad to say, that an opportunity now offered; an exceedingly cheap institution was to be established for the benefit of the poor, and he trusted they would now come forward to reap its advantages. It was true there might be some who would enquire what was the use of science to him as a mechanic, others would not understand the necessity of instruction, far instance, in Chemistry. But it was by a thorough knowledge of Chemistry that the immortal Watts obtained a clear insight into the doctrine of latent heat, and seconded by mechanical skill, taught the way to bring the steam engine into that perfection which, in its application to the arts and manufactures and navigation is now exciting the wonder of the whole world. It was by the knowledge of Chemistry that Wedgwood advanced the arts of manufacturing porcelain. Scheele discovered the oxygenized muriatic acid, which Berthollet brought to perfection and applied it to the art of Bleaching. Lavoisier and Davy, by Chemical processes, brought to perfection the art of tanning and preparation of leather. It was the Chemist who laid the foundation of those arts which furnish saline substances. Bergman, by the same knowledge, taught the most successful way of manufacturing bricks and tiles; in short, the useful arts of malting, dyeing, and printing, depend upon the knowledge of chemical operations. So much for the necessity of instruction in Chemistry. The same necessity exists for instruction in Electricity. The mechanic may not at first sight perceive the use of such knowledge, but he begged to say ever since the experiments of professor Volta, that distinguished German writer on philology and metaphysical philosophy, Sulzer, and the experiments of Professor Galvani, the progress of discoveries in Galvanism and electricity had been wonderful. He would merely allude to a few recent experiments. Professor Meissner constructed luminous tubes, having at intervals metallic plates, on which were formed, by means of a machine, a rapid succession of electric sparks. The professor obtained, by an operation of this kind and from a two feet machine, a constant light in his apartment resembling a bright moonlight. He asserts his ability to obtain the same result on a large scale to enable him to light up houses and streets by means of electric sparks. A plan has been shown for an instantaneous telegraphic communication between Edinburgh and London, by means of electric or magnetic currents transmitted through metallic conductors underground. The Reverend Mr. McCauley, presented a working model of a machine for producing moving power

by the application of electro-magnetic influence. By other experiments in London by Davy, and Paige in America, and his zealous and talented friend O'Shaughnessy in India, it was proposed to show this influence would supersede the use of steam. He alluded to these facts merely to point out the importance of instruction in machines on scientific principles. It was the intention of this institution to show not only the way of making machinery but their value, the use of the wheel and the cylinder, the power of the screw and the lever to instruct young men in the principles by which machines were moved by wind, water, steam, electricity, atmospheric air, &c. To show the value of machinery in diminishing the cost of food, the labour of man, and in calling out the powers which man does not possess in himself; to develop that sublime gift which makes man superior to the rest of the animal creation, namely intellect which teaches him to subject the whole physical world to his dominion by availing himself of the powers which nature has placed around him. When he considered the extent of India, containing 1,16,000 square miles, equal in size to Great Britain, France Spain, Portugal, Poland and Turkey, with a population of 100,000,000 souls; when he considered the vast revenues derived and the aggrandizement of Britain by means of these possessions, he conceived it was the bounden duty of every British sojourner to promote the interests and happiness of the people, and to instruct them in the arts of civilized life.

Mr. SERRA, in rising to second the resolution, would make but a few observations. Since he had left England, every town in that country had its institutions for the promotion of arts and sciences; and he saw no reason why the germ of those institutions should not be sown in India. He had travelled over many parts of this country, and wherever he went he found the people very willing to learn and improve, and well disposed towards those who wished to instruct them. His brother, who had been an Indigo Planter in some part of Bengal, had found that the plough used there was of a very rude and slight description, so that proper furrough, could not be made without passing the plough a dozen times, seeing this, his brother had introduced a better description of plough used in other parts of the country, and recommended its use to the natives. He had since visited this province and had the satisfaction to find, that the newly introduced plough had come into common use among the people, who, preferring it into their former plough, had all taken to it. This circumstance he considered as a proof of the favorable disposition of the people to adopt improvements that may be recommended to them.

He then adverted to the progress of education in India. When he arrived in this country, there were but a very few public schools, the Parental Academic Institution, the Hindoo College, and one or two private seminaries, in all which the number of students did not exceed 500. But since that period, the number of public schools had greatly increased, and each of them had a much larger number of students than before. He thought from certain recent calculations, that the aggregate number of pupils in the public schools of Calcutta, amounted to about 1200. This showed a rapid increase in the number of the educated classes. He, however, regretted, that hitherto the attention of the educated classes had been so exclusively devoted to the pen—to mere transcribing in the offices of Calcutta, and he hoped that the establishment of an institution like the one now proposed, would take them from the pen to other more useful employments.

The resolution being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. BOAZ, rose to move the next resolution and observed, almost all that could be said on the subject, had already been said by the learned and Honorable Chairman, which obviated the necessity of his running into any detail. Dr. Corbyn too, had given the

meeting a very full exposition of the advantages of chemistry—"there is nothing like leather" (much laughter); but the Doctor had also given a very graphic description of the native boats; might not he likewise turn his attention to the state of our roads and the most pleasing melody of the hackery wheels, with which we are constantly serenaded? As for himself, he did not profess to know the science of music, and could not decide on that grave question (laughter.) He would, therefore, leave the matter to others better qualified for the task. He had now managed to get through Dr. Corbyn, (laughter) at least through some part of his speech, and would now say a few words for himself. He felt very great pleasure at seeing so numerous and respectable an attendance on the occasion. He had at one time some doubt on his mind as to the success which such an institution would meet in Calcutta; but that doubt had been entirely removed by the cheering prospect held out by the interest which every one appeared to feel in the proposed institution. He had reason to believe, that many erroneous notions existed in regard to the objects and operations of a mechanics' institution. Some had asked him whether the institution would afford lodgings; others whether children would be taken in and we would do for them. The institution, he would once for all tell them, would neither lodge grown up men nor little children; but we would be most happy to take charge, for a few hours, at stated periods, of grown up children, and endeavour our best to make men of them. (Hear and much laughter.) The object of this institution was to bring speculative knowledge of years to bear upon practical operations, whereby the real and immediate comforts of society would be secured.

None, he trusted, would leave the room, without subscribing something towards this institution, for which purpose books had been prepared, in which he hoped they would all enter their names and residence in a clear and legible hand. The subscription of five rupees per year was so very small as to be within the reach of all, and he therefore hoped would all join the association. So soon as the funds permitted, a proper house would be taken to carry on the operations of the Society, where lectures would be delivered on various sciences and the arts, experiments exhibited, and instructions given to all who may feel disposed to avail themselves of these means of improvements; which would, at the same time, be highly entertaining, and he hoped would also prove a means of withdrawing young men from the billiard tables, and other similar pastimes, which lead many into debt and ruin. He hoped this society would prove a means of regenerating these people and producing among them a moral and healthy disposition. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) We have, gentlemen, just hit on the proper nick of time for the establishment of this institution: we are neither too late nor too early. At this moment education has awakened the dormant minds of the people to appreciate the merits of an institution like this, and they are prepared to receive the proposal with zeal and interest. (Cheers.) In this display of feeling and approbation, we have a token of the success which awaits our exertions. But in the prospects before us, as connected with the progress of education in India, we can see the great and important bearings of this question. The fact that we are here ruling over the vast population of this extensive country, points out that we have been placed here for the accomplishment of some great object worthy of the character of the great and highly enlightened nation to which we belong. (loud cheers) we have been placed here to raise the people of India in the scale of improvement and to diffuse among them pure religion and morality. These surely are the great and important ends for which we are permitted to hold this vast empire in this distant part of the world. The establishment of institutions like this, are so many steps towards the accomplishment of that great end, and he felt much pleasure in being one of the humble instruments employed in the work. The

Rev. Gentleman concluded in the midst of loud cheers, and then read the following resolution.

"That such an institution in this country would, in the opinion of this meeting, beget a love of science, encourage more generally the study and cultivation of the useful arts, and add to the comfort, well, being, and improvement of all classes."

Mr. Stocqueler, in seconding the foregoing resolution, said, that he did not expect to hear so eloquent an enumeration of the advantages of Mechanics' institutions from the lips of Mr. Boaz, after that gentleman's declaration, that the subject had been exhausted by the respected Chairman, Sir John Peter Gurnel and Mr. Corbyn. But the fact was, the subject is inexhaustible; and no sooner does a man get upon his legs with the intention of saying fifty words, than he finds himself irresistibly impelled to say five hundred. The subject was, indeed, inexhaustible. Mr. Stocqueler did not mean, however, to trouble the meeting with many observations of his own, as there were others infinitely more capable of expatiating on the advantages of the institute. But there was one point on which he would dwell for a single moment. Mr. Speed had alluded to the too common practice in Calcutta, of resorting to the pen for a livelihood. He, Mr. Stocqueler, quite agreed that it was a subject of congratulation that a nobler kind of occupation was now opening to the ambition of intelligent young men. There was, however, one difficulty, arising from erroneous prejudices, which would have to be overcome. It was too commonly supposed, by the class who would benefit by the Mechanics' institution, that their education has fitted them for higher pursuits than those of the artisan, and that the adoption of such a calling was beneath them. There might be some excuse for the notion, inasmuch as the artisans of India—the native artisan—were so immeasurably removed in the scale of society from those who were now to be encouraged to give their attention to the practical part of the arts and sciences; but that excuse would only refer to the past. The future European or Eurasian mechanic, would do well to bear in mind that, as in other branches of Indian education, he would become the teacher of uninformed hundreds—the head, in fact, of a new class of artisans, than which there could scarcely be a prouder station in the walks of civilized life. And this would be a consolation to all who fancied they were degrading themselves by embracing a new and hitherto despised line of life. "Let us have no more pen, gentlemen," said Mr. Stocqueler, "but as many tools as you please."

Dr. Spry—Gentlemen, I have been requested to take charge of a resolution, which, after the able and explicit observations that have been made by the Honourable Chairman and the other gentlemen who have addressed you, does not require that I should long dwell on it; even supposing that I had the ability, which I confess I have not, to do it justice. Gentlemen, the Hon'ble Chairman has spoken of the great natural quickness of the native community, and their aptitude for learning. I would wish to call your attention to another important class of our fellow citizens, who have not yet been alluded to,—I mean the great body of East Indians in the city. By the last census taken of the city of Calcutta, the European and East Indian population amounted to 12,000, and excepting a very small portion of this number employed in the public service and in Mercantile pursuits, the great mass all follow one avocation—the pen. Here, perhaps, more than among the natives, we may hope the advantage of the establishment of a Mechanics' institute will be felt. The principle which political economists, is to divide labour. By a Mechanics' institute, we may expect to instruct a part of this number in the knowledge of the physical sciences and thus create a diversion,

as it were, from the one great object present of all, and thus prevent the ruinous competition which is going on. I cannot better illustrate the necessity of such an institution as a Mechanics' institute in the city, than by detailing to you a circumstance which has just occurred. A Government officer in the interior, wrote to me the other day, begging that I would look out for an active, clever person to undertake the instruction of some families in the knowledge of some simple machinery, whereby they might earn something more than the wages of common uneducated industry. The heads of these families have, most of them, paid the forfeit of their lives for their crimes and the object of the Government is, to by imparting instruction of the kind now alluded to, the children, to prevent them from following in the footsteps of their fathers. Gentlemen, in so large a place as Calcutta, would you believe it, after diligent search, I was unable to find a single man who was qualified to undertake this office of overseer. Can there be a more striking proof wanting to show the necessity of bringing up a portion of our community in a scientific knowledge of the arts. It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction then, that I beg to move the following resolution.

"That a Mechanics' Institution and School of Arts," be established in Calcutta.

Mr. M. Crow, felt much pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by Dr. Spry. Although Europeans who might join the intended institution would largely benefit by it, those who were likely to derive the most permanent benefit from it, were his countrymen the Natives of India. He wished to be distinctly understood, that by Natives of India he meant not only those of his countrymen who were dressed in the costume of India, but also those like himself, in the costume of Europe. Dress, in his opinion, made no distinction, and he was not aware if any proper and definite line of demarkation by which these who were called Natives could be distinguished in their civil relations of life from those who were denominated East Indians (hear hear.) Every Native was an East Indian and every East Indian a Native. They both formed but one nation, and the few trivial distinctions which yet existed between them, would, he hoped, soon give way before the influence of education. (Cheers.) This was the nation then which would derive the greatest share of the blessings which were expected to flow from the establishment of a Mechanics' Institution in this country; it was his countrymen who would for the longest period reap the most precious fruits of this institution. This reflection made him feel greatly indebted to those who had exerted themselves in endeavouring to establish this institution. He felt that himself, his children, and all his countrymen, for ages to come, would remain indebted to those philanthropic foreigners, who thus labored to benefit them, not only by the establishment of the Mechanics' institution, but all other institutions originated by Englishmen for the improvement of the people of India. For these blessings India owed to England a heavy debt of gratitude, which nothing but the sincerest and the most lasting loyalty to the crown of Great Britain, could repay. (Loud cheers.) He had much pleasure in seeing so many of his countrymen present, and taking an interest in these proceedings, and he hoped they would all support the institution not with large donations, but by joining it. He said he felt much more in the contemplation of the prospect which institutions like these held out to the people of India, than he had words to express, and he trusted that the originators of this institution, would be assured, that with his heart and soul, he was devoted to the object they had in view. The resolution which he had the honor to second, was intended to give existence to the Mechanics' Institution—to bring it into being, and he felt proud in having been

made an instrument for the purpose of effecting that great object. (Applause.)

Mr. SINCLAIR next rose and addressed the chairman nearly as follows. He hoped that he was not infringing on the order of the night, by intruding on the attention of the meeting; he begged to assure the chairman, that he did come there with no intention of taking any part in the proceedings of the night; but he found it impossible to keep silent possession of his seat after the short but animated speech of Mr. Crow. On many occasions, in by-gone days, had Mr. Sincaes the pleasure of addressing the public in this hall, and they were on occasions in which he was interested; but he begged to assure the worthy and respectable chairman, and the meeting, that he never felt a deeper interest than in the institution now proposed to be established—frankly, as he thought it to be, with incalculable benefit to the rising generation, and tending, as he hoped it would, to the exultation of the pen, an avocation to which his countrymen were mostly devoted. He presumed to assure the worthy chairman, that he had listened with great pleasure and delight to his very eloquent and lucid speech, and when he said so, he trusted that Sir John Peter Grant would receive it, not as the ordinary cant of the day, but as his honest and sincere opinion. In the midst of that lengthened and explanatory speech, he had much to admire the sentiment in which that illustrious individual was pleased so pointedly to express himself with regard to the *Hindoo* of this country. The gratification he felt in the contemplation of the good that it was likely to do them, Mr. Sincaes fully participated in; but he deeply regretted, that no encouraging word had been extended to the *East Indians* (cries of order, order.) Mr. Sincaes here addressing the chair, said he was extremely sorry that he should have said any thing that could have given offence, but that he would beg leave to state to the meeting that he was perfectly borne out in this bit allusion, by the observations of the speaker, with whom he was unacquainted, but whose resolution was seconded by Mr. Crow. He would not, however, refer further to that subject; but concluded by reiterating the deep interest which he took in the proposed institution—he felt a glow of delight at beholding so many of his countrymen around him who had thereby demonstrated the interest they took in the establishment of the *Mechanics' Institute*. He was confident that it would receive their hearty support, and when he reflected that so illustrious an individual as Sir John Peter Grant, gave his powerful support and countenance to it, together with several other important personages whom he saw before him, he felt assured that the very laudable undertaking could not but prosper.

Mr. TWENTYMAN, junior, said, that although he was an *East Indian*, being born in this country, he had been sent to serve his time as an apprentice in England, which would not have been the case had a *Mechanical Institution*, such as it was now intended to establish here, then existed. He had seen several similar institutions in England; but he generally observed, that in them almost all desired to be teachers, and none was found willing to occupy the humble station of the learner. These institutions, therefore, generally became a sort of debating clubs. He hoped to see a difference in this respect in the institution about to be formed, which he trusted all trades-people would join and support. Mr. Twentyman made some further observations which we could not take down.

Mr. C. PARR, who held the next resolution in his hand, observed, that the prejudices of the natives, to which allusion had been made, were certainly great; but they had generally yielded to the salutary influence of education, which was now in progress. In Europe too, there was much prejudice, which gave way as the light of knowledge advanced; and he had every hope, that

English enlightenment would soon expel the mists of *Hindoo* ignorance. He could not agree with the Honorable Chairman in the opinion, that the countenance and power of the great, would be of no avail in advancing the interests of this institution. This he thought would go far in its favor, and he expected the greatest good would result from the connection of Sir J. P. Grant with this institution. The aid of influential natives, he considered, would also go far to promote the objects of the Society, and he hoped it would be used by those who would have the conduct of its affairs. Mr. Parr then moved.

“That the following persons be appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying all the resolutions of this meeting into effect.

President.—Sir J. P. Grant.

Vice Presidents.—Rev. T. Hoax and Dr. F. Corbya.

Trustees.—Wale Byrn and—

Treasurer.—The Union Bank.

Secretaries.—George Grant and C. Grant.

Auditors.—

Committee.—Rev. J. Campbell; F. Carbury; Tara-chand Chackrabarti; Captain C. Craide; M. Crow; P. S. D'Rozario; J. Graves; E. Grey; N. Grant; J. McLelland; J. Middleton; Ramchand Mitter; J. Morris; Rev. W. Mouton; W. H. Perkins; W. Rachtou; G. T. F. Speed; H. H. Spry; J. M. Voss, and H. Wollaston.

Lieutenant KIRROF, in seconding the foregoing resolution, adverted to the late Mr. Kyd, who, although an *East Indian*, had been sent to England to be brought up as a *Mechanic*, and with whose success in this country the meeting were too well acquainted to make any description necessary. As to prejudices, he was of opinion, that all nations had their peculiar prejudices. He had visited several parts of India, and had always felt a great delight in pursuing mechanical occupations for the sake of amusement; in the course of these pursuits he had often had active workmen employed under his immediate superintendence, and he always found them exceedingly willing to improve. This disposition he observed particularly in young men. At *Juanpoor*, he had several of these employed under him upon the low pay of four pice per diem, whom he endeavoured to instruct, and he would freely confess, that whilst he instructed them, he instructed himself also, for there was no man ever so ignorant from whom something good and useful could not be learnt. He had lately heard from that quarter, and had the satisfaction to learn, that those young men were now employed upon wages of ten to twelve rupees per mensem each. He had taught them but very little, and yet such was the happy result of the little they had learnt. Lieutenant Kirroff alluded to several noblemen in England, who took great delight in mechanical pursuits. He particularly mentioned a French nobleman, who had taught all his sons same trade. His eldest son had learnt the trade of basket making. When the French revolution happened, these noblemen were deprived of all their possessions and the eldest son earned an honest living for some years by making baskets, until circumstances having again changed, he was enabled to recover a portion of his lost property. As for Lieut. K. himself he could put his hand to any thing (laughter) to put bread in his mouth. He was happy to find such an institution established here; and he sincerely hoped, it would prosper. He concluded by seconding the above resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Hoax wished to propose an amendment, viz. the addition to the original resolution, of the words “with power to add to their number;” upon the strength of which, he hoped, to be able to add to the Committee the name of Lieutenant Kirroff, who, he was glad to find, could turn his hand to anything. (Laughter) He would accordingly move, that Lieutenant Kirroff's name be added to the Committee.

The Chairman then successively put both the resolution and the amendment, which were carried *nem con.*

Mr. G. W. JOHNSON, moved the adoption of the 5th Resolution. He said that he little anticipated when entering the room, that he should have the pleasure of moving any of the intended Resolutions, though he certainly had proposed to offer his services to the institution when formed. He had assisted in the formation of several in his native country, and he rejoiced now to have the opportunity of raising his voice for the first time in an Indian assembly to advocate the said cause.

They had heard from their chairman, an eloquent detail of the general advantages and pleasures to be derived from the application of science to the arts, and Dr. Corbyn had pointed out, very markedly, much requiring such application; on another point, notwithstanding the short time that he had been in the country he, (Mr. J.) considered that he was qualified to bear testimony, perhaps as one but lately arrived: the fact struck him more forcibly; he alluded to the expertness of the natives as handicraftsmen. The chains of Trichinopoly were a sufficient example. This adroitness is a foundation for science to build upon, a qualification for science to direct. It had been said in the course of the evening, that the natives had a prejudice against engaging in the mechanical arts; but he thought there was too much good sense among them for this to be a permanent prejudice when they become fully aware of the wealth and fame to which those arts conducted when guided by science. Arkwright had been a mere barber, yet a knowledge of mechanics, had enabled him to construct that machinery which empowered England to spin cotton grown in Hindustan, and to return it hither for sale at a lower price than it could be manufactured for on the spot. Davy was a stone-mason at Penzance, yet the accidental acquirement of a knowledge of Chemistry, had enabled him to earn an unyielding fame; and if he had given to the world no other discovery than the safety-lamp, it would have entitled him to be marked among the benefactors of mankind.* He was happy to see that an ignorant prejudice, which occasionally kept the gentry in English country towns from aiding institutions like the one proposed, did not exist at Calcutta, for the most highly educated must at first be the instructors. As an editor of the *Englishman*, and in his relative capacity, he should exert his utmost abilities to support the institution; and he had been deputed by others to promise similarly. He would not detain the meeting longer, but at once read the resolution.

"That a code of rules be drawn up as soon as convenient, by the committee and sub-committee, for the general approval of the Members of the Institution."

In conclusion, he would recommend the committee to be alert in the performance of the duty deputed to them; for he knew that there is nothing like "striking whilst the iron is hot."

This resolution being seconded by Mr. J. D. M., and put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Mr. WALKER BRAN.—I beg to propose a resolution not one which is on the paper before you, but which, notwithstanding will, I am sure, commend itself to the attention of my hearers. The conviction on the mind of the Meeting, that advantages are likely to result from the establishment of the Mechanic's institution, will no doubt lead all present to appreciate highly the services of that individual with whom the institution has originated, I mean the Lord, Mr. Boaz. The benefactors of their kind ought in an especial manner to be

* Mr. Johnson quoted the late Mr. Burns, and another instance of a mechanic rising to fortune and favor, by acquiring a knowledge of science; but as in this instance he was in error, we have cancelled that part of his observations.

brought before our notice; firstly, because, for benefits received, it is proper that a return should be made; and secondly, because the honors and distinctions conferred upon such, may be an inducement for others to follow the same useful career. I do not, Mr. Chairman, know any individual who, within the short time he has been in India, has proved himself so useful as Mr. Boaz. To him, we owe the establishment of the Seamen's Home, an institution which has been productive of incalculable good; to him we must owe the efforts made to put down the attempt to introduce a sort of slave trade into India, and for the service done to the interests of humanity, we owe him our acknowledgements. With his characteristic usefulness, we see him now originating an institution which will doubtless be promotive of the best interests of all classes of the Indian community.

I regret on account of Mr. Boaz, that some person better able than myself, has not undertaken the task, should I have imposed upon myself, but I will confess that I should not readily give way to any person in paying to him the tribute of respect and gratitude, which I, in common with others, owe to that gentleman.

He concluded by moving—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the acknowledgments of this community are due to the Rev. Mr. Boaz, for originating the mechanic's institution and school of arts."

This was seconded by Dr. Corbyn, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Voss now proposed the thanks of the meeting to the chair.

Sir J. P. GRANT said, he of course could not put this resolution to the vote; but he would return his thanks to the gentleman who had proposed it, and to the meeting, by whom it had been so kindly met. In the high situation he occupied in this presidency, he felt it his duty to encourage all undertakings calculated to promote the interests of this community. He regretted, that duties which in a more particular manner pressed upon his time, would not allow him to devote to these laudable objects, so much of his attention, as he would otherwise have devoted; but he assured the meeting, that so far as it lay in his power, he would do all he could to advance its interests. Adverting to what had been said that evening by a gentleman born in this country, in regard to the debt of gratitude which the people of India owed to England for the improvements that had been made in this country, he would observe, that whatever might be the circumstances under which Englishmen first came to this country, whatever might have been their motive for it now, that they were established here, it was a paramount duty incumbent upon them, to endeavour, to the utmost of their power, to diffuse that illumination of science and the arts, of which they themselves enjoyed so large a share. He considered the people of England bound to improve the people of India. He then alluded to the remark of one of the speakers, who had found fault with him for omitting to make any mention of East Indians, when he spoke of the Natives of this country. This omission, he begged to assure the gentleman, did not arise from any ill feeling towards the East Indians; but purely from the accidental circumstances of his having been acquainted with some native gentlemen; whom he had in view when he spoke on the subject. He had another reason for mentioning the natives in particular, in stating which he begged their pardon; it was the circumstance of the great mass of them having much stronger prejudices than any other class. Any body, the East Indians, he thought, were more free from prejudices, and he, therefore, trusted, that they would be more forward in carrying into effect the objects of the institution. For his part, he would always feel the greatest pleasure in promoting the objects of the Mechanic's Institution.

The Rev. Mr. Boaz said, that although the meeting had been dissolved, he would move first, that the word difficulty be expunged out of the vocabulary of this institution, secondly, that all ladies and gentlemen be permitted to put their names down in the subscription books in a legible hand with their addresses (laughter). He also stated other propositions which we could not take down.

Mr. R. Dias now begged to be heard; but no sooner had he begun his address, than there commenced such a din from moving of chairs on the marble pavement, that it was impossible to hear the speaker.

The Chairman having repeatedly called order, some quiet was restored, when he observed, that nothing but an Irishman would admit of resolutions being put after the meeting had been dissolved. But as the example had been set by Mr. Boaz, who was not an Irish but an Yorkshire-man, the gentleman who now wished to address the meeting, might be heard also. Mr. Dias therefore resumed his speech; but the moving of chairs recommenced and drowned his voice; we however heard him speaking to the following effect: Mr. Boaz's proposition was excellent and as he believed, that Government were bound by the Charter to support and appropriate a certain portion of the Revenue of India, for the dissemination of knowledge, this institution being a very important branch of education might, with reason, seek the assistance of the state. Mr. Dias did not mean to dictate to the Committee, but he thought that a proposition from the meeting, would be met with better grace, than if it were made by the committee.

The Chairman said, he could not regularly put the proposition to the meeting; but he hoped, the

Government, with its usual liberality, would not withhold aid from the institution when called upon.

Four apologies for non-attendance were then read, from Mr. D. Macfarlan, Baboo Rustomjee Cowasjee, Baboo Rustomoy Dut, and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore. The meeting next proceeded to sign the books, one of which is for donation and the other for subscription. In the former, upwards of 700 rupees were put down, and 60 in the latter. These books now lie open for signature at Mr. George Grant's, Tank-Square, and we learn, that it is the intention of the committee to open other books at the *Hurkaru*, the *Englishman* and the *Courier* offices. The meeting broke up at about 10 P. M.

We have been obligingly favored with a sight of the bye-laws intended for the institution, which appear to us well adapted to answer the objects contemplated by the society. We wished very much to make a few selections from them, to place the manner in which it will work before our readers; but our time does not at present admit of this. We, however, begged to notice, that each member, on admission and payment of his subscription which is five rupees, is to receive a copy of the rules, together with a card admitting him to all the privileges of the institution, and the ladies of his family to the lectures. We have also seen a lithographed impression of this card, drawn by Mr. C. Grant. The design is extremely appropriate, and one may well subscribe if it be only to possess so pretty an emblem of mechanical industry, illustrated by four infants occupied in each corner of the card in using the lever, the screw, the wheel and the wedge.—*Hurkaru* February 28.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1838.

FIRST TERM OF 1839.

Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seaton.

DOR D. BUDDENAUH GHOSAL V. J. A. DEVERAL.

The *Advocate-General* was proceeding to shew cause against Mr. Clarke's rule for postponing the trial of this ejectment, but,

Sir E. Ryan said, that the utmost that the learned Advocate could obtain, would be a trial at the very end of the Sittings, and as Term commenced only a fortnight after, it would be as well to give to an early day in the Sittings.

The *Advocate-General* said, that he had no objection if the opposite parties were tied down to terms.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the time would be extended to the first day of next term, but the rule would only be made absolute on costs being paid.

Rule to be made absolute on payment of costs.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. Clarke moved to quash the conviction (The circumstances of this case have appeared in the *Hurkaru*,) in the report of the learned counsel's motion for a certiorari. The grounds were error apparent on the face of the conviction. The Magistrate of Pabna, Mr. Allen, inflicted a fine on the applicant, Mr. Russell, for an alleged assault, and set forth in his

Roobicarree that he had acted under the 53d Geo. III. c. 155 s. 105. It appeared from the Roobicarree, that there was a discrepancy between the story of the complainant and that of the witness, which the Magistrate had reconciled by the hypothesis that the complainant must have been so excited as not to know that happened! and upon the application of the defendant (Mr. R.) to call the wife of the complainant as a witness for the defence, the Magistrate had refused, solely on the ground that it would be an indignity to the lady! The learned counsel contended, that the conviction was clearly bad and could not be supported.

The *Advocate-General* addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Allen. He attempted to allow, first that Mr. Russell was not a person within the scope of the statute of Geo. III., and secondly, that there was nothing bad in the conviction, for that the Magistrate himself was the proper judge of the facts which had appeared before him.

Mr. Clarke in reply, observed, that the Magistrate would not have been much indebted to the advocacy of his learned friend, if he had succeeded in showing that Mr. Russell was not a person within the purview of the statute, for the Magistrate had expressly acted under the statute, and if Mr. R. was not a person contemplated by the statute, the conviction was altogether illegal, and although the present mode of quashing the conviction could not be supported, it would then be open to Mr. Russell to proceed according to the course which was adopted in a certain recent prosecution against another Mofussil Magistrate.

Sir E. Ryan. We do not think it necessary to consider the question whether Mr. Russell is "an

inhabitant of territories" within the meaning of the statute. We think the conviction must be quashed. The wife of the complaining party was evidently a material witness, of whose testimony the defendant ought not gratuitously to have been deprived. Each party is to pay his own costs. A distinct motion must be made for the remission of the fine.

Conviction quashed.

JOHN DAVIDSON SMITH V. WILLIAM WOOD ROBINSON.

The *Advocate General* moved to make absolute an order for taking the plaint and warrant of attorney off the file and all proceedings stayed.

Mr. *Prinsep* shewed cause. The circumstances of this case had more than once been before the Court in another form. Mr. Smith, before his departure for England, left a joint and several general power of attorney with Fraser and Macdonald, and another joint special power (relating to the bond on which this action was brought) to Fraser and Sim of subsequent date. It did not appear which of the powers had been delivered last, although they bore different dates. The present action on the bond had been brought by Macdonald, by virtue of the general power of attorney, and the question thus arose whether the bringing of the action was fully authorized. Fraser had gone to England, so that the joint special power could not be acted upon at present. On the one side, it was contended that the special power revoked the general power *pro tanto*—on the other, it was contended that the two powers were concurrent. There was a letter written by Mr. Smith at the time of giving the special power, in which he used the expression that he had "tied up" the hands of Mr. Fraser, by joining him in the power with Mr. Sim, thus apparently implying that that general power of attorney had been suspended at all events by the subsequent special power. The learned counsel, however, contended at great length that the subsequent power of attorney was only collateral and supplementary to the former, and that the two co-existed, and that either might at any time have been acted upon; or at all events, even if the operation of the general power were in any way affected by the special power, it was only suspended and not revoked altogether, and must be taken to be revived, as soon as the latter becomes temporarily or permanently inoperative.

Mr. *Cochrane* followed vehemently on the same side. He said that he could find no case expressly in point in his own favour, but he would defy his learned friends to point out one against him, and he referred to authorities which shewed that the entire administration of the effects of a deceased party might be granted to one person, and a partial administration to another.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Leith*, in support of the rule, were not called upon.

Mr. *E. Ryan*.—This rule must be made absolute with costs. The opinion which I expressed in the *Impotent Court*, when I decided that the adjudication must be set aside, is now sanctioned by the unanimous opinion of the Court. If it was necessary to look to the intentions of the party, they would appear from the letter. But we decide upon the instruments themselves, and we are of opinion that the general power was revoked *pro tanto* by the special. The special power of attorney gave an authority to do a particular act in a particular manner, and in that only.

Rule absolute with costs.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY V. GOVINDCHUNDER BONEJEE.

This was a demurrer to a special plea, which was very ably argued at considerable length. As it involves rather subtle points of pleading, a report of the argument will be given tomorrow.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, thus finding the plea bad, but execution was stayed, as there remain pleas to be tried upon which issue has been joined.

The Court rose at half past 4.—*Hark.*, Feb. 1.

FRIDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

JOHN REVELY V. BENJAMIN HARDING AND OTHERS.

This was an action on a policy of insurance for freight, brought against the equitable Insurance Company.

Mr. *Prinsep* opened the pleadings.

The *Advocate-General* stated the case. The action was brought by Revely upon a policy of insurance granted by the agents of the Society at Penang on the ship, *Edward*, from that place to Bombay, upon the freight of the vessel to the amount and value of Spanish dollars 6,000, or sicca rupees 12,630. Evidence had been taken *de bene esse* on a former day, on behalf of the plaintiff, and it had been proved that the vessel was severely damaged in a white squall near Cochin, and that she had put into that port, and grounding there had become a total wreck. The goods were greatly damaged, and sold there for a trifling sum, so that freight was never earned. The defendants had set up several objections, viz., that the ship was not sea-worthy, also that she had been lost by fraud and negligence on the part of the Captain, also that the cargo in fact had never been put on board, and lastly that the plaintiff was not interested as alleged. The learned Counsel said, that there was no proof of any of these matters (all of which, had been specially pleaded) and that although he had no more witnesses to call to the facts, there was sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to recover.

The depositions taken *de bene esse* were put in, and read off by three persons, P. A. Peterson, J. M. Scully and R. J. Phillips, who had deposed to the circumstances of the loss. It appeared from their evidence, that the Captain, Thomas Nunn, was jointly interested in the ship and freight. The sum insured was \$12,630, but the whole freight, to which the plaintiff was proved to be entitled on delivering the goods, would have been only \$950.

The bills of lading were proposed to be put in, to shew that the cargo had been shipped. This was objected to on the authority of *Dickson v. Lodge*, 1 Starkie 226, because between these parties the bill of lading was a mere declaration of a third party (the Captain, too, who was interested here) and therefore inadmissible to bind the defendants. The Court received the bills of lading, however, saying that the admission could not be objected to, but what they proved was another consideration.

John Allen, formerly a partner in the house of Bagshaw and Co., the agents and secretaries of the equitable Insurance, was called by the plaintiff to prove that a policy on goods in the same adventure, had actually been adjusted with the plaintiff, as insurer, by Messrs. Bagshaw and Co.—Witness could not say how or why the adjustment was with the plaintiff, but he presumed that there were some documents shewing authority, although it did not appear that he was the indorsee of the bill of lading. Mr. Allen added, that the reason for refusing adjustment on the freight-policy, was that there had notoriously been some roguery in the matter of this ship on the part of Captain Nunn.

Mr. *Leith* (with whom was Mr. *Morton* for the defence, addressed the Court for a verdict. Having premised that an adjustment on the policy for the goods did not by any means conclude the underwritten with respect

to the freight policy. *The Defendant v. Campbell*, he took three objections to the claim on the merits: 1st, That the goods might have been re-shipped at Cochin, and forwarded to Bombay, in which case they would have earned freight; for although damaged they were still in case, *Davidson v. Grayne*, 12 East 381. It was the plaintiff's own fault, therefore, that he was damaged at all. Although there was no special plea to this effect, the objection was valid, in as much as it appeared on the plaintiff's own evidence, and amounted to a failure of proof—2dly, There was cogent evidence to presume fraud. The freight was wilfully over-valued, for this was a question upon which the plaintiff must have had definite knowledge, and the misstatement could only have been with a fraudulent view. It was not a case of *short interest* which entitled him to recover *pro tanto* but an ingredient of positive fraud, which vitiated the whole contract by making it a *wagering policy*, and so precluded recovery altogether, *Haigh v. De la Cour*, 3 Campbell. Lastly, the interest of the insured was not properly stated, and the one above was the party named in the policy, and in the plaint. This was more than mere formal objection, for the interest ought to be truly stated on the record for the information of the underwriters. The cases of *Bell v. Ansley*, 18 East, and *Cohen v. Hannam*, 5 Taunton, were expressly in point.

The Advocate-General was heard on the questions raised. He contended that the objections were insufficient, and that even if the interest was not truly averred, the Court would allow them to amend even at this stage of the cause.

Mr. Leith in reply was stopped by the Court.

Sir E. Ryan said, that there must be a general verdict for the defendants. On the 1st point taken, the Court were of opinion, that there was not sufficient evidence distinctly to warrant a finding that the goods might have been re-shipped and freight earned, and that at all events this could not be raised on these pleadings. On the 2d, also, they thought that fraud could not be inferred, for the Court was always peculiarly unwilling to presume fraud. (See *Williams v. The East India Company*.) But on the 3d point, they were of opinion, that the issue must be found for the defendants. The interest was not truly stated, and according to the two cases cited, this was a fatal objection. Leave would be given, however, to the plaintiff to move for a verdict to be entered up for him, as the point was certainly merely one of law, and the Court would not be favourably disposed to such an objection, nor would they wish it to succeed, unless there were some peculiar reasons in the back ground, which it was presumed was the case here. Perhaps the amendment might have been allowed under the new rules, if it had not been for the plea (the 4th) of the defendants which expressly took issue on the question of interest. The issues therefore, on the 1st, 2d and 3d special pleas, must be found for the plaintiff, and the issue on the 4th, and the issues on the common counts, for the defendants, which would thus entitle them to the general costs and a general verdict.

Verdict for the defendants.—Hurd., Feb. 2.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

RADAKISSAN MITTER v. THE BANK OF BENGAL AND OTHERS.

The first argument of this cause will be found in the number of the *Hurders* of July 10th, and the second in the number of December 3rd.

Messrs. Clarke and Nett were Counsel for the complainant.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep, Counsel for the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Leith for the Secretary to the Bank.

Messrs. Cochran and Sanders for the Assignees, Macnaghten and Ouseley.

Messrs. Osborne and Merton for the Assignee, Colville.

T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., was the Solicitor for the complainant.

T. Sanders, Esq., Solicitor for the Bank and the two Assignees.

Messrs. Wight, Boyle and Thomas for the Assignee Colville.

The Court postponed judgment until the present term, when a difference of opinion existing on the Bench, their Lordships delivered their judgments *seriatim*, the junior Puisne Judge commencing *secundum morem*.

Sir H. W. Selon. This was a petition of rehearing on behalf of the complainant on the equity side of the Court. There are no matters of fact in dispute in the case. At the time of the insolvency of Ferguson and Co., the Bank of Bengal were holders of certain bills of exchange of which the complainant was drawer and the insolvent house the acceptor; the bills were dishonoured, and actions at law were instituted against the drawer by the Bank, and it was the object of the present suit to restrain these proceedings. Three grounds of equity were relied on by the complainant:—1st that there was an express agreement that he was not to be responsible, between himself and the Bank:—2dly, that there was an agreement to this effect between himself and Ferguson, who was a partner in the house and also a Director of the Bank, and that this amounted through him to constructive knowledge on the part of the Bank:—3rdly, that there were equitable circumstances arising out of transactions on the part of the Bank which discharged his liability as drawer of the bills. On the first point, there is no evidence to support the alleged equity. With respect to the second, there is evidence of an agreement and express understanding between the complainant and Mr. Ferguson, and it is proved that Mr. Ferguson was a Director of the Bank; but I am of opinion that the Bank is not affected by such constructive evidence of notice, and even if they were held to be so, the result would only be, that at the time of discounting the bills, the Bank must be taken to have had notice that they were accommodation bills, which alone would not affect them as holders for value. On the third (and the important) point, relating to the alleged equity arising out of the transactions of the Bank itself, the facts are admitted. The Bank held in their hands a deposit of certain goods, the surplus produce of which would have been available to the liquidation of the bills; but these goods they suffered the assignees to redeem by paying the amount for which they had been specifically pledged, without applying the surplus, (as they would have been entitled to do by the terms of the general lien given under the deposit-bonds) to the partial liquidation of the outstanding bills. Now the principle equity fully admitted, that if the creditor voluntarily parts with any right or remedy against the principal debtor, which might have been available for the protection or the indemnity of the surety, this exonerates the latter from his liability; *prima facie*, therefore, in the present case, the drawer of the bills, who was a surety for the acceptor, was discharged by this act of the Bank. Then let us see what the objections to this conclusion are. It is said in the first place, that the surety must have paid the debt before he can claim to stand in the place of his principal. To the cases cited on this point, may be added, *Pratt v. Gardner*, 2 Cox's Reports 86; but in all these cases there is a plain distinction, for the surety was seeking to avail himself of the remedy, and not merely applying to be discharged from the liability. There is an obvious inconsistency in saying that the surety must pay before he can be discharged from payment; and according to

Mayhen v. Cricket, 2 Swanston, the creditor can do no act to his prejudice whether he has paid or not. The only case which throws any doubt upon the question, is *Brown v. Carr*, 2 Russell, but that case was decided upon peculiar grounds. Again a second objection urged is, that the complainant, as surety, was not diminished in fact, inasmuch as it appears that according to the then market rate, no profit would have been really available at all by the sale of the property pledged. On this point the evidence is not by any means satisfactory, and conclusive, to shew that no profit could have been realised; and it is to be observed that the Bank are precluded by their Charter from advancing loans upon inadequate security (i. e. unless the value is the fourth more) so that it would seem to follow, if they acted according to their Charter, that the deposited property must have had some surplus value. At all events the surety must be left to judge for himself:—he was entitled to the chance of profit, and of this contingent benefit he ought not to have been deprived. The last objection relates to the form of notice, and involves more difficulty. The complainant gave notice to the Bank to retain the property in their hands on his account, but it is said that he ought to have accompanied this with an offer to indemnify against loss. Now I think that he was entitled to notice from the Bank of the offer of the assignees. It is urged indeed that the complainant had no right to compel the Bank to speculate for his benefit:—true, but he had a right to speculate for himself. I am of opinion, therefore, that by depriving him of a right which might have been available for his partial or perfect indemnity, the Bank have exonerated him from his suretyship liability. With respect to the extent of the discharge, I consider that it would be very difficult, if not impossible to appportion it, and that the discharge must be held to be absolute. The decree, I think, ought, under all the circumstances, to be without cost; and the complainant must pay the costs of the Secretary.

Sir J. P. Grant.—Having stated my opinion very fully on a former occasion, it is unnecessary for me now to say any thing more than that my impression remains quite unchanged. Turning over the matter in my mind, my conviction becomes even stronger, that this view of the case is consistent with strict Justice and fair dealing between the parties. I think it superfluous to consume the time of the Court with a repetition of my argument. The notes of my former judgment are very much at the service of the defendant's Counsel*.

Sir Edward Ryan. I have the misfortune in this case to differ from both my learned brothers. I retain the opinion which I expressed at the first hearing of the case. It seems to me unnecessary to go into a minute consideration of the circumstances which appeared in evidence, as there is no dispute of facts; nor indeed necessity to examine the arguments in detail, differing as I do, in no respect from the principles of law and equity so ably and clearly laid down by Mr. Justice Stoun, and by a very narrow line from the inferences which he has drawn and the applications which have been made. The only point of the evidence to which I shall refer, is, the notice given by the complainant to the Bank not to deliver the copper. Now this was after the dishonour of the bill, and therefore after his liability as drawer had accrued, and yet he makes no offer to pay the debt due or to indemnify against loss. Admitting fully that the surety is entitled to every remedy of which the creditor can avail himself against the principal debtor;—admitting that if the creditor parts with his debt to which the surety might have resorted, he exonerates the latter at

least protanto.—I am yet of opinion, that something remained for the surety to do before he could claim a right to demand a transfer of the securities to himself. He neither offered to pay the debt nor to indemnify against the fluctuations of the market. If the copper had proved to be of less value than the debt, the Bank could only have claimed a dividend for the deficiency, and part of their debt would thus have been put in jeopardy. I believe I am correct in saying, that my learned brother would have concurred in opinion with me, if it had appeared that the Bank had given the complainant notice of the offer of the assignees to redeem. The question then is narrowed to the single point whether the Bank (the creditors) were bound to give the notice, or whether the complainant (who was the debtor, and the party to be benefited) ought not rather to have made the offer himself. One word upon the discretion of costs. Since I have sat in this Court, I have always considered costs, both at law and in equity, to be within the direction of the Court. The clause in the charter seems to bear this out. *Boomes*, a writer of some authority, lays it down as a general principle, that in equity the losing party is always *prima facie* liable upon every consideration of equity and justice. Upon this ground, whenever I myself have been in a minority, and my opinion has been overruled by the rest of the Court, I have invariably expressed my opinion that the question of costs was not affected by the want of unanimity, and that it must go with the decision of the majority of the Court. In the present instance, however, independently of the difference of opinion on the bench, there is this peculiarity, that the complainant commenced with a case totally different from that which he afterwards set up, and upon which he has eventually succeeded. The decree, therefore, will be without costs and the complainant must pay the costs of Udney, the Secretary to the Bank, who was made a party merely for the purposes of discovery.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY v. GOVINDCHUNDER BONNERJEE.

This was a demurrer to a special plea.

The plea contained a count on a promissory note for rupees 18,600, and account upon an account stated. To the latter count the defendant pleaded (besides the general issue) a special plea to the following effect:—that as to the sum of Co.'s Rs. 18,600, the defendant before the commencement of the suit, to wit on the 27th day of July, 1837, delivered to S. G. Palmer, at plaintiff's request, his promissory note in writing of the same amount payable ten days after date to the said Palmer, which promissory note the plaintiff accepted and received for and on account of the said sum of 18,600, whereby the defendant became and was still liable to pay the said sum to Palmer, according to the tenor and effect of his note.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred, shewing for special causes:—1st, that it did not appear by the plea that the note to Palmer was given or received in satisfaction of the debt due to the plaintiffs:—2dly, that it appeared by the plea itself that the note to Palmer was outstanding, overdue and unpaid:—and 3rdly, that the plea did not aver that the time for the payment had not elapsed.

The Court called upon the defendant's Counsel to support the plea.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith for the plea. The plea is good, and according to all the precedents in such cases, if the note had been given to the plaintiffs themselves, the delivery must have been averred to be in satisfaction, but not so when given to a third party. (See 3 Cl. & F.

* Decree for the complainant, according to the prayer of the bill, and for an injunction;—each party paying their own costs, and complainant to pay costs of Secretary to the Bank.

† We have understood Sir J. P. Grant to nod assent.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1839.

Pleading, p. 788, 2 Chit. Jun. Contracts 593). This defence is not by way of accord and satisfaction, because it does not operate as an extinguishment of the original debt, but only as a suspension; so that the gist of the defence, is not a substituted payment which discharges the original liability altogether, but new and outstanding liability to a third party, incurred at the plaintiff's request. *Kerlake v. Morgan*, 5 Term Rep. 513. *Stedman v. Gooch* 1 Rep. 3. *Crisp v. Griffiths*, 3 Dowl. 752.) The original liability would revive upon the dishonour of the note (*Puckford v. Maxwell*, 7 Term Rep. 64); so that to plead it in satisfaction would be not only unnecessary but actually informal and erroneous.

Sir J. P. Grant, Can not Palmer and the Company be considered one and the same, for the purpose of this note? The plea alleges that the note was delivered to Palmer, and that it was received by the plaintiff on account of the debt. What is the meaning of that?

Mr. Leith. It is quite out of the question to infer any thing of the kind. There is nothing upon these pleadings to shew in the least what were the transaction between Palmer and the Company. The expression, "received by the plaintiff," though perhaps appearing a little ambiguous, is according to the forms used.

Sir E. Ryan. Ought you not to have shewn that the note being overdue, was paid?

Mr. Leith. No, my Lord. It was for them to have replied to the non-payment and dishonour, if the fact were so. This is clearly laid down in all the books of pleadings. See 3 Chit. p. 788, and 1 Harr and Woll. Rep. 77. Even if the note remained overdue and unpaid, it does not follow that it was dishonoured, for there might have been some agreement for the postponement of payment, to which the plaintiffs themselves were parties. The question at all events could only have been raised by a replication shewing that default had been made in payment.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Cochran were not heard in support of the demurrer. They cited *Simon v. Loyd*, 3 Dowl. 752, and the other dicta of Baron Parke in the case of *Crisp v. Griffiths* before referred to.

Sir E. Ryan after some deliberation, said, that there must be judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer, but as there was another plea to the same count, upon which issue had been taken, execution would be stayed until the trial of the plea. It had been contended for the defendant, that the giving a promissory note to a third party ought not to be pleaded in satisfaction, because it operated in suspension only of the original debt. But how long was the original right to sue thus suspended? Only as long as the time specified in the outstandings security, and as soon as this time had elapsed, the original debt revived. Now it appeared upon the face of the plea, that the ten days expressed in the note had elapsed,* and that the note had thus become payable, but had not been paid. The original debt, therefore, was revived, and the plea no answer.

Demurrer allowed with costs.—Hulk., Feb. 4.

* With great submission—according to the principles of pleading, this does not appear. It is an acknowledged rule, that dates in pleading (except in one or two special cases) are immaterial, and that no inference can be drawn of the quantum of time elapsed, except upon a substantive allegation, which nothing but a replication could here have supplied. Suppose, for example, that issue had been taken upon this plea, the defendant would not have been tied down to proof of the precise day when he gave the promissory note; or suppose that the plea had laid the note to have been given on the day next before the commencement of the suit, the plaintiffs clearly could not then have demurred, because the ten days would appear not to have expired, nor could they have

RAJAH GOPEEMOHUN DEB V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND OTHERS, AND THE REVIVED CAUSE.

* This case had been specially fixed for hearing for this day, and was called on accordingly.

L. Clarke, J. F. Leith and T. C. Morton, Esquires, Counsel for the Complainant. W. Anley, Esq., Solicitor.

The Advocate-General, C. R. Princep and J. Cochran, Esquires, Counsel for the Company and the Lottery Committee. T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. Solicitor.

Mr. Morton opened the bill. The complainant in the original suit was Rajah Gopeemohun Deb, and in the revived suit, Rajah Radakhant Deb, his son. The defendants were the East India Company, Mr. Bayley and others, Members of the Lottery Committee, and several native parties pottahdars. The Company and the Committee had appeared and answered, but the bill was taken *pro confesso* against all the Pottahdars.

Sir. Cochran opened the answers.

Mr. Clarke then addressed the Court for the complainant. The origin of this suit was a disregard on the part of the Lottery Committee, of the express terms and provisions of a certain ordinance and regulation of October 1814 registered in this Court. The bill was filed in April 1824 and its object was to obtain redress and compensation for the wrongful proceedings on the part of the defendants, who had constructed a road called the Strand Road over alluvion soil in the complainant's Talook of Sootanooty, without granting the compensation to which he was entitled. The title to this talook was thus made out. Rajah Gopeemohun, the original complainant, was the adopted son of Rajah Nobkissen, and the present complainant, Rajah Radakhant, was the son of Gopeemohun. Rajah Nobkissen was in possession of the talook of Nowparah in Nuddeah, and upon a proposal from Government to exchange that talook with the talook of Sootanooty, in Calcutta, a *Perman amnood* or grant, and also an English deed of indenture, were executed in 1778 by Warren Hastings, then Governor-General, conveying the talook of Sootanooty, with all its rights, privileges and immunities, fully and absolutely to Rajah Nobkissen. This was admitted in the answers, and in fact it was expressly conceded that the present complainant was talookdar of the talook in question, and entitled to all the rights of talookdar. Now a certain regulation of October 1814, gave power to Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, to construct roads, highways, &c. within certain limits, the value of the property to be assessed by a jury, and the amount to be paid to the private owner, or, if the title to the property should be disputed, the amount to be paid into the hands of the Accountant General of the Supreme Court, to abide the issue of the disputed claim. Under this Regulation the

taken issue on the question of the particular day, because that would have been an immaterial traverse. Again, suppose a plaintiff alleges the promise to have been made in the year of our Lord one, can the defendant demur because the action appears on the face to be barred by the statute of limitations? See what Comyn says: (Dig. Pl. F. 11.) "If in a declaration a promise appears to have been made twenty years ago, and when the defendant pleads the statute of limitations, the plaintiff replies that he did promise within six years, this is no departure because the statement of time in the declaration was immaterial." To the first ground of this demurrer, therefore, the answer is, that the note was not in satisfaction at all, but in suspension; to the second, that the time did not appear by the mere plea to have elapsed; and to the third, that this was matter for the replication.

a mistake in the deposition as taken by the Examiner. Members of the Lottery Committee (who were also Justices of the Peace) proceeded to run a road over the talook of Sootenooty, but they altogether neglected to comply with the terms of the Regulation, with regard to the compensation to be paid to the parties entitled. The complainant had continually urged his claim, and demanded the compensation due, but the defendants had chosen to pay no attention to the claim, and instead of assessing the value, and paying the sum into Court under the Regulation, they had, in direct contravention of the terms thereof, taken upon themselves to decide the question in favour of the pottahdars, and, accordingly, had obtained from them what they were pleased to call a licence and permission to make the road over the alluvion which had accrued on their pottahdarree lands. The reason was plain. The Lottery Committee knew that they were likely to be able to drive a better bargain with the pottahdars, who had in truth no rights to lose, than with the Zemindar, who was the party really entitled, and they had in fact obtained the land from the great majority of the pottahdars, without paying a farthing. It appeared in evidence, that one of these parties had actually disclaimed all right and title, nay had sworn that the right was in the talookdar, yet the Magistrate chose to give him the assessed compensation in spite of his disclaimer. It was observable that the Company expressly denied in their answer that any right belonged to themselves as territorial owners of the soil, so that the question of right was raised at once between the Zemindar or Talookdar and Pottahdar. The first defence which had been taken, was by plea that the bill was defective for want of parties, and that all the pottahdars, being interested in the alluvion, ought to have been joined. Very voluminous evidence had been taken on these pleas, and upon the hearing, they had been overruled. The complainant had, notwithstanding, amended his bill by making all the pottahdars parties, upon a suggestion of Sir Chas. Grey, C. J., that although not strictly necessary it would be otherwise difficult for the court to adjudicate upon the rights of all parties. None of these pottahdars, however, had taken defence in support of their alleged rights. By the answer, a new ground of defence had been taken. It was alleged that the chief part of the road ran below high water mark, and this was claimed by the Company as Government. Now there was no evidence whatsoever taken on the pleas to shew that one inch of the road ran below high water; but ten years afterwards, when the metes and bounds had been obliterated, and it was rendered almost impossible for the complainant to shew the exact line by distinct evidence, this new case was set up. But even if the fact were found so, there was an important question remaining, to wit, whether the Company could run a road even below high water, without giving adequate compensation to the private landowner. Was there no injury to the ghauts, docks, &c. to the right to receive tolls and other dues contingent on the proximity of the lands to the banks of a navigable river, for which compensation ought to be made? The road might cause the most serious and irreparable damage, if it were constructed over the alluvion, soil or poor land below high water mark. The learned counsel then referred at considerable length to the very voluminous evidence upon the pleas and answers, and pointed out to the Court the more important passages in the depositions of Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr. William Hay Macnaghten, and Mr. Harrington, shewing that the Zemindar and not the Pottahdar was the party entitled to the alluvion. He then cited several authorities in the *Sudder Durrany Reports*, relating to the question of alluvion. It did not appear, indeed, that the question had ever been directly raised between Pottahdar and Talookdar, but the contesting parties were both Talookdars or Zemindars of different talookas. The inference from this, however, was obvious:—the Pottahdars never claimed the right at all, conscious that the Zemindar was really the party interested, and in all probabilities they would not have made

any claim here, if the Lottery Committee had not officially and illegally interfered to set up a right for them. There was a decree, however, (not reported, but proved in evidence) of the Provincial Court of Appeal for Calcutta, which decided upon a question raised by a Pottahdar, whether the Zemindar could grant a pottah of alluvion to a stranger,—that the Zemindar had the power of granting the pottah to any person whomsoever. Nothing could be more aptly in point than this case. A Regulation had been passed the Regulation XI. of 1825, since the commencement of this suit, (and indeed in consequence of it, according to universal belief) by which the rights to alluvion were declared; but this could not be cited as an authority to affect in any way the decree in the present suit. Even this Regulation, however, did not give the right to the Pottahdar absolutely, but only provided that "land gained by gradual accretion, shall be considered as an increment to the tenure of the person to whose land or estate it is thus annexed," and that it "shall not entitle the person in possession of the estate or tenure to which it is annexed, to a right of property or permanent interest therein beyond that possessed (by him in such estate or tenure). The learned Counsel, therefore, insisted that upon every view of the case, his client was entitled to the compensation and indemnity, which he sought to obtain by his bill. The case appeared to have been one of peculiar hardship throughout. Every obstacle to the proper determination of the question, had been thrown way by the defendants; every mode of causing expence and delay had been wilfully resorted to, in the hope of exhausting the purse and the patience of the complainant. Double sets of pleas, *Quadruple* sets of answers, and double sets of interrogatories and depositions, had been filed, and yet all had been nearly *verbatim* the same. The defendants had already been punished by the Court, rather severely too, for filing the double interrogatories, the costs of which, amounting to about Rs. 13,000, they had been compelled to pay. The learned counsel quoted an observation made on one occasion by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in delivering judgment in a suit in which the East India Company were parties, where his Lordship had taken occasion to observe, that the bills in equity of the Honorable Company, had been invariably found to be most vexatious, and that whenever they happened to be parties to a suit, they availed themselves of their immense wealth to harass their opponents by every species of unjust opposition, for the mere purposes of delay! The remark seemed to be peculiarly applicable in the present instance. The Court would find from the authorities upon the questions of law, and from the facts disclosed in evidence, that the opposition to this claim proceeded upon just grounds, and that the complainant was clearly entitled to their Lordship's decree.

Portions of the Answer and Exhibits were then put in as evidence for the complainant. At four o'clock, the Court adjourned the further hearing until the following day. The evidence upon the interrogatories, on behalf of the complainant will be read next.

Adjourned.—*Mishkuru*, February 5.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

SECOND DAY.

The Court was occupied the whole day, in hearing the evidence for the complainant upon the interrogatories on the pleas and answers, and at five o'clock, when the Court adjourned, the reading was not quite concluded. The greater portion of the depositions were not read aloud, but taken as read, otherwise the hearing would probably last a month.

A question incidentally arose, upon the admissibility of affidavits sworn to by two of the complainant's witnesses examined in the office of Examiner, proposed to be read for the purpose of showing that there was

either through a clerical error of the Recorder himself, or a mistranslation of the interpreter. The witnesses were made to say that the pond in question ran below the high-water mark, whereas they had previously sworn that they never made such a statement, but had described it as above. There were other circumstances which strengthened the probability.

Mr. Clarke cited Gresham on evidence in Equity, to show that the Court had sometimes exercised a discretion in such cases, and he mentioned that in a similar case in this Court, the Judges had examined the witness *vide voce* at the hearing.

Sir E. Ryan, however, refused to admit the affidavit, observing that here the alleged mistake was not upon a collateral point, but upon a matter which was directly in issue in the case.

During the progress of the reading of the evidence taken on the pleas.

Sir E. Ryan asked, how it came to happen that the Court had made an order allowing the evidence taken on the pleas to be evidence in the cause, when by the amended bill new parties were added. The former evidence could not possibly be received against them, and even an order of Court could not remedy the defect. (None of the present Judges were present at the hearing of the pleas.)

Mr. Clarke explained, that the order expressly made the reservation that the evidence was to be received at any further stage "between the said parties." Now the present case was in fact between the same parties; (the Pottahdars) the bill had been taken *pro confesso*, either for want of appearance or answer.

Sir E. Ryan said, that this explanation was satisfactory; but the Court were yet puzzled to know, how it happened that all this evidence had been taken at all on the pleas.

Mr. Clarke said, that there were allegations of fact in the pleas upon which the replications had taken issue.

Sir J. P. Grant. But the pleas seem to have been allowed once by Mr. Justice Buller, and yet they are afterwards overruled upon the evidence. It was not a regular rehearing?

Mr. Clarke. The only point decided, when the pleas were allowed, was that they were good in form. Your Lordships are aware, that when pleas are set down for argument, the facts are admitted for the purpose of the argument, and the only question is, whether they are good in form, now although good in form, as known to the evidence had been taken on the issues afterwards raised by the replication, the facts alleged were found not sufficiently proved, and the pleas were consequently overruled.

Sir H. W. Selon remarked, that the pleas seemed to raise mixed questions of law and fact.

Sir E. Ryan. Well! after the pleas were overruled, how came the Court to allow an amendment of the bill, and how were all these parties (already found to be unnecessary) added to the bill?

Mr. Clarke said, that he might leave that to be explained by his learned friend (Mr. Prinsep) who was now seated in the opposite ranks, but who had formerly been the complainant's leading counsel, and who had actually amended the bill.

Mr. Prinsep made no observation.

Mr. Coghane rose, and said he would explain everything clearly to the Court in a moment. The fact was that the order had expressly directed the pottahdars to be added as parties, and if the bill had not been amended it would infallibly have been dismissed.

(The order, however, upon being referred to, was not found to be on this wise.)

Mr. Clarke explained, that the Chief Justice (Grey) had recommended the parties to be added, as the Court could not otherwise fully adjudicate upon the rights of all, and conformably to this recommendation, the bill was amended. He apprehended, that although particular parties might not be actually necessary parties, there might be sound reasons for making them parties nevertheless.

At the close of the day, the Chief Justice asked whether the complainant's case would occupy much longer.

Mr. Clarke. We have a little remaining evidence, and the exhibits in the cause, and then my learned friends will address the Court.

Sir E. Ryan. What! both.

Mr. Clarke. Yes, my Lord. In equity cases all the counsel have the privilege of commenting on the evidence. I remember a case in the Rolls, where there were 9 counsel who spoke for eight days.

Sir E. Ryan. Oh! we shall be delighted to hear them!!

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.—HURKARU, February 6.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1839.

THIRD DAY.

The evidence for the complainant on the interrogatories on the pleas and answers, and the exhibits in the cause, were proceeded with this morning.

Among the exhibits, certain entries made by a deceased person, were proposed to be put in, being extracts from old books relating to the talookdaree in the time of Rajah Nubkissen. These were offered for the purpose of showing that certain alluvial lands in the talook has been actually rented of the Rajah.

The Advocate-General objected to the admission of such evidence. It did not appear that the person who had made these entries, had *charged himself*, and the rule was that unless this be the effect of the writing, it is the mere statement of a third party, and inadmissible. It was open this principle only that old entries were ever receivable. In the present case, the complainant sought to benefit by an admission of his own agent, which did not bind in any way either the agent or his master.

Mr. Clarke cited Phillips on evidence p. 332 and Starkie on evidence, and the case of *Barry v. Baginton*, 4 Term Rep. 514, where entries written by the steward (since dead) of a former Lord of the Manor, from whom the title was derived, were held admissible.

Sir J. P. Grant asked whether these entries, in the present case, appeared by the evidence to have been made contemporaneously with the event, and by a person whose ordinary duty it was to make them.

Mr. Clarke said, that the time did not appear, but there was evidence that the entries were made by the writer in the regular discharge of his duty.

The Court held, however, that the evidence was not admissible.

The declarations of deceased persons, when received on evidence, were only received on the principle that they made against their own interest. *Price v. Lord Torington*, 1 Salkeld, 285.

A chart or map of the lands, ghaut, &c. drawn by Mr. Josiah Rows, from a survey of the talook made by him in 1836, was offered, and not objected to, as evidence of the situation of the lands and ghauts. The line of road, and the high and low water mark.

Certain letters were then put in and read. These had passed between the complainant's agents and the different members of the Lottery Committee at the time when the line of road was first proposed.

• This closed the cause for the complainant.

Mr. Leith then proceeded to address the Court, but he appeared to be labouring so much from the effects of a severe cold, that speaking aloud was evidently a great exertion.

Sir E. Ryan, interrupting the argument, remarked, that it was evident to the Court that the learned counsel, in delivering a long address, would be speaking at present under great disadvantages, and that in a case of so much difficulty and importance, the Court would willingly postpone the hearing.

Mr. Clarke said, that considering the very valuable assistance and support which he expected to receive from his learned friend, he was very thankful for his suggestion.

Mr. Leith returned his acknowledgments for the courtesy of their Lordships.

Sir E. Ryan then intimated, that the cause might stand adjourned until Friday next; and that if witnesses were ready, the common law board would be taken tomorrow; and there would be time to send notices to the Attorneys in the causes set down on the sittings board.

Adjourned.—Hark., February 7.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839

PLEA SIDE.

DOR ON THE DEMISE OF SHAIK RYAN RUX V. HILDAR.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings. This was an action of ejectment, which came on *ex parte* against the casual ejector.

Mr. Leith stated, that the title of the lessor of the plaintiff was derived under a bill of sale from the sheriff. The lessor of the plaintiff was not the same person as the plaintiff in the auction in which the judgment had been recovered, and the writ of execution against the lands was out. The date of the writ was July 1837, and the bill of sale from the sheriff was of last December.

The judgment (which was *ex parte*) was then put in, and the writ of *fi. fa.* with the sheriff's return, and the execution of the bill of sale to the lessor of the plaintiff, was proved by the subscribing witness.

Sir E. Ryan said, that there was a flaw in the proof. The sales did not appear to have taken place until after the writ had expired.

Mr. Leith said, that the seizure of the property must have been before, and he apprehended it was immaterial when the actual sale took place. He submitted, moreover, that if there was any irregularity, that might be a ground of action against the Sheriff, but it would not affect the right of a bona fide purchaser under the bill of sale.

Sir E. Ryan said, that there were circumstances of suspicion which raised a doubt whether the party was a bona fide purchaser. Here was an *ex parte* judgment originally, (and it was nothing that the original plaintiff was not the lessor of the plaintiff here, it might be he was); the writ was issued a year and a half ago and the property was only sold six weeks since.

Mr. Morton said, he believed the property had been advertised and put up for sale on several occasions, but not sold for want of bidders. The real question was, whether the seizure was before the expiration of the writ, the postponement of the sale was quite immaterial and easily accounted for.

A witness then proved, that the property had been seized in execution before the writ expired, and had been actually put up for sale within a month after it had been so seized by the Sheriff.

Verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

ABDOL SALEM V. SHAW.

This was an action brought to recover the principal and interest due on two instruments described as promissory notes, for Rs. 5,500. There were also smaller sums claimed.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Sandes for the plaintiff.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton for the defence.

The hand writing of the defendant was admitted. The defence consisted in the set-off of several large sums, and the payment of others, which altogether exceeded greatly the sum claimed by the plaintiff. It was proved that the defendant had made several offers to refer the matter to arbitration. A great portion of the payments and set-off was established, but a large item was disallowed, because it was omitted from the particulars of set-off, and some other items were withheld as being only liabilities, and not subject matter for a set-off.

Sir E. Ryan said, that as the Court calculated the sums proved on either side, there remained a small balance of Co.'s Rs 316, due to the plaintiff, and for this he must obtain a verdict. They considered the smaller sums claimed by him, for goods alleged to have been sold, not to be established, because they were of opinion that it was not at all the intention of the plaintiff at the time to charge for them as purchases. With regard to costs, they considered, that according to the justice of the case, the plaintiff was not entitled to receive them. The defendant had offered to refer the matter, and the plaintiff had only recovered a comparatively trifling proportion of the sum claimed by him, and this only from the disallowance of some of the items of set-off. The interest due and to be computed by the officer on the notes, would be allowed in addition to the balance above mentioned.

Verdict for Co.'s Rs. 316, and the interest on the notes, but without costs.

SEENNAHAIN GHOSH AND OTHERS V. SUDHONATH DAY CHOWDARY.

This was an action brought to recover interest on *joint and several* bond. One of the Co-obligees was dead, and the action was brought by the survivor and the representatives of the deceased.

Messrs Clarke and Sandes for the plaintiff.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the action was not properly laid. The right survived to the surviving co-obligor, and the representatives of the deceased ought not to have been joined. He mentioned, that a similar case had occurred in this Court, when it was so held after a long argument.

Mr. Clarke said, that he believed that case was upon a judgment, which could not be joint and several. He apprehended the representatives of the deceased ought to be joined, and he gave leave to move upon the point.

Sir E. Ryan said, the Court would not give leave to move. The learned Counsel might exercise his own discretion, but their Lordships were clear upon the point, and he did not clearly see how the refusal could be maintained by the plaintiff.

Not nisi.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL v. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.
This was an application to recover principal and interest due on promissory note for one thousand rupees.

Messrs. Peinsep and Leith for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL v. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This was an action, also brought, to recover principal and interest due on a Bengal instrument of mortgage, for the sum of Rs. 2,200.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Barwell were for the plaintiff, who obtained a verdict for the amount sought.

Verdict for the plaintiff. — Hurk. February 6.

FRIDAY, FEB 8, 1839.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL v. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This case, which was postponed from Wednesday, was resumed this morning.

*Mr. Leith addressed the Court for the complainant. The foundation of our title is the Persian sunnud or grant of 1778 to our ancestor Rajah Nabkissen, and the deed of indenture, confirming the grant. No words could have been introduced more comprehensive in their nature, than those employed in these instruments of conveyance, and it is clear that whatever right and title was possessed by the Company at the time of the grant, the whole were absolutely transferred to the grantee, the complainant's ancestor. One of the terms used, is "coomar," which means "alluvion," and this is expressly granted to the talookdar. This clearly establishes our title as against the Company. Before considering the derivative title claimed through the pottahdar, it is necessary to consider the object of the bill, and to meet the objection raised, that the complainant ought to have proceeded at law. Now the bill prays an injunction on two grounds, first to restrain the destruction of the metes and bounds, and secondly, to restrain the use of the road, until the Regulation is complied with, which directs, that the assessed sum should be paid into the hands of the Accountant-General. Again, the bill sought to follow a particular fund, which could not be reached at law, and it is an acknowledged principle in equity that where a party has a claim upon a particular fund, he is entitled to resort to a Court of Equity for relief. But further, the object of the bill is to carry out a particular Regulation, and this could not have been accomplished by any proceeding at law. The complainant does not wish to obtain the land, but the value which the Regulation declares him entitled to. Lastly, the bill is a bill of peace, and this alone constitutes a sufficient ground of equity, according to the well known principles of Courts of Equity in general. The cases of *Burton v. Hospital*, *Andover v. Veroch's Reports*, *Hanson v. Gardiner*, *7 Vesey Junior*, and other authorities, which might be cited, bear this out fully. Another objection which has been raised, is, that the justices were entitled to notice before notice brought, but it is clear that ample notice was given to them. (The learned Counsel here referred to the correspondence and the evidence, to show that the defendants must have had notice long before the bill was filed.) But there is no authority for saying that notice was necessary before the institution of this suit, for we do not sue any of the defendants, as Justices of the Peace. Considering the case on its merits, it appears to present a two-fold aspect. We claim compensation, first, in respect of alluvion which has accrued upon land held under pottah, within our talook, and secondly, in respect of alluvion which has accrued upon*

land in our own possession. The extent and boundaries of our talook are admitted by the answer, and it is also admitted that this road runs through the talook to the length of 1,400 yards, or at least over "alluvion," which has gradually accreted upon our talook. There is abundance of evidence to show that the land was above, and not below, the high water mark, and this was stated by the defendants themselves in their pleas. Our chart, too, proves, that in the year 1836 at all events, the road ran considerably above high water. The question then arises between the right of the complainant as talookdar, and the right of the defendants (admitted to be) derived from the pottahdars, to the alluvion which has accreted on their lands. This right on the part of the pottahdars, has been parted with to the Company, except in two or three solitary instances, without receiving any compensation whatsoever. But the evidence and the authorities upon the question, are in our favour, and show that these pottahdars had no right to part with it. There is the evidence of Harrington, of Colebrooke, and of other persons totally disinterested in the result, and individuals well able to form a judgment upon questions of Hindoo Law, to show that the accruing alluvion is the property of the Zemindar or talookdar, not of the pottahdar. The difference between these tenures, appears from the answers to the interrogatories on the pleas. A talookdar differs little, if at all, from a zemindar—each is a superior landlord, with subordinate holders under him;—but the pottahdar is a subordinate lessee, sometimes paying rent, sometimes rent-free, and either for a term of years, or for a perpetuity. (The learned Counsel then went into an elaborate examination of the depositions of the witnesses examined on the pleas on the question of right.

The Court remarked, that this was a question of law, and that the answers of the witnesses might be cited, and would be received, as authorities, but not as evidence. Then, with respect to the second part of the case, if it can be proved that there is any alluvion which has accrued upon ancient land within the complainant's talook, in his own actual possession and occupation, it is difficult to conceive what answer or defence can be set up on the other side. It appears from the evidence, that the land adjoining to the road, between Radamulub Bonnejee's Ghaut and Conny Katimar's Ghaut, was the complainant's own land, occupied by ryots and temporary tenants under him, and not let out under pottah. The precise number of bighas and outahs does not indeed appear before the Court, at least in the depositions, but by reference to the scale of the map, the extent of forage comprised within these limits will be found to be 750 feet. Here no question arises between the opposing titles of zemindar and pottahdar; *pro tanto*, the complainant possesses both these tenures, and *pro tanto*, therefore, there can be no answer whatever to his claim for compensation. (The learned counsel then went minutely into the evidence upon this point, and contended that it was quite clear, that a large portion of the land was in the complainant's actual possession, and that there were no conflicting depositions upon the point.) Whether, therefore, the road runs above or below high water, and whether it runs over alluvion adjoining pottahdar's lands within our talook, or adjoining land in our own possession, we are clearly entitled to compensation for the damage done. The injury sustained is various in its nature. It appears from the evidence, that the ghats and docks rented of us, and whose value necessarily depended almost altogether upon their proximity to the river, have either been destroyed or rendered worthless, by the running of this road between them and the stream. It is in evidence, too, that the alluvion subsequently accruing between the road and the river has been taken possession of by the Lottery Committee, and let out by them for their own benefit. With regard

for the amount of compensation to which the complainant is entitled, (if he succeeds in his claim) this may be calculated from the rate of compensation allowed by the assessment of a jury, for the small portion for which the complainant has been paid, which was about Go's Rs. 1200 per cottah. The whole amount for the land of which he has been actually dispossessed for the road, would thus nearly equal five lacs.

The learned counsel's address occupied the Court four hours and a half, and the above report does not give even an outline of his elaborate argument, and exposition of the evidence. He apologized to the Court more than once, for having trespassed upon their attention so long, but Sir John Grant said that apology was quite unnecessary, considering the difficulty and importance of the case before them. At the close of Mr. Lenth's argument?

Mr. Morton rose to address the Court, but on account of the lateness of the hour, their Lordships intimated that they would hear him to-morrow.

Adjourned.—Barkara, February 9.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

FIFTH DAY.

Mr. Morton was heard this morning on behalf of the complainants. After the elaborate argument and the minute exposition of the evidence and the authorities, which the Court heard yesterday, it will not be necessary to go again so fully into the details. Two preliminary objections are raised in the answer, which it is necessary in the first place to dispose of. It is urged, that the members of the Lottery Committee, being also Justices of the Peace, and acting as such, were entitled to notice of action, before this suit could be instituted against them. But the reply to this is, that they are not acted in their capacity of Justices. The question is not merely in what capacity they acted, but in what they are sued. The cases in which Justices, Magistrates and the like, can claim this privilege, are only where the action is brought against them to recover personal damages for the wrongful act. Now here they are not sought to be made personally liable, but only as the holders of particular funds. The second preliminary objection is, that there is no equity exhibited by the bill, and that the complainant could have obtained at law all the relief which he now seeks to obtain in a Court of Equity. This is altogether a fallacy. The complainant aims at two distinct objects, viz the establishment of his right and title, and also compensation for the damage which he has sustained. Unless he could obtain both of these at law (and it is questionable whether he could obtain either) in as full and complete a manner as by his bill in equity, it is futile to urge the objection that he ought to have proceeded at law. Now there are several distinct grounds of equity. 1st. The bill prays an injunction to restrain the use of the road until compensation has been made, and it is admitted by the answer, that the defendants have destroyed and defaced the fences and bounds, and it appears from the evidence, that they have done other irreparable injury to the land. The injunction might certainly have been obtained before, but it is grantable even at this stage. 2dly. The proceedings at law would not even have been sustainable, except to a partial extent. Ejectment or trespass might certainly have been brought against the pottahdars, but it could not have been maintained against the other defendants, the Company and the Committee, because the Regulation of 1816 gave them authority to enter upon the land. They have been guilty of misfeasance most certainly, but the wrong did not consist in their entry upon the land, but in the withholding compensation;—the Act therefore would have been a good bar to trespass or ejectment. 3dly. This is a bill of peace, and brought to prevent multiplicity of suits.

Even if the actions at law could have been maintained, a vast number must have been instituted before the complainant's title could have been established. There must have been a separate action against the Company, the Lottery Committee, and all the pottahdars (nearly 40 in number) separately and distinctly; for there is no unity of estate between them, and if joined as co-defendants, it would have been a ground of nonsuit for misjoinder; 4thly. The bill seeks to charge particular funds, and this could only be done by proceedings in a Court of Equity. The possession of these funds is admitted in the answer, and the complainant, if he is entitled to any thing at all, is entitled to revert to them. It is for this reason that a special action on the case would have been quite precluded, for a judgment at law would only have been personal, and could not have reached a specific fund. 5thly. This in effect is analogous to a bill for a specific performance. It seeks to compel the defendants to carry out the terms of that Regulation under which they professed to act, but which in fact they left half finished. It seeks to enforce the specific mode of compensation which the act points out, or at least the alternative given, viz. to assess the value of the land and pay the amount into the hands of the Accountant General. We do not ask for the land, but for the value—and this too in a specific manner. We do not complain of what has been done, but of what has been left undone; and even if we could obtain a remedy in a court of law, we certainly could not obtain a remedy so adequate, and surely where there are two modes of relief open to the injured party, he may select the one which is calculated to secure the more complete and perfect indemnity. Next, with regard to the merits. There are three species of land, over one or other of which the whole of this road passes, each of which the complainant claims as talookdar, and in respect of each of which he demands compensation. First, alluvion, which has accrued upon ancient land held under pottahs. Secondly, alluvion accrued upon ancient lands in the complainant's own possession. Lastly, and (if any) below high water mark. 1. Upon the first point. The Company disclaim in their answer all right and title in themselves as territorial possessors of the soil, and even the subsequent Regulation of 1825, does not give them any title. If they had possessed any, it would have been transferred under their sunnud or grant, and the deed of indenture, to our ancestor Rajah Nubkiamon. Their title, therefore, must be derivative. Now the parties under whom they claim are these persons called pottahdars, who have attained their supposed right by a something in the nature of a licence of permission to construct this road. Even if these pottahdars had been voluntary and bona fide claimants (which is extremely doubtful) the proper course of proceeding for the defendants would have been to assess the value of the lands, and pay the amount into the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; but it is admitted in the answer, and without any reason being assigned, that this was never done. This is a clear infringement of the very regulation under which they professed to be proceeding. But the circumstances connected with the granting of the alleged licence to construct the road, raise suspicions concerning the question whether this claim on the part of the pottahdars was a voluntary claim at all. It was set up for them by the Lottery Committee. Some of them avow their ignorance of their own rights, others are of opinion that the Company are the real parties entitled to the alluvion. It appears that two or three only ever received compensation, or equivalent in any shape; the rest have freely surrendered their alleged right (a most valuable one if it really existed) without receiving a penny in return. This is not used as an argument to show that the bargain was *modus pottum*, and therefore void, but merely as a foundation for the very obvious inference, that the pottahdars themselves set a very small price for value, indeed, upon the supposed right attributed to them.

and which is the foundation of the claim of the defendants. Now the question arises, in what does this supposed right consist? It cannot be a prescriptive right, because it is proved that the road was not even in existence, until some six or seven years before the construction of the road, the same having been gradually formed within the last few years from the High Water, besides which it distinctly appears that both Rajahs, Nijhewon and Gopenches, undoubtedly exercised acts of ownership upon the gradually accruing alluvion. The fact is, that several of these potladdars, as appears from their own evidence, are not only aware of their own rights, to the land itself, and the origin of their respective titles. Several admit (six or seven in number) that they hold under taluk, either from ourselves, or from the Company, anterior to the date of the grant, and their claims of alluvion are to all intents and purposes potladdars under the talukdar of Santacooty. Now we were bound to admit (for we thought that the admission would have been favourable to the defendants) that all the grantors of this licence were potladdars of ancient times within the taluk; but it seems that a novel and curious defence is about to be set up. The Counsel for the defendants are about to rely upon this very vagueness of title in their own alienors, as an argument in their own favour, and some species of unknown and undescribed tenures is intended to be attributed to all those persons who have no other title to show! But they are in fact stated to be potladdars in the plea, which were put on upon oath by the defendants themselves; and after all, we care not what tenure they may lay claim to for we claim as talukdar, not only against potladdars but against the whole world. The direct question then, arises concerning the right to "alluvion" between Talukdar and Potladdar or other subordinate holders. (The Learned Counsel then went into the depositions and the authorities upon this question.) It appears from the answers of Gledbrooke and Macnaghten, that the grantor of the potladdar is the party entitled. In the *Soolie Dewanny Reports*, the question of right to alluvion has never been raised in any reported case between any claimants except either zemindars or talukdars, and the obvious inference is, that the potladdars and other subordinate holders were well aware that they had no claim at all. In the case of *Bebes Baidy v. Bebes Fanny and others* (the only case which we have been able to find, involving directly the right of the potladdar) the Provincial Court of Appeal for the division of Calcutta, held that the zemindar was not only entitled to the alluvion but that he might grant a potladd of it to any stranger whom he chose to select. It appears, too, by the evidence, that the Company, when they stand in the situation of talukdar, always claim the alluvion as their property. This is not used as an argument to show that they are precluded from setting up any claim inconsistent with this practice, but as an *argumentum ad hominem*, it is certainly very important. Again, the fair and equitable rule which justice and common sense would dictate, even if all authority were silent upon the subject, is, that the talukdar is the party entitled. The quantity of land held under potladd, is a defined and limited quantity, while the alluvion grant is invariably altogether undefined, and if a potladd is found to hold more land than that which his potladdage entitles him to, the zemindar may compel a fresh allotment. This seems altogether inconsistent with the potladdar's alleged right to the accruing alluvion. The talukdar, too, is entitled to an abatement in the rent reserved under the potladd, should his lands be encroached upon by the sea or a river, while the zemindar cannot claim any abatement in the jumma or cess which he pays to Government. Now, in our own taluk, it is shown, that although we have gained by alluvion accession to some parts, we have lost by encroachment in another, so that we are not a great deal better off, but we have more than a right which would not entitle us for a corollary loss. The claim is founded upon the

plain, equitable maxim, that he who reaps the benefit should sustain the loss, and conversely, that he who suffers the loss ought to reap the benefit. The potladdar, on the other hand, seeks exemption from all the disadvantages, while they lay claim to all the advantages which may accrue. With respect to the alluvion which has accrued upon ancient land in our own possession and occupation, or in that of our ryots and temporary tenants (whose possession is tantamount to our own the evidence is clear upon the matter of fact that a very material portion of the land is in this predicament, and precluded from being appropriated, there can be no answer to the claim. (The learned counsel then analysed the evidence on this point, and contended that this, at least, stood quite uncontradicted.)—111. With respect to the land alleged to lie below high water mark, two questions arise first, whether the act be so, and secondly, whether according to law, Government have the power of running a road over such soil, without granting compensation to the previous owner of the adjacent land. (He then went into the evidence, to show that both from the testimony of the parties directly interrogated, and the circumstantial evidence, it was clear that the road ran entirely above the high water mark. This case was not set up until the answer, and was in fact quite irreconcilable with the defence under the plea.) Even assuming that the fact were found against us, it is absurd to argue that Government have any such right in law. The zemindar may even have a contingent or reversionary property in the soil of the bed of the river; for the authorities shew that when the river becomes dry, half of the channel belongs to one adjoining zemindar, and half to the other. But without claiming property, he has at least an easement, the deprivation of which entitles him unquestionably to some compensation. Such a right may exist, even in respect of private property, for a man may have a right of way, or a right of ancient light, or a right of fishery in respect of another person's estate, in the soil of which he has no interest whatsoever. Whether above or below high water mark, the injury done by the construction of a public road is the same. It is surely nothing to say that the road is beneficial and actually increases the value of the lands. The owner is himself the best judge, and this is no answer to his claim for compensation. The same defence might be urged as a ground for refusing compensation for running a rail-road through a gentleman's park! In the present case, however, it is proved, that very heavy pecuniary losses have actually been sustained by the complainant. Rents for the use of the bank to fishermen and others, have been lost, to the amount of 4 or 5000 rupees in the year. Ghauts, wharfs and other buildings, whose value necessarily depended upon their proximity to the bank of a navigable river, have been rendered about as valuable as the mere stones of which they are constructed. Upon every view of the case, therefore, the complainant is entitled to the compensation which he claims for the damage sustained by him, and the relief prayed for in his bill.

The *Advocate General*, (on behalf of the Company and the Lottery Committee.) I agree with my learned friends in considering the present case most important—important, as regards the general question of right, but not in respect of any gross wrong or injury which the complainant can be proved to have sustained in this instance. It is difficult to understand, in spite of all that has been urged on the subject, in what the injury consists. If he was entitled to any right or easement whatsoever, as talukdar, before the construction of this road, there is nothing to prevent his enjoyment of it now. The injuries which would naturally be drawn from the circumstances, that the potladdar or proprietors along the bank surrendered the land without compensation, for the purpose of this road, is not that they considered their titles dubious, but that they expected such material benefit to accrue from the making of the road, as would

alone constitute a sufficient equivalent. But this has nothing to do with the right of the complainant, and we shall contend on three grounds, that he has failed to establish any title to relief. First, that he has misconceived the remedy, even if he could show that he had a right to what he asks;—secondly, that the right to "alluvion" is to be decided by English law, and that all the authorities are in our favour; and lastly, we shall meet them on their own ground, and contend that even according to Mofussil law their alleged title cannot be supported.—1. The remedy is mistaken, and the complainant ought to have proceeded at law instead of filing his bill in equity. Even with respect to the question of costs, the Court would allow full costs to us if the bill were overruled on this ground at this late stage. It is true that the objection of want of equity ought, if possible, to be raised by demurrer; but a bill may prove defective, after the publication of the evidence, although, by the ingenuity of the framer, it may not have been originally demurrable on the face. It may be propped up by allegation, which the facts are afterwards found not to support. In the present bill, for instance, we find the actual statement, that "complainant was induced to allow the road to be constructed, on the faith of representations that the full compensation should be paid to him." Now if this allegation were supported by the evidence afterwards taken, it would raise a presumption of positive fraud, which, alone, would bring the case within the cognizance of a Court of Equity; but of this there is not a title of proof. Now it is urged, that the complainant prays an injunction, and that this is a ground of equity. Why was the injunction never applied for before? The road is actually constructed now, and an injunction would be powerless. The complainant must be taken to have abandoned everything, except the claim for compensation above. But a writ of injunction never would have been the appropriate remedy;—the complainant ought to have applied to the plenipotent of this Court for a writ of mandamus. If then, compensation only be the present object, is a Court of Equity the proper court to seek such relief? A claim for compensation is peculiarly inapplicable to a Court of Equity and peculiarly within the province of a court of common law. Again it has been said, that the bill seeks in effect a specific performance. Who ever heard of a bill in equity to enforce specific performance of a public enactment? With respect to alleged multiplicity of suits, it is not easy to see how this case cited is applicable. We do not contest the general principle that this would be a ground for the exercise of equitable jurisdiction, but the question is whether this really be a bill of peace, and whether any multiplicity of actions would have arisen here. In the case cited of *Hanson v. Gardner* there were several parties, who might have put in pleas raising several distinct species of justification; but there is nothing of the kind in the present case, where a single action of trespass against one of the pottahdars or proprietors would have tried the merits of all. According to *Phillips on Evidence* p. 310 in the case of a disputed "tithing," a verdict will be evidence even between other parties. Again it has been argued, that an action of trespass or ejectment would not have been maintainable, because those actions are founded on the supposition of a wrongful entry on the land, whereas the entry was here justified by the Regulation. But the complainant's whole case is, that we were injured by the Regulation, and we surely could never have justified under a law with which we had not complied. If English law must decide the question of right raised, and here the complainant has no foot of ground to stand upon. What pretence is there for saying that the right to landed property within the local limits of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, is to be decided by Hindoo law? We have heard that in certain cases the law of the defendant is to be applied, but never that the law of the plaintiff

is to guide the decision! But if we are to have any law other than English, why are we to have Hindoo law? The title to this land, as to all the landed property in Bengal, may be traced back to *Mohammedan* law. The company themselves claim through the *Faruk* Prince, the Nawab of Bengal, and all the *Mughals* played in respect to the present right claimed by the complainant, "talookdar," "zemindar," "khasmi," and all Persian in their origin. Let us inquire what the general rule acknowledged. Where there is a new colony, the colonists carry with them the rights and laws of the mother country:—where the country is conquered by arms, the laws of the conquered people continue in force, unless the conquerors choose to introduce their own laws. British India is neither a settlement, nor a conquered land: it is something intermediate:—it was ceded to the present holder, by those who had the power of ceding it. The King of England has, at different times, introduced certain changes, as he had a right to do. In 1726, when the Mayor's Court was founded, and in 1778, when the Supreme Court was introduced, English law was extended to Calcutta except in certain excepted cases. Questions of inheritance are to be tried according to the nationality of the defendant, but the law ordinarily administered is English law. It might as well be said that the ejectment cases which are every day tried here, are to be decided according to Hindoo rules. (See the case of *Freeman v. Fairlie*, (Clarke's Rules and Orders.) If then English law is to decide the question of right, the complainant has no case at all. (The learned Counsel then went into an examination of the English law, upon the question of right to alluvion, and cited several learned authorities. The *King v. Lord Purborough*, 2 High's Reports, New Series, p. 147, and 5 Bingham's Reports 163.—"allis on Rivers p. 73, citing Justinian's Institutes, and Bracton, an old black-letter authority.—Bacon's Abridgement, prerogatives V. 3.) Blackstone says, in the 2d Vol. p. 261. "As to lands gained from the sea, either by alluvion, or by dereliction, the law is held to be that if this gain be by little, and little, by small and imperceptible degrees, it shall go to the owner of the land adjoining."—111. Lastly, even upon their own ground, the Mofussil law of alluvion, they can shew no title as talookdar. Mr. Harrington, whose opinion was taken on behalf of the complainant, pronounces in our favour, for he says that the accruing alluvion is an increment to the tenure of the estate to which it is annexed. Now we will shew, that these parties, who have been called pottahdars, are in fact the owners and proprietors of the soil. Some, indeed, speak of holding pottahs, but these pottahs have not been produced at all, and in fact no tenancy or tenure of any kind under the complainant, is distinctly proved. If the pottahs (if any they were) might be perpetual pottahs, and this would give the holder an interest in the soil in the nature of a freehold. Then a talookdar is nothing more than a lord of the manor, entitled to certain advantages, profits and privileges, but not quite entitled to every biggah of land, and every building on the territory which he calls his talook? We will prove, then, that the owners and proprietors of the soil (as we do not say the pottahdars) are the persons entitled to alluvion. It is urged that Mr. Harrington's evidence, or rather opinion, cannot be taken to affect this case, because it is founded on the Regulation of 1825, which is an *ex post facto* law; but we contend that the Regulation although we freely admit it cannot be cited as a new law against the complainant here) is declaratory only of the law which existed before. This is confirmed by the case of *Zeeboi Naja v. Purann Rai*, reported in the *Sudder Durrani Reports*, decided before the Regulation of 1825 upon the question of alluvion between two proprietors (not appearing to be zamindars) and it is stated, in Mr. Macnaghten's appended note, written after the passing of the Regulation, that the principle of the decision is conformable to that enactment. So

much for the general question of right with respect to allusion, which has occurred upon land not in the possession and occupation of the complainant himself, but occupied by independent proprietors of the soil, who pay him no rent, and acknowledge no tenancy. As regards the land alleged to be occupied by the complainant himself, we deny that the fact has been proved to be so, and we shall be able to show that there are three independent proprietors of land upon that very frontage of 760 feet to which he lays claim. We contend, therefore, that, even if the complainant have not mistaken his mode of remedy, he has totally failed to establish any substantial title to compensation, and that this bill, therefore, must be dismissed.

The Court, at the close of the learned Advocate's address, adjourned the further hearing, on account of the lateness of the hour, until Monday next. Their Lordships would not object to hear any pressing motion on that day, but otherwise they would prefer going on with this case at once.

Adjourned to Monday.—Hurk. Feb. 11.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

The Court was occupied the whole day in hearing the reading of the evidence and the exhibits in this cause, on behalf of the defendants.

The two junior counsel for the defence, *Messrs Prinsep and Cochran*, will be heard to-morrow.

Adjourned.—Hurkatu, February 12.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1839.

Messrs Prinsep and Cochran were heard to-day, at great length, on behalf of the defendants. A report of their argument will afterwards appear. The Court broke up at a late hour. Mr. Clarke will be heard to-morrow in reply. This will close the case.

Mem.—The Court intimated that motions would be heard to-morrow (this day, Wednesday) after Gopeemohan Deb's case is closed, but not common law cases. Mr. Clarke said, he did not expect his reply to occupy very long.

The common law board will be taken on Thursday.

Mr. G. W. Johnson, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law, was sworn in this morning, and admitted to practice as Advocate in the Supreme Court.—*Hurkatu, February 13.*

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839.

SIXTH DAY.

Mr. Prinsep followed for the defence. I shall not go minutely into the details of the evidence which has been read, as my learned friend who is to follow me, has made it especially the subject of his attention, and is therefore more competent to the task. *Prima facie* it seems to be rather an extraordinary right which is here set up by the complainant; for he claims the allusion, not as occupier and proprietor of the soil, but as talookdar right. Nothing can be inferred from *ghumud* or the indenture; for the word "allusion" is not employed in either, and at all events, the Company only granted as talookdar themselves, so that even if it be originally a talookdar right, the grant does not aid the claim. Now the opinions of several individuals have been taken by the complainant in the

Examiner's Office, but this Court has very properly decided, that they can only be received as authorities. These opinions are not very consistent with each other, but the most consistent and intelligible is that of Mr. Harrington, whose evidence is generally in our favour. Mr. Macnaghten himself, in his note to *Rajah Greshund v. Rajah Taschunder*, in the *Sudder Dewan-y Reports*, says, that the Hindoo Law of allusion is altogether consonant with English law. If so, it has been shown that the rules of the latter are in our favor, and as we used to say at the University cadet quæstio—a phrase with which one of your Lordships must have been familiar there!

Sir E. Ryan. Two, Mr. Prinsep.

Mr. Prinsep. Two, I crave Mr. Justice Seton's pardon. One case has been cited which is undeniably in favour of the complainant as far as it goes; but it is only a decree of the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of Calcutta—a Court of very inferior authority to the Sudder, to which indeed, an appeal lies (ay?) Besides it does not appear what the nature of the pottah was in that case, and it might have been a mere *khatyat* or lease for years. Now it is curious that none of the pottahs alleged to have been granted by complainant, have been produced on the present occasion; it might appear from them, that the interest of these pottahdars was a freehold or a fee. There is no distinct proof of rent received for the land or for the ghauts, and no writing whatever to authenticate such alleged receipt. It is not at all likely that there would have been no written documents, if rents ever had been received. Every thing is done in this country by writing; *chits* are required for the most trivial transactions; and, indeed, your Lordships must have experienced the fact, that this perpetual necessity for writing is by far the most troublesome of daily duties!

Sir J. P. Grant. Except, sometimes, the reading of the writing, Mr. Prinsep.

Mr. Prinsep. In my own case, my Lord, I must confess that I have often great difficulty in reading my own Well, the complainant, then, finding himself rather insecure on the general question of right, has rested the matter chiefly on the land alleged to be in his own occupation and possession. But the evidence of this is extremely vague, and warrants no definite conclusion. The dues and profits which are said to have been received, may have been in respect of that very portion for which he had received compensation. But if there be any valid claim to compensation or to any other relief, the complainant might have proceeded at law in three different ways: ejectment to recover back the land, trespass to recover damages for the wrong, or a special action on the case, to obtain the specific compensation which the regulation provides. If this bill be only to seek a discovery in aid of the action at law, he has obtained that long ago by our answer, and the bill with respect to the relief prayed, ought to be now dismissed with costs. How is this Court to entertain the question of *quantum damniificatus*? Courts of Equity formerly would not entertain a bill even for a specific performance, unless the right had been first ascertained at law. This is not a case where a writ of *ad quod damnum* could issue, nor is it a case where the Court would direct an issue at law to ascertain the value of the land, and the amount of damages sustained, nor again would a reference to the matter be applicable. *Dexter v. Stewart* 1 Cox 258. So that, even if the complainant had the best claim in the world, instead of the writ, there is no possible mode in which a Court of Equity could entertain the question.

Mr. Cochran on the same side. I think I shall have no difficulty in disposing of the preliminary questions which are here raised. The great question must be decided on its broad principle, and on that alone. It is said that this is a bill for specific performance; but in

all the cases of that nature which were ever brought before a Court, there was some previous specific contract between the parties, otherwise there is nothing left for the Court specifically to perform. Again, it is urged that this Regulation is an *interpleader* Act; but in the present case, and with respect to the matter before the Court, it bears no resemblance to an *interpleader* statute. The pottahdars, as they are called, or proprietors, make no claim whatever at present, there is but one claimant, so that there are no parties between whom to interplead. The objection which has been raised, on our part, that the Members of the Lottery Committee were entitled to notice as Justices of the Peace, has been discussed at some length on the other side, but we abandon it, and I shall not trouble the Court with any remarks upon this subject. The title of the complainant as *talookdar* of the talook of Sootagooty, is fully admitted by us, and after this admission, it is difficult to see why the other side have pressed upon the attention of the Court the terms of the sunnud and the *talenture*. We admit the Company thereby transferred all the right and title which was in themselves, but they could not assign what they did not possess. The same remark is applicable to the evidence which has been given of the Company themselves, as *talookdars* having granted pottahs of alluvion; because the original question still remains whether they had the right of doing so. This is a question which ought to have been raised at common law, and has nothing to do with a Court of Equity. *Blewitt v. Tregumer*, 5 Neville and Manning. It is not easy to conjecture how and why the original bill was not demurred to, and held bad for want of equity and upon other grounds too; for a more plainly demurrable bill was never put upon the files of this Court. It was nothing more nor less than a plaint in trespass, omitting only the formal commencement, and the conclusion to the damage of the plaintiff of a specified amount of rupees. Nor are the amended and reamended bills in any better predicament. One alleged ground of equity is, that the complainant could not obtain at law the specific compensation which he seeks; but if compensation only be the object sought, a special action on the case would have been the appropriate remedy. Wherein would have consisted the difficulty? Not in drawing the plaint, and certainly not in giving proof of injury and assessing the amount to be recovered, because they have at this hearing given a very ingenious and exact calculation of the sum to which they claim to be entitled. This Court, sitting as a Court of Law, would have performed the office of the Jury whom the Magistrates, under the Regulation, were empowered to summon. The argument that this bill prevents a multiplicity of suits, is a mere fallacy, for the claims of the different pottahdars as they are called, are precisely homogeneous, and one action would have disposed of all. It is nothing to say that the metes and bounds have been defaced, even if the fact be so, for mere confusion of boundaries, without some further consequence being superinduced, is no ground for equitable jurisdiction. *Speer v. Crowter*, 2 Merivale 418. The objection of want of equity is still more strongly applicable to the claim in the bill in respect of any small portion of land in the complainant's own possession. For that part, nothing whatever would have prevented him from proceeding in a Court of Common Law. We come now to the question, what law is to decide the general matter of right, assuming, for argument's sake, that your Lordships can now take cognisance of it at all. Whatever be the law, however, we contend, that the right is in us. I agree with my learned leader, in considering that the English law is the law applicable to this question, but I shall shew, that we are equally entitled under Hindoo law, and that in fact the two laws are based upon the same principles. Even conceding that all of these parties named in the pleas, and from whom our licence has been obtained, are in fact the pottahdars or tenants

under any to name of the complainant, as their landlord, I contend that they are entitled to the alluvion as against the talookdar, and that they had therefore the right to give us the license to construct. A pottahdar may be a perpetual tenant, having a descendible and alienable interest in the soil, as appears from *Gardiner v. Felt*, L. Jacob and Walker's Reports. But in point of fact the evidence shews clearly, that they are not pottahdars, but independent owners and proprietors, acknowledging no tenancy under any party, but claiming by inheritance, in every case during a great number of years, and in some from time immemorial. These parties called pottahdars, when interrogated, repudiate the tenancy attributed to them, with the exception of two or three out of the whole number, and the whole evidence shews that they are independent holders, some having a bill of sale, others deeds of gift, and the like, for their titles, without any pottah whatsoever. (The learned Counsel here went into a minute examination, at very great length of the evidence upon the question of the nature of the tenancy of these alleged pottahdars, and contended that it clearly shewed, that neither they nor their ancestors held under pottah from the talookdar, but claimed under titles altogether independent.) It is a stating fact, that not one pottah has been produced by the complainant to establish his alleged tenancy; and the inference is, that none were in existence. An argument is sought to be derived from the allegations in our pleas, where we ourselves (I admit) allege the pottahdar tenure. But another argument is, that these pleas have been disproved, and my learned friends have no right to blow hot and cold, urging the falsity of the pleas as an argument against us at one time, and their truth at another. But again, look at the evidence relating to the ghats. It clearly appears that none of these ghats were built by the complainant or his ancestors, and the alleged injury in respect to them, is merely imaginary. It is evident, that these ghats were originally constructed for private purposes by the different occupiers and proprietors of the soil along the bank, and they bear their names still, and most or all of them have since become dedicated to the public. A great deal has been said of the hardships which the complainant has been gratuitously made to suffer, and of the obstacles and difficulties which have been thrown in his way, by the vexatious opposition of the defendants. The double pleas and double answers were put in, because the Company could only plead and answer under seal, and if the opposite side had made a distinct and formal offer to dispense with the oaths of the other defendants, neither the Advocate-General nor myself, would have made any difficulty in acceding to the proposition. But the complainant has himself to blame for the lamentable expense and delay which has been incurred, and for the confusion in which his case is now involved. Why did he, after submitting to the demurrer, file his amended bill, which was precisely as demurrable as the former? Why did he take issue on the pleas and examine witnesses at great length, to shew, that these proprietors were not necessary parties, instead of making them parties at once, although he was obliged to confess afterwards and act upon it, that if he had not made them parties, the bill would infallibly have been dismissed at the hearing; and why did he join the members of the Lottery Committee, who are the mere agents of the Company, as parties at all? It was decided by this Court, in an action at law, brought by *George Menay v. The Lottery Committee*, that they could not be sued, being the mere agents and servants of Government, and the plaintiff (as one of your Lordships will recollect) was non-suited. I contend then, generally, that the complainant has failed to make out his title in toto, and that even if there be any small portion of land in his own possession, this is not the proper form of remedy, and he cannot recover even *pro tanto*; and that as against the Company on the main question, and with regard to the

Lottery Committee shall appoint as being more agents not beneficially interested, the bill must be dismissed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

SEVENTH DAY.

Mr. Clarke, in reply. In opening this case to your Lordships, I gave a general sketch of the nature of the claim set up by the complainant, and of the evidence which he intended to adduce in its support; this sketch has now been filled up in its details, by the evidence which has been read to the Court, and your Lordships have heard the argument urged by us, and the argument urged on behalf of the defence. It appears to me that little now remains for me to do, except to examine how far the evidence read on the other side, and the arguments which you have heard, have touched our case. It is observable that the chief witnesses relied on by the other side, are the pottahdars, parties palpably interested in the result. Although perhaps the competency of these witnesses cannot be objected to their testimony is certainly not receivable without great limitation, and their credibility is still further affected by the contradiction apparent between their acts and their assertion; for, after setting up a claim in the *Examiner's Office*, they decline availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them of establishing that claim in this Court. The bill has been allowed to be taken *pro confesso* against them all, and as far as they are concerned, therefore, the allegations in the bill must be taken to be true, and their own evidence to the contrary goes for nothing. One of the preliminary objections, has been altogether abandoned by the defendants, and they have not contended in support of the submission in their answer, that the members of the Lottery Committee were entitled to notice of action as Justices of the Peace; but the other objection for want of equity has been strongly relied on. The *Advocate-General* stated, that everything but the compensation had been abandoned; but this is not so. We rely upon the injunction even now, and if we show that we are entitled to it, there is nothing whatever to prevent the Court from granting it even at this stage of the cause. But in point of fact an injunction has been twice applied for, and refused on different grounds. An injunction was applied for in May 1824, before Sir A. Buller and Sir F. Macnaghten, and again in December before the latter judge only, after Sir A. Buller's death, and one of those learned judges was of opinion that a *mandamus* was the proper remedy, and the other considered that the complainant must seek his general relief without asking either an injunction or a *mandamus* to stop a public road. So that it is clear (if indeed it be of any importance) that the complainant has been guilty of no *laches* in applying for his injunction. But we seek compensation also, and in a specific mode. The case of *The New River Company v. Graves & Vernon*, of is great importance on this point for there the claim was for damages, and a Court of Equity granted a commission to ascertain the amount. We seek the compensation, too, out of a particular fund, and it has not been shewn that we could have charged this fund by any proceeding at common law. Even if an ejectment could have been sustained, it would not have given us the remedy which we seek, because we do not want the land back. But we say that to ejectment or trespass, the Regulation would have been a bar. The argument that this suit does not present a multiplicity of actions, inasmuch as the verdict in one action would have been good evidence in the others, is a mere fallacy. It might be good evidence, but it would not preclude the necessity of bringing the other actions! We contend, therefore, on all these grounds, that the bill exhibits abundant equity on the face of it. Now with

regard to the question of right, a very singular line of argument has been adopted on the other side. They contend that we ought to have explained the titles of these parties called pottahdars, that we ought to have produced their pottahs if they have any, or shewn what deeds they claim under! Why this is calling upon us to prove their case. Was it for us to explain the title of these alleged grantors, or if they left a hiatus in their proof, was it our duty to supply the defect? Whatever be the titles of these parties, we claim the allusion as *talookdars* not under them but against them.—Another strange argument used for the defendants is, that the question of right in this case must be tried by English law, and the learned *Advocate-General* has observed, that the English law of ejectment might as well be objected to and some Hindoo law substituted. But there is no law of Ejectment it is mere practice. The practice is, no doubt, according to English law, and ought to be so; but the right is to be determined by Hindoo law. In an action of ejectment, the right and title would not be decided according to English law, where a question arose upon a *Hindoo tenure*. The tenures of *talookdars*, pottahdars and the like, are totally unknown to the English law, and it is difficult to see what conceivable application the cases reported in Ambler, in High, in Barnwall and Crosswell, which have been cited to the Court, or any other case whatever which it is possible to cite from English authorities, can have to the present case. If this Court were to hold that the question is to be governed by English law, the difficulty of application would be insuperable, and that law could have no effect except by the most vague and remote analogy. The law which is really to apply to this case, is the law of the land in Bengal, as administered by the *Mofussil* and *Sudder Courts* in similar cases, by whatsoever name it may be known. This law is entirely in our favour. The opinions of those whom we have examined before the *Examiner*, two of whom at least, Macnaghten and Colclough, were fully competent to judge, and all the cases decided in the *Sudder*, with the decrees cited by us of the *Calcutta Provincial Court*, are all favourable to the claim, and the only authority on the other side, is the opinion of Mr. Harrington, avowedly founded on an *ex post facto* law! (The learned counsel then went into a consideration of the evidence and the authorities at some length. He concluded by reading to the Court a sketch of the minutes of the decree which he proposed should be the form of decrees here, if the Court decided the question of right in favour of the complainant, and he urged that this proposed decree, which was quite in accordance with the allegations and the prayer of the bill, practically exhibited the title of the complainant to equitable relief.

The Court, at the close of the learned counsel's address, intimated their wish, that briefs of the interrogatories and the evidence, furnished to the counsel on either side, might be sent to their Lordships for the convenience of reference. Judgment will probably be delivered in the course of the following term.

Judgment postponed.

Mem. The common law board will be taken to-morrow, and motions (if any).—*Harkness*, February 14.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1809.

BOHANNIPERSAUD, EXECUTOR, &c. v. OSWALLOLL AND OTHERS.

The *Advocate General*, moved to amend the decretal order. One of the other parties had assented, but another had instructed counsel to oppose.

Sir E. Ryan said, it was not out of the question to amend a decretal order on motion, except where the error was a mere clerical one in drawing up the order, or except where all the parties consented.

Refused.

JADUCHUNDRA SEAL AND ANOTHER v. COCKERELL AND CO.

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from proceeding at law upon a certain agreement for the delivery of silk. The complainants had put in affidavits in support of the motion verifying the material allegations in their bill, filed for an injunction, and the defendants had filed counter-affidavits.

Mr. Clarke, yesterday mentioned to the Court, that as the affidavits of the defendants (the plaintiffs at law) completely contradicted in every material particular the affidavits of his clients, it was quite useless to press the motion for an injunction and the complainants would rely therefore on their defence at law. The bill would of course stand dismissed.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton for the complainants. The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith for the defendants, (the plaintiffs at law.)

CALLY PROSUNOD MOOKENJEE v. MALCOLM MACLEAN.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General stated, that this was an action brought to recover damages for an alleged trespass upon the premises of the plaintiff, and for injury done to his property there. The defendant had pleaded the general issue, under which plea the learned counsel apprehended that defence was available, except mere disproof of the wrongful act complained of; and he had also pleaded a *demurrer* to himself of the *locus in quo*, the proof of which latter issue would be on the defendant. It would be proved that the defendant had destroyed certain crops on the land, and a quantity of indigo plant, and had done injury to certain trees growing on the premises, and had committed other trespass and waste, involving great pecuniary loss to the plaintiff.

Witnesses were examined at very great length on both sides, and the case occupied the Court until nearly 2 o'clock. Their Lordships found a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues and assessed the damages at rupees 5,900.

Messrs. Prinsep and Clarke were for the defence.

Verdict for the Plaintiff.—DAMAGES Co's Rs 5,600

The first cause on the board for to-morrow, is *Doe on the demise of P. O'Hanton v. N. Palliologus*.—HURHARU, February 15.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1839.

ROBERTSON v. KIERNAN.

Mr. Clarke for the defendant, moved to postpone the trial of this case, on the ground that certain material witnesses for the defence had gone to Rangoon but were shortly expected back, and that the defendant could not safely proceed to trial until their return. The Counsel for the plaintiff might examine their witnesses *de bene esse* now, if they chose. (This is a libel case involving certain very disagreeable details.)

The Advocate General said, that he should show cause in the first instance. It ought to have appeared distinctly in the affidavits what was the precise nature of the evidence which these absent witnesses were expected to give. In a matter of this nature it was quite out of the question for the plaintiff to examine his witnesses now, and for the case to come piecemeal before the Court. It was a hardship upon him too, to delay the investigation of a case in which an imputation upon plaintiff was cast upon his character.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the affidavits appeared to exhibit sufficient grounds for the postponement, and for the plaintiff's own sake, the fullest enquiry ought to be had, that the justification of his character might be the more complete. The Court would sit the first day of the next Term specially, on the day of trial.

Postponed to the 1st of March, being the first day of Term.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF P. O'HANTON AND P. W. ALEXANDER v. N. PALLIOLOGUS.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Clarke, stated, that this was an action of ejectment, brought by the assignees of one Ramkisen Colleen, an insolvent, to recover certain premises in Calcutta, the property of the insolvent, purchased by the defendant at a sale by the Sheriff. There was no material dispute of fact; the whole question was a point of law, which the Counsel for the lessors of the plaintiff wished to raise by a special case; but it seemed that the Counsel for the other side were disposed to put the plaintiff on strict proof of their title, though in point of fact, the alleged title of the defendant was derived from the insolvent also.

The Advocate General said, that he was ready to make some admissions.

Mr. Clarke proceeded to state, that an action was commenced by one Miskey against the said Ramkisen Colleen, and a writ of sequestration under the Charter, for non appearance, was sued out in October 1837. Ramkisen Colleen filed his petition of insolvency on the 27th January 1838, and the order of adjudication bore date on the same day; on the 2nd of February, Miskey obtained his *ex parte* judgment, and sued out a writ of *renditioni exponas* under which the property was seized, in the March following. The Sheriff received a notice not to sell, on the 28th of March, but the sale nevertheless took place on the following day, and the defendant was the purchaser on that occasion. The question, therefore, was, whether the writ of sequestration, which was sued out before the insolvency, so bound the property in the requested lands, as to authorize the sale by the Sheriff upon the judgment and writ of *renditioni* after the insolvency.

The Advocate-General Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith were for the defence.

Certain admissions were then agreed to on both sides, and the rest was supplied by evidence. It was attempted to shew that there was fraud on the part of the insolvent, which would affect the validity of the adjudication, but this was explained, and it was contended moreover, by the plaintiff's Counsel, that the validity of the adjudication of insolvency could not be questioned in the Supreme Court (except indeed by way of appeal) and that it could only be set aside in the Insolvent Court itself.

Sir E. Ryan said, that as there was only the question of law remaining, relating to the effect of the sequestration to bind the property, it had better be argued as a special case next term. *Pro forma*, the verdict might now be entered for the lessor of the plaintiff, and the junior Counsel on each side would frame the special case, and if there arose any disagreement, they could attend at his Lordship's chambers.

Verdict for plaintiff subject to special case.

ROBERT DAVIDSON v. HENRY HADDERSPRY.

This was an action for principal and interest due upon a bill of exchange for Co's Rs 200, drawn by Forbes and Co. in London, and accepted by the defendant (a gentleman in the service) in favour of the plaintiff, under the name of Macintyre and Company. The defendant pleaded that there was no consideration, inasmuch as the bill purported to be for the amount of his passage money from England, on the ship *Exmouth*, of which Forbes and Co. were the owners, and the agreement was, that defendant should have free passage as a remuneration for taking the command charge of certain troops, of which agreement the plaintiff

(alleged to be the *mété agent* of Forbes and Co.) was fully cognizant. The replication took issue generally on the allegations in the plea.

Mr. Leith, and Mr. Morton were Counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne, were for the defence.

The cause was referred by consent to arbitration, the costs of the action and of the arbitration, with all matters in difference in the cause, to abide the award of the arbitrator.

Referred.

T. SANDER D. AGA COMBODOLIE MATHOMP.

This was an action to recover the amount of certain bills of costs. The trial occupied a considerable time, and the Court ultimately gave a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to certain points of law raised. It appeared that some of the bills were made out in the name of Mr. Charles Hogg alone, some in the names of Messrs. Hogg and Sanders, and others in the name of Mr. Sander, and it was contended that for the former this action was not properly laid. Mr. Clarke, however, cited *Kell v. Nainby*, 10 B. and C. 20, in which an Attorney carrying on business under the name of *Kell and Son*, though in fact the son was not a partner but only a salaried clerk, was held competent to maintain an action on the joint bills, in his own name. This point was reserved. Another question was whether *fees for concourning* were taxable. The Advocate-General also raised a point for the defendant, whether he might not shew that certain sums had been paid in part liquidation, although there was no special plea of payment, and he cited *Shirley v. Jacobs* 2 Bingham's New Ca. p. 88, where the evidence was held admissible in reduction of damages, though not in bar without a special plea.*

Messrs. Clarke and Mr. Cochrane, were for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General, and Mr. Prinsep, for the defence.

Verdict for the plaintiff with leave for the defendant to move.

HOOPLOLL DAY AND OTHERS V. EDWARD DALY.

This was an action to recover the sum of Co.'s Rs. 989, for goods sold and delivered to the defendant. It comes on *ex parte* for want of appearance.

Messrs. Prinsep and Cochrane for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

There are no cases now remaining on the Common Law Board. The Equity Board, and motions, will be taken to-morrow (Saturday) which is the last day of the Sittings. Sir E. Ryan intimated that he could not attend to-morrow. Sir H. W. Seton will be the Judge in Chambers during the Sessions.—*Hurkaru* February. 16.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

DOY DN. ENAUNBUK KHANSAMMAU V. WILDER,

Mr. Norton moved in this case for an immediate writ of possession. Judgment had been duly recovered during the present Sittings against the casual ejector, and this

* Note—A rule has since been passed in England, expressly to disallow it, and the doctrine in the case cited, is clearly opposed to the spirit of the New Pleading Rules.

motion was under Rule 5 of the New Rules, "Trial and Judgment," which empowered the Court at its discretion to grant an immediate writ of execution, where the trial has been had during the last four days of Term or in the Sittings. In the present case, there were affidavits put in, stating that the tenant in possession had refused to give up possession, and was pulling down the buildings on the premises and selling the materials, and committing other waste.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Clarke, mentioned, as *amici curiæ*, that the same point had been raised in a former case and the Court had held, that the rule in question was not applicable to ejectments. Although there had existed a similar rule in England, it was considered insufficient, and a statute was passed expressly to give the power in ejectment cases. It might be a hard case, and perhaps a new rule might be deemed expedient in this Court to remedy the defect.

Mr. Morton said, that the rule gave the power of granting "immediate writs of execution," and the "writ of possession" was in fact the writ of execution in ejectment. But even if this rule were not applicable, he apprehended the last Plea Rule would apply, which directed that in every case not specially provided for, the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench in England was to regulate the practice here.

Sir J. P. Grant said that this was not a matter of Practice at all, and the last Plea Rule would not remedy the defect.

Refused.

MUDDENMOHUN COOPONDHAN V. MOHA RANEE RUSSENT COMARREE.

Mr. Clarke moved to discharge the order for a commission to take the answer of the defendant. The complainant in this suit (a cross-suit for the purpose of discovery) was desirous of dispensing with the oath and signature of the defendant to her answer, which would thus save the expense of the commission, and render it unnecessary for the defendant (a Hindoo lady of rank) to be subjected to the degradation of having the *ronama* entered by Europeans.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep for the defendant, said, that this was the most *indicrous* and unparalleled motion within their recollection! What was it to the complainant if the defendant voluntarily chose to incur this degradation, as he was pleased to call it? The defendant insisted on being sworn to her answer, and she had a right to do so, because the statements in her answer, without either oath or signature, could not weigh so strongly with the Court, where the testimony was conflicting, as it would under the solemn sanction and serious responsibility of a judicial oath.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that the Court was always bound by admissions, and in such cases never weighed the probabilities. He could not see the force of the objection.

The Advocate-General confessed he viewed it in a totally different light from his Lordship. But this motion of the complainant sullied himself; for the bill was a bill of discovery, and it was very difficult to perceive the value of an answer to such a bill without the sanction of an oath or even the authenticity of a signature.

Mr. Clarke in reply, said that his motion was not by any means so *indicrous* as the opposition of his learned friends. He recollected a case at the Old Bailey, where a prisoner, arraigned for a Bank forgery, pleaded "guilty," but finding that all his fellow forgers had been acquitted by the caprice of the Jury, he withdrew his plea and was acquitted likewise, whereupon the presiding Judge addressing the prisoner, said that he had always

entertained a bad opinion of him, but his opinion was now more unfavourable than ever, for twelve honest jurymen had refused to believe him after he had confessed his guilt! His learned friend in the present case seemed to attach no credibility to the word of their client without the sanction of an oath, and the influence of the pains and penalties consequent upon perjury! But in fact the complainant had no wish to prevent her being sworn; if she was particularly desirous, she might come into the Court and take the oath in the usual way. This motion was only to dispense with the commission, and although the defendant might exercise her own opinion about subjecting herself to degradation, she had no right to impose this upon the other members of the Rajah of Bidwan's family.

The Advocate-General said, that the order was wrongly worded, for it gave the defendant no option to take the oath in any way, the words being "that the answer be filed without oath or signature," whereas it ought to be "that she have liberty to file, &c."

Mr. Clarke said, that he should move to amend at once.

Sir J. P. Grant observed, that the amendment might be made now with the consent of the other side.

The Advocate-General said, that he should consent to nothing.

Sir J. P. Grant then said, that if consent was refused now, the amendment could only be in the usual way, by a distinct motion on notice, and the present motion must of course be discharged.

Refused, but without costs.

This was the last day of the sitting. The second Term commences on Friday, 1st of March.—*Hurkuruz*, Feb. 18.

FINAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 18, 1839.

LIST OF THE GRAND JURY.

T. BECKUR, Esq., Foreman.

JURORS

H Ford	H. J. Leighton.
A. D. and Leod.	P. N. C. Cavorka.
D. B. Syers.	P. Cragg.
L. De Souza.	W. C. Ewart.
R. Pirgrave.	C. R. Lackerteen.
A. Beaton.	C. G. Francis.
W. Limond.	D. Hare.
R. J. Johannes.	A. Parker and
M. S. Owen.	J. Church, Esqs.
T. Lowe.	Baboo Harrokomar Tagore
Baboo Kraspmay Dutt	" Kulypersaud Ghose.

ADDRESS TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Chief Justice addressed the Grand Jury nearly as follows:

"I am anxious to call your attention to certain acts which have recently been passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

You are aware that the Act 3 and 4 W. 4, c. 85 has empowered the Governor-General in Council to make laws and regulations for all persons whether British or Native. Under the 43d section of this Act (termed the Charter Act,) the Governor-General

in Council has power to make laws, repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations in force at the time of passing this Act, but he is prohibited from making any laws which shall repeal, vary, or suspend any of the provisions of this Act, or the provisions of any Act thereafter to be passed in any way affecting the Company—the British territories in India, or the Inhabitants thereof. Under the powers contained in the provisions of the statute I have cited, the Acts to which I shall call your attention have been passed.

These Acts are No. 25 of 1838, No. 26 of 1838, No. 31 of 1838.

I will first observe on the Act 25 of 1838 relating to Wills.

In the first year of Her Majesty's reign an Act was passed for the amendment of the law relating to Wills. This Act was principally framed on the recommendation of certain Commissioners, one Commission having been appointed to enquire into the law of England relating to real property, and the other into the practice and jurisdiction of ecclesiastical Courts. Both of these commissions reported in favour of most of the provisions contained in this statute. The reports of these Commissioners were afterwards laid before both Houses of Parliament. They were considered by two Committees at different times in the Commons, and by two committees the Lords. A draft of a Bill founded on these reports was then prepared, and submitted generally for the comments and observations of the profession at large. And ultimately, after much discussion in the Commons and the Lords, this Bill, with some alterations, was passed into a law. The subject therefore, received all the consideration on the part of the legislature, which the vast importance of the interests affected by it required.

The general objects of this statute are, to remove danger, and error, and litigation, arising from Wills made by persons unaccustomed to legal forms, and to lay down rules so plain and simple, that they may be easily understood.

This statute did not extend to Her Majesty's Indian territories.

The Judges of this Court, after consulting their brethren at the other Presidencies, applied to the Governor-General in Council, to extend its provisions to India, all the Queen's Judges at the other presidencies, and at this, being of opinion, that evils and difficulties must necessarily arise, if one uniform mode was not adopted for the execution of Wills, which, in many cases, are to operate partly in this country, and partly in England. Thus, for example, a man having an estate in England, and an estate in India, and devising them both by the same Will, might find, that the form, that suffices to pass the one, will not transmit the other.

I will now direct your attention to some of the provisions of this Act. It commences with defining the meaning of words. It gives the widest meaning to the word Will—it extends it to a testament, a codicil—to an appointment, &c. So the words "real estate," extends to messuages, lands, rents, and hereditaments, whether freehold, copyhold, &c. So "personal estate" extends to leasehold estates, money, shares of Government, or other funds, securities for money, and all other property which devolves on an executor. Every word importing the singular number only to be extended and applied, to several persons and things, as well as one.

Every word importing the masculine gender only, is to be extended and applied to females, as well as males, in those passages in respect to several Acts or parts of Acts, amongst others, those termed the statutes of Wills, and certain clauses of the statute of frauds, by which, the law of Wills, as far as relates to those persons to whom this statute is applicable, was formerly regulated. It then proceeds to state to whom the Act applies. S. 3 provides, that the Act shall only extend to the Wills of persons whose personal property cannot, by the Law of England, pass to their representatives, without Probate or Letters of Administration, obtained in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.

This act does not extend to the Wills of any soldier in actual Military service, or any mariner or seaman being at sea, nor to wills made before the 1st February 1839; but all other wills, with the exceptions I have mentioned, made after the 1st February 1839, come under the provisions of the Act. It is lawful for every person to devise, bequeath or dispose of, by his will executed in the manner directed by the Act, all real estate, and all personal estate, which he shall be entitled to, either at law or in equity, at the time of his death. All property may thus be bequeathed by will. By the first Section of the Act Real estate extends to manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tithes, rents, and hereditaments whether freehold, customary freehold, tenant right, customary or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether corporeal, incorporeal, or personal, and to all future and contingent interests therein or in any hereditary estate. "Personal estate" extends to leasehold estates, and other chattels real, and also to monies, shares of Government and other funds, securities for money (not being real estate) debts choses in action, rights, credits, goods, and all other property whatsoever which by law devolves upon the Executor or Administrator.

By Section 9, a will can only be made in writing; and it must be signed at the foot or end, by the testator himself—or if he is unable to do it by some person for him in his presence, and by his direction; and the testator must either make or acknowledge his signature in the presence of two or more persons, who are to be present at the same time, and who are to sign their names as attesting witnesses, in the presence of the testator, but no particular form of attestation is necessary. This must be observed by all persons, male or female, in making their Wills. If any person is drawing up his Will, or having it drawn up for him, without legal assistance the best mode of expression will be the simplest and plainest that can be used. Care must be taken not to bequeath legacies to attesting witnesses, or even to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, as all legacies so bequeathed are void in law. The object of this enactment seems to be to prevent any will from being disposed of qualified, or impugned on any alleged undue interest on the part of an attesting witness. It, therefore, a testator wishes to give any thing to an attesting witness he must do so in some other way than by a legacy. But creditors and executors may be attesting witnesses.

By Section 7, persons under twenty-one years of age cannot make a valid will. Neither by Section 8 are married women in the lifetime of their husbands, except where they have property vested in them with a power of devising, &c.

* Soldiers in actual Military Service, and Mariners at sea, and the wills of persons in actual Military or Maritime service, are still regulated by certain other words in force as to pay, prize-money, &c.

By common law, the male infants of 14 and females of 12 might dispose of their property by will, and their will remained in force, after their majority, unless revoked. But they were incapable of acting as executors until 17. And by 38 G 3 C. 87, § 6, not until 21. But infants had generally no power to dispose of real estates until the age of 21. So that they might dispose of personal property to unlimited amount and not of one acre of real estate. (Except by the custom of particular places.) But they might appoint guardians of their children by will. Now infants cannot appoint Guardians of their children; and the age of 21 is the limit of testamentary capacity in all cases.

A doubt was suggested in the House of Lords as to the expediency of the Law with reference to illegitimate children. If a father of an illegitimate child dies under age, he is not able to provide for such issue by his will. This is certainly a hardship arising from the general incapacity of an infant to bequeath by will. Again a child, legitimate or illegitimate can make no gift, if he dies under age, whatever may be his means, to any one to whose kindness he may have been indebted for nurture and education.

The law as to the incapacity of infants has long been silently growing up. All conveyance forms are studiously framed to prevent the disposition of property until the party entitled has obtained the age of 21. The only way in which an infant can bind his property is by incurring a debt for necessities; all other contracts are void.

By Section 18 Any person having made a will and marrying afterwards, the act of marriage revokes the will, (but as made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the estate real or personal thereby appointed, would not, in result of such appointment, pass to his or her heir, executor or administrator, or the person entitled as his or her next of kin, under the statute of distributions.)

Section 20 declares that a will can only be revoked, by being destroyed, or by the execution of a new will.

By Section 21 alterations must be made and executed in the same manner as is required for the execution of a will.

Persons making any alterations in their wills, must, therefore be careful, that the alterations are made and signed in the same way as the wills.

Section 23 provides, that no conveyance or act done subsequent to the execution of a will or of relating to any real or personal estate, therewith, rised, except an act by which the will shall be revoked, will prevent the operation of the will with respect to such real or personal estate.

By Section 24 Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of a will itself.

Real property which the testator did not acquire until after the date of his will, could not, before this Act, pass by that will without republication, notwithstanding the will purported, in the most general terms, to devise all real estate to which the testator might be entitled. In the case of a mere exchange of lands, the lands exchanged would not pass. By Section 25, a remainder devise shall include the estates bequeathed by implied and void devises, unless a contrary intention shall appear. By Sec. 26, A general

device of the testator's lands shall include any lands and tenements, as well as franchises, liberties, and advowsons, unless a contrary intention shall appear. By Sec. 27, a general gift shall include estates over which the testator has a general power of appointment, unless a contrary intention shall appear. By Sec. 28, a devise without any words of limitation shall be construed to pass the fee, unless a contrary intention shall appear. By Sec. 29, the words "die without issue" or "die without leaving issue," shall be construed to mean, die without issue living at the death of the person, and not an indefinite failure of his issue, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will, by reason of such person having a prior estate tail, or of a preceding gift, being, without any implication arising from such words, a limitation of an estate tail to such person or issue, or otherwise; but this shall not extend to cases where such words import the issue described in a preceding gift shall be held, or if there be no issue who shall live to attain the age, or otherwise answer the description required for obtaining a vested estate by a preceding gift to such issue. Sec. 33 provides, that if a child or other issue of the testator, to whom any real or personal estate may be devised, or bequeathed, dies in the life time of the testator leaving issue, and such issue be living at the time of the testator's death, the devise or bequest shall not lapse.

The rule that gifts lapse if the person to whom they are made dies in the life time of the testator, often operates with great hardship and defeats the testator's intention. Thus, as the law formerly stood, if a father gave his property amongst his children, and a son or other child died before him leaving a family, such family were frequently disappointed. These inconveniences are provided against, and the issue or family become entitled to the property given to their parent.

What I have stated are the main points of a very important Act which will tend to simplify the law of wills, and prevent a portion of the litigation so often arising from the disposal of property by bequest, will therefore, necessarily, technicalities and exceptions involved in the new law, to understand the practical effect of which, the testator should consult his professional adviser.

I shall now advert to the Second Act to which I alluded at the outset, namely Act 28 of 1838, which relates to the punishment of the offence of Perjury.

The statute 39 and 40 G. 3 C. 79 S. 12, empowered this Court to transport persons convicted of the offence of perjury.

That Statute was repealed by 5. 116. 9 G. 4 C. 74 called the Indian Criminal Act, and perjury, with some few exceptions provided for by particular statutes, such as Perjury in the Insolvent Court, &c. was punishable only as a misdemeanour, by fine and imprisonment.

This Act 28 of 1838 restores the law to its former state, and allows the Court, in all cases, should it seem good, to transport.

This, as you are aware, gentlemen, is an offence unfortunately of too common occurrence in this country, and so injurious to the due administration of Justice, that it is necessary to suppress it, if possible, by every example, and the Court is authorized to punish by transportation for life, or for a term of years, or by imprisonment for four years with or without hard labour.

I shall proceed to comment upon the provisions of the Act 31 of 1838.

It may be in the recollection of some whom I have the honour to address, that at the Assizes of 1829, now nearly 10 years ago, I called the attention of the then Grand Jury, from this place, to the Act then recently passed, for the improvement of the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies, and the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. I then explained why the amendments in the Criminal law of England, which had from time to time taken place in England, by various acts of parliament since the year 1796, had been held not to extend to this country, and I also stated at some length the great improvements which this statute, for the first time introduced, assimilating the Criminal Law of India to the improved state of the law, on this subject, at home. Since that time various improvements have taken place in the Criminal law of England, but those of the greatest moment and importance are contained in Acts passed in the 24th year of the reign of Her present Majesty. These Acts did not extend to India, and the Judges thought it expedient to apply to the Government to exercise its legislative functions, and to extend these ameliorations of the law to the Queen's Courts in India. The provisions of the several statutes passed in the first year of Her Majesty are embodied in the Act 31 of 1838.

I will now detail its provisions.

Its principal object is to take away capital punishments, and to mitigate the rigour of the law. The Commissioners in their report on Criminal Law, recommend, and I shall quote their remarks, that capital punishment should be inflicted in respect of such offences only, as are expressly directed in the destruction of life, or accompanied with actual danger to life, or with so much personal violence as denotes a design to commit murder, or endanger life. But this is not the sole object, (viz. decrease of capital punishments,) another and important object is, to classify crimes according to certain gradations, and introduce precise definitions of the offences to which different degrees of punishment should be assigned. This Act modifies and restricts the application of capital punishment in the following classes of offences, and provides appropriate secondary punishments for such of them as it is thought ought no longer to be visited with capital punishment, 1. Malicious injuries. 2. Burglary. 3. Robbery. 4. Burning and destroying ships.

First as to malicious injuries: Under S. 59, 9 G. 4, c. 74. 1. The administering or attempting to administer poison. 2. The attempting to drown, suffocate or strangle. 3. The shooting at, or attempting to discharge loaded arms at. 4. The stabbing, cutting or wounding, accompanied with intention to commit murder, were capital offences. Under S. 60, shooting at or attempting to discharge loaded arms, and stabbing, cutting and wounding with the intention to maim, disfigure, disable or to do grievous bodily harm, or to resist the lawful apprehension of the offender for a crime, were capital offences, provided such acts were committed under such circumstances that if death had ensued thereupon the same would in this have amounted to the crime of murder. So under S. 61, the using drugs or instruments for the purpose of procuring the miscarriage of a woman quick with child, was a capital offence. These Sections are now repealed and the severity of the law mitigated.

The only case in which death is now to be inflicted, is, where the direct intention is murder, evidenced by the overt acts of administering poison, attempting to drown, suffocate or strangle, or cutting or wounding.

are accompanied by the further overt act, of actually causing some bodily injury dangerous to life. Where these acts are done with the intent to murder, and no bodily injury is effected, the party is liable to transportation for life, &c. &c. Besides where the intention is to maim, &c. there, the shooting, or stabbing, cutting or maiming, is no longer a capital felony, but a transportable offence.

But there is one important provision in S. 5, in which I must call your attention. "It is enacted, whosoever shall administer to, or cause to be taken by any person any poison or other destructive thing, or shall stab, cut or wound any person, or shall by any means whatsoever cause to any person any bodily injury dangerous to life, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to commit murder, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death."

I cannot better illustrate the effect and bearing of this Section of the Act, than by reading to you the observations of the Commissioners, appointed to inquire and report upon the state of the Criminal Law, contained in a letter addressed to Lord John Russell Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 19th January 1837.

"It is material to direct your Lordship's attention to a peculiarity in our provision respecting malicious injuries which has the effect of rendering it, in one sense, far more comprehensive than the law now in force.

"Although in the enumeration of the specific overt acts accompanying an intention to murder, we have generally followed the words of the 9th Geo. 4, c. 31, we have added other words of a more comprehensive nature which are not found in that statute. As the omission to define distinctly all actions or circumstances which are to form the component parts of crimes, may at first appear, to be a departure from an important principle, we think it right to explain fully the reasons which have induced us to propose this innovation.

"From the restriction of the essence of the crime to certain specific acts, and the consequent omission of innumerable other acts equally criminal, there has been a frequent failure of justice in the application of former enactments upon this subject; by Lord Ellenborough's act, a "wounding" with intent to murder, unless produced by "cutting" or "stabbing" would not amount to a capital offence. The 9, G. 4, c. 31, improved upon this by adding the much more comprehensive word "wounding." But, even with this addition the clause by no means extends to all the cases which are within the principle and object of the enactment.

"Since the passing of the 9, G. 4, c. 31, assaults of the most violent and savage description have been frequently committed, attended, beyond all doubt, by some of the various intents mentioned in that statute, but as, in the strictness of legal interpretation, they did not constitute the precise acts therein specified they were held not to be punishable under its provisions.

"Among the cases reserved for the opinion of the Judges from the various courts of criminal jurisdiction, questions, upon the meaning of the words of this statute, have much the most frequent, as well as the most subtle and perplexing. A few instances of the debatable points which have arisen, will satisfy your Lordship of the expediency of some further definition; or extension of the law with respect to crimes of this description. At the April old Bailey Sessions in 1834,

a man was indicted for maliciously wounding a peace officer by biting off the end of his finger with intent to resist his apprehension. He was convicted by the jury; but a doubt having arisen upon the construction of the words of the statute, whether this Act was a "wounding," the question was reserved for the opinion of all the Judges, who held, by a majority of 7 to 6, that in order to constitute a "wounding" so as to bring the offender within the 9 G. 4 c. 31, the injury must be inflicted with some instrument. Another instance occurred in a case tried before Lord Denman, at the summer assizes for Somersetshire, in 1834, in which a man, with the deliberate and avowed purpose of destroying his wife, had assaulted her with a heated poker, had beaten her furiously till she was insensible, and had actually set her clothes on fire, while she was prevented from killing her by the interference of the neighbours. Though the bruises and burns occasioned by this ferocious assault had nearly produced death, no mortal wound was inflicted, and therefore, as the case did not fall within any of the clauses of the statute, he could only be punished for an aggravated assault.

"Instances of this kind, where crimes of the most mischievous tendency escape the proper measure of punishment, in consequence of the insufficiency of the law to meet them, necessarily injure the character of the administration of justice, and produce that popular distrust of the efficiency of the laws which is always the result of great discrepancies between legal decisions, and the dictates of common sense. Influenced by this consideration we have been anxious to introduce some provisions by which the difficulties of construction, arising upon former statutes, might be avoided, or diminished, without, however, incurring the dangers resulting from the use of terms of loose and general description. For this purpose we have added, to the specific overt acts taken from the existing statute, the words "or shall by any other means whatsoever manifesting a design to kill, do actual bodily harm with intent to murder."

"We have already observed that in principle there seems to be no reason for a distinction as to the punishment between a direct attempt to murder however effected and, unattended with injury to the object and the combined facts of the attempt and the actual injury. It is therefore on the ground of policy alone, that the law thought it proper to place so grave a crime as deliberate design to murder, amongst secondary offences."

"The 6th Section of the Act 31 of 1838 provides, that acts which before only would have amounted to aggravated assaults, shall be now considered as felonies, namely, the sending, &c. any explosive substance, or noxious thing, or throwing upon a person corrosive fluid, &c. with intent to burn and disfigure, and whereby the party is burnt or disfigured.

Under the 6th Section of 9 G. 4, c. 74, it was a capital offence to attempt to procure abortion if the woman was quick with child.

This Section the present Act has repealed, abolishing the capital punishment and classifying this offence amongst secondary crimes. As the law stood before, the party was punishable with death if the woman was quick with child; with transportation if that fact could not be established; this distinction between the offences (as the capital punishment is abolished), is taken away. It was under the former law necessary in both cases to show, that the woman was pregnant, and the word pregnant was actually inserted in the Bill as introduced into the House of Lords, but rejected by

Lord Lyndhurst, on the ground that the guilty intention was the same whether the woman was pregnant or not.

The 8th section of this Act contains a most salutary provision.

"It provides that if, on the trial of any person for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned, or for any felony whatever where the crime charged shall include an assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit of the felony, and to find a verdict of guilty of assault against the person indicted, if the evidence shall warrant such finding, and when such verdict shall be found, the Court shall have power to imprison the person so found guilty of an assault, for any term not exceeding four years."

Although of course a party might be indicted for the assault separately, and if convicted might be punished by fine or imprisonment as in other cases of misdemeanor, yet, a count could not be added for a misdemeanor to a count for the felony in the same indictment, and offenders acquitted of the felony usually escaped punishment altogether.

I will now call your attention to the offence of burglary, one of most frequent occurrence in this place, especially in the native parts of the town.

I cannot better explain the alterations that have been made under this head, than by again referring to the letter of the Commissioners.

"The next class of offences to which we have endeavoured to apply the same principles of definition and arrangement, is comprehended under the general head of burglary.

"By the Common Law, simple burglary, which, as defined by Lord Coke, is nothing more than the breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night-time with intent to commit a felony, is a capital offence, however small the breaking, and however trifling the felony intended or effected. It appears to us, that in no department is the criminal law more essentially defective than in its provisions upon the subject of burglary. Were it even to be assumed that it is proper that the forcible invasion and disturbance of the right of habitation in the night-time with a felonious intention should be punishable with death, the definition of the offence is far too wide; for, as the absence of night is the only legal criterion of night, and a mere constructive breaking is sufficient, it follows that a child who opens a casement and takes out an apple at six o'clock in the evening, may be just as liable to capital punishment as a gang of burglars who plunder a house at midnight.

"In consequence of the unreasonable latitude of the law, it would be impossible to carry it into execution at the present day; and accordingly we find that in practice, it never happens that execution does follow the sentence of death upon convictions for burglary, unless the commission of the technical crime has been attended by acts of personal violence or cruelty, or some other aggravations, which completely alter the complexion of the offence, and constitute in truth the criminal acts for which the offender suffers. Of the criminality of these acts, and their probably fatal consequences to himself, the offender has no notice by the letter of the law, nor are they contained in the formal charge against him in the indictment; they are not recorded against him, if proved; and their truth has frequently to be inquired of in the absence of the prisoner, after the close of the trial and dismissal of the jury.

"It appears to us that the practical remedy for such evil properly consists, in defining those acts and circumstances which have hitherto been considered as aggravations, and by constituting them, when joined with the burglarious entry, substantive crimes. We further propose to classify them according to their different degrees of atrocity, upon the same principle which we have followed with respect to malicious injuries. Thus, all burglaries committed in pursuance of a direct attempt to murder, or attended with acts of cutting, stabbing or wounding, beating, or striking, or the use of any other personal violence, will continue to be capital. Other modifications of the offence which at present do not usually induce the infliction of capital punishment, but are commonly followed by an aggravated punishment short of death, we have placed in our second class."

The statute of Her Majesty relating to burglary has been framed principally on these suggestions, and the clauses introduced into the present Act, provide,

Sec. 9.—"And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall burglariously break and enter into any dwelling house, and shall assault with intent to murder any person, being therein, or shall stab, cut, wound, beat or strike any such person, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall suffer death."

Sec. 10.—"And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall be convicted of the crime of burglary shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years."

Sec. 11.—"Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that so far as the same is essential to the offence of burglary, the night shall be considered, and is hereby declared to commence at nine of the clock in the evening, and to conclude at six of the clock in the morning of the next succeeding day."

It will be seen that this section defines what before was quite uncertain, namely, what shall be considered as night. The general criterion before being whether there was day light or twilight enough begun, or left, whereby the countenance of a person might be reasonably discerned, than which, nothing could be more vague and uncertain.

S. 84 of 9 G. 4, C. 74 relating to burglary is repealed. S. 85 is also repealed, and capital punishment withdrawn for offences analogous to burglary, namely, stealing in a dwelling house and putting a person in fear, stealing to the value of 50 Sicca Rupees, &c. These are now transportable offences.

I shall in the next place advert to the crime of robbery.

Robbery is at present capital by the Common Law, and also by the statute 9 G. 4, C. 74, S. 80. The 81st section of that statute specifically declares the law upon a point which was previously somewhat doubtful, by enacting, that any person who shall accuse or threaten to accuse any other person of any infamous crime, with a view to extort, and by the intimidation of such accusation or threat, shall actually extort any chattel &c. from him, shall be deemed to be guilty of robbery.

The Commissioners observe, "that independently of the statutable robbery last mentioned, the crime of robbery is never, we apprehend, punished with death at the present day, unless in cases attended with serious aggravations. In this crime, therefore, as, in

burglary, the punishment, in practice attached to the fortuitous incidents of the offence, and the inconvenience and injustice arising from the latitude of the law are nearly the same with respect to both offences. We propose to diminish the evil by the same means, which we have recommended in burglary, viz. by deferring the aggravations which in practice actually induce capital punishment, and incorporating them with the principal charge; and by classifying the compound offences thus formed according to their degrees of enormity. With this view, we suggest that the capital crime should consist of a robbery, or an attempt to rob, attended by stabbing, cutting, or wounding, or doing actual bodily harm with any offensive weapon or instrument, to the person robbed. In the second class of punishments we place the offence of robbery, or the assault with intent to rob, when committed by numbers, or by persons armed with offensive weapons, or when attended with beating, striking, or any other personal violence. To this class also we transpose the offence of obtaining property by the threat of accusing another of any infamous crime. As this is an offence of the deepest malignity, we had considerable doubts whether it ought not to continue to be punishable with death; but after much consideration, we are inclined to think that, with reference to difficulties of proof, and the disposition of juries, the important object of certainty of punishment will be more readily attained, by placing it in the class of secondary crimes. We propose to place simple robbery and stealing from the person, without any peculiar aggravation, in the third class; and assaults with intent to rob, and demanding property by menaces or force with intent to steal, (which, by the Statute 9 G. 4, c. 74, s. 89, was here punishable by transportation for life,) we have placed in a fourth class, with a less degree of punishment. As connected with the crime of stealing, we have placed the plundering of ships in distress, &c. or goods belonging thereto (which was capital here by 8. 90, 9 Geo. 4 c. 74 and a very grave offence) in the second class."

Lastly, I shall remark upon the offence of wilfully setting fire to houses, and other buildings, &c., whether in the possession of the offender or of any other person, with intent to injure or defraud. This offence is capital by the statute 9 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 114. By the 17th clause of the same statute, the acts of setting fire to, or in any wise destroying ships, whether complete or unfinished, and also of setting fire to them, or casting away or otherwise destroying them, with intent to prejudice owners or underwriters, are also declared to be capital. The 123d clause empowers the Supreme Court to punish, with transportation for 7 years or imprisonment for 2 years, for setting fire to any stack of rice, corn, gram, pulse, sugar cane, straw, hay or wood.

Of the numerous capital crimes connected with the burning of houses or ships, created or continued by this statute, the great majority are offences against property, and danger to human life does not form a necessary ingredient in any of them.

The Commissioners observed, "that with respect to the burning of buildings, &c. or mines, the capital punishment should be repealed in all cases in which the act of burning is not committed in pursuance of a direct intent to murder, or where it is not attended with danger to life. The same limitation may, we think, be advantageously applied to the cases of burning or casting away ships. With respect to the burning of buildings, the offences to which we have assigned a place in the first class as properly punishable with death, are merely such as would probably put life in peril. In the second class, we have placed

the offences of setting fire to buildings, and of burning or destroying ships, where danger to life is not produced, and where the extent is to defraud and injure.

"The offence of riotously pulling down churches and other buildings, &c., which is capital by the 7th and 8th Geo. 4 c. 30, not being within the principle upon which we propose to retain punishment of death, we have placed in the second class."

The result of the whole as to capital offences is, that in the following cases, 14 in number, capital punishment is abolished.

1. Attempting to murder, when no injury inflicted.
2. Attempting to maim, disfigure, &c.
3. Robbery without wounding.
4. Threatening to accuse of an infamous crime.
5. Burglary without violence.
6. House breaking.
7. Stealing in a dwelling house, and putting in fear.
8. Stealing to the value of 50 Sicca Rupees.
9. Plundering a wreck.
10. Arson, when life is not endangered.
11. Destroying ships, when life is not endangered.
12. Destroying wrecks.
13. Preventing escape from wreck.
14. Principals in the second degree and accessories before the fact in the above felonies.

Capital offences that remain under 9 G. 4, c. 74, and Act 31, of 1838.

1. Returning from transportation—S. 31, 9 G. 4 c. 74, (though no longer capital in England by 4 and 5 W. 4, c. 67.)
2. Murder.
3. Attempt to murder, when injury inflicted.
4. Sodomy.
5. Rape.
6. Abuse of female children under 8 years of age.
7. Robbery with wounding.
8. Burglary with assault.
9. Arson where persons are within the house, and life-endangered.
10. Riotously destroying buildings.
11. Destroying ships, and life endangered.
12. Exhibiting false lights.

Note to the above 14 cases in which the punishment of death has been abolished.

1. Capital by 9 G. 4 c. 74 Sec. 59, abolished by Act No. 31 of 1838, Sec. 4, and see 1 Vict. c. 85, Sec. 2 and 4.
2. Ditto ditto, Sec. 60—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 5, and 1 Vict. c. 85, Sec. 2 and 4.
3. Ditto ditto, Sec. 80—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 14, and 1 Vict. c. 87, Sec. 2, 4 and 8.
4. Ditto ditto, Sec. 81—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 15, and 1 Vict. c. 87, Sec. 2, 4 and 8.
5. Ditto ditto, Sec. 84—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 10, and 1 Vict. c. 86, Sec. 2 and 1.
6. Ditto ditto, Sec. 85—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 12, and 3 and 4 W. 4, c. 44.
7. Ditto ditto, Sec. 85—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 12, and 1 Vict. c. 86, Sec. 2 and 1.
8. Ditto ditto, Sec. 85—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 12, and 3 and 4 W. 4, c. 44.
9. Ditto ditto, Sec. 90—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 16 and 1 Vict. c. 87, Sec. 2, 4 and 8.

10. Ditto ditto, Sec. 114—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 21 and 1 Vict. c. 89, Sec. 2, 4, 8 and 7.

11. Ditto ditto, Sec. 117—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 24 and 1 Vict. c. 89, Sec. 2, 4, 8 and 7.

12. Ditto ditto, Sec. 119—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 26 and 1 Vict. c. 89, Sec. 2, 4, 8 and 7.

13. Ditto ditto, Sec. 119—ditto ditto Sec. 1 and 25 and 1 Vict. c. 89, Sec. 2, 4, 8 and 7.

14. Ditto ditto, Sec. 38—ditto ditto Sec. 1.

FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

True bills having been returned by the grand jury, on the following indictments, the prisoners were tried.

Buddynath, committed on the 27th December, 1838, for maliciously cutting and wounding Ramshaw Sing, on the right side of his breast, with an axe, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The prisoner when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty, he was consequently tried on it and convicted. After the verdict had been recorded, the judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the house of correction.

Roopchand Doss, committed on the 9th January, 1839, charged with stealing from the shop of Ramchand Mundel, a brass water pot valued at 10 annas. The prisoner, when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty, he was consequently tried for the offence and convicted, and after the verdict had been recorded he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Ramchand Ghose, committed on the 11th January 1839, charged with having stolen from the residence of Sooroo Ollah, shop keeper in the China Bazar, an umbrella, a brass water pot and some clothes, value unascertained. The prisoner when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was subsequently tried for this offence and being convicted, was, after the verdict had been recorded, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Sumbhoor Baggdy and Nusseer Ram, committed on the 5th February, 1839, charged with having entered the dwelling house of Bipper Doss, washerman, and stolen therefrom two brass water-pots, and two smoothing-irons. The second count of the indictment charged the prisoners with having received the aforesaid property knowing the same to have been stolen. The prisoners, when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty, they were therefore tried on it and convicted. After the verdict had been recorded, they were severally sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Purraun, committed on the 5th of February 1839, charged with having entered the thakoorbary of Roopchand Ghose, in Joorah Bazaar, and stealing therefrom six Salsgram stone idols, valued at twenty-five rupees, a Baunkingo idol valued at twenty-five rupees, a brass image of the goddess Shingho Bhowanny, valued at two rupees, and various other articles, appertaining to the said domestic chapel. The prisoner, when arraigned, and called upon to plead on this indictment, denied the commission of the

crime charged against him. He was afterwards tried on the indictment, and having been convicted, was, after the verdict against him had been recorded, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Junghoe, Jeabun and Chumroo, committed on the 9th Feb. 1839, charged with having burglariously entered the dwelling house of Mr. A. Anderson, in the Dhurum-tollah Road, and stolen therefrom various articles of value unascertained. The prisoners, when brought up to plead in this indictment, declared they were innocent of the offence charged against them. They were eventually tried on the indictment, and having been convicted, were, after the verdict against them had been recorded, sentenced to be transported to the South-east Coast of Martaban, for the period of fourteen years.

Moodoo Soodon Doss, committed on the 9th February 1839, charged with having burglariously entered the dwelling house of Bhanath Day, in Chumpa Tollah Lane, and stolen therefrom several gold and silver articles of jewellery, value unknown. The prisoner, when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty, he was, however tried for the offence, and being convicted, was after the verdict in his case had been recorded, sentenced to seven years' transportation to the South-east Coast of Martaban.

Sheikh Rahamut, committed on the 11th of February, 1839, charged with having stolen from the shop of Hurroo Dhuu, in Simlah Bazar, seven earthen dishes, valued at seven annas. The prisoner, when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was, therefore, tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.—

Shaddee and Baboo, committed on the 11th February 1839, with having burglariously broken into and entered the residence of Shawchurn Doss at Colingah, and stolen therefrom 250 pieces of wearing apparel, valued at 200 rupees. The prisoners when called upon to plead on this indictment, urged innocence. They were then tried on this charge and convicted, and after the verdict had been recorded against them, they were severally sentenced to be transported to the South-east Coast of Martaban for a period of 14 years.

Shaddee and Mudnah, committed on the 11th February 1839, charged with having burglariously entered into the dwelling house of Mr. George Brown, at Colingah, and stolen therefrom several pieces of wearing apparel, valued at about three hundred and thirty rupees. The prisoners, when arraigned on this indictment, pleaded not guilty, they were consequently tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict had been recorded against them, were sentenced severally to seven years' transportation to the South-east Coast of Martaban.

Baboo, a third prisoner, was included in this commitment, but the Grand Jury ignored the bill against him.

The Grand Jury ignored the bills on the following indictments, and the prisoners were consequently brought up and ordered to be released from custody.

Wahed Ally, committed on the 18th Jan., 1839, charged with stealing from the house of Maer. Humeed Ulye, in Bluchuan Bazar Road, a kachcha cloth, gold embroidered tops or vamps of two pairs of shoes, valued

at 16 rupees, a quilt, and a dhootee, valued at four rupees and eight annas.

Ghousae, committed on the 10th January, 1839, charged with feloniously receiving some boxes of indigo, valued at 1,200 Rs., the property of Agah Kurbullie Mahommed, a Mogul Merchant, residing in Amrahtollah Lane.

Commitments made subsequent to the commencement of the present sessions.

Koorranee, committed on the 20th of Feb. 1839, and charged with stealing from the house of N. DeCruz, two silver spoons and one bed sheet, value unknown.

Doolub Thakoor committed on the 7th Feb. 1839, charged with uttering a Bank of Bengal note, valued at 16 Rs., well knowing it to be forged. The prosecutors in this case not having come forward to prosecute the prisoner, the bill against him was consequently ignored and the prisoner ordered to be discharged.—*Hurkaru*, February 22.

FEBRUARY 22, 1839.

The Grand Jury having found true bills against the following prisoners, on the indictment preferred against them, they were consequently put on their trial to answer to the charges laid against them, and the following is the result of their trials.

Bhuggeruth Doss, charged with having, on the 12th of January, 1839, counterfeited a paper purporting to be a Bank of Bengal note for Co.'s Rs. 16, or with having uttered the said paper with intent to defraud the proprietors of the said Bank, well knowing the said to be forged, feigned and counterfeited. The prisoner when placed at the bar, pleaded not guilty to the charges against him, he was consequently tried on the indictment and acquitted. After the verdict of acquittal had been recorded, the Judge directed the prisoner to be discharged.

Shumbhoo Bangly and Nauseeram, charged with having either on the night of the 16th or the morning of the 17th of January, 1839, entered the dwelling house of Bepperoo Doss, washerman, and stolen therefrom two brass water pots and two smoothing irons, valued at 12 rupees. Another count of the indictment charged them with having received the same, knowing them to be stolen property. The prisoners when arraigned on the indictment pleaded not guilty; they were subsequently tried and convicted on the last count of the indictment and after the verdict against them had been recorded, they were severally sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Gour Doss, charged with having, on the morning of the 15th January, while it was yet dark, entered burglariously the dwelling house of Ram Doss, washerman, by cutting a hole through the mat wall of his premises, and stealing therefrom 65 pieces of wearing apparel, valued at 40 rupees, the property of the several employers of Ram Doss. The prisoner, when called upon to answer to the indictment, pleaded not guilty, he was consequently tried for the offence and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, the court sentenced him to 14 years' transportation to the South-east Coast of Martaban.

Purraun, charged with having, on the morning of the 17th January, 1839, entered the domestic chapel of Roopchund Ghose, by wrenching off the padlock on the door of the building, and with having stolen therefrom the picols of Roopchund Ghose, together with various other articles, appertaining to the chapel, valued at 150 rupees. The prisoner, when brought up to answer to this indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was consequently tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to six months' confinement in the house of correction.

Junghoo, Jeebun, and Chumroo, charged with having, on the night of the 25th, or the morning of the 26th January, 1839, burglariously entered the residence of Mr. Alexander Anderson, on the Dhurumtollah Road, and stolen therefrom, a pair of plated pedestals, together with sundry other articles, valued at about 65 rs. The prisoners, on being brought to the bar, pleaded not guilty, consequently they were tried for the offence and convicted, and after this verdict against them had been recorded, the Judge sentenced them severally to 14 years' transportation to the South East Coast of Martaban.

Anundee, charged with having, on the 11th of February, 1839, stolen from the house of Budree, washerman, in the Toltullah road, one brass water pot and one coverlet, valued at 3 rupees. The prisoner when called upon to answer to the indictment against him, pleaded not guilty, he was subsequently tried for the offence, and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Sulleeman, committed on the 10th of February 1839, for a larceny, was brought up to plead to the indictment against him. He pleaded not guilty, and was consequently tried for the offence charged against him and acquitted. After this verdict in his favor had been recorded by the Court, the Judge ordered the prisoner to be released by proclamation.

In the case of Soonar, committed on the 16th of February, for a larceny, the Grand Jury ignored the bill against him, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged from custody by proclamation.

Golamee and Dhunnah, charged with having, in the Custom House, on the 14th February 1839, stolen, 4 skeens of cotton twist, valued at 2 rupees, the property of Messrs. Gisborne and Co. The prisoners, when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty; they were consequently tried and convicted, and after the verdict against them had been recorded, the Judge sentenced them each to one year's confinement in the house of correction.

Purjah Sing, charged with having, on the morning of the 6th February, 1839, entered the dwelling house of Bhagbutty Kaur, and stolen therefrom a brass jar and 2 brass water-pots, valued at 10 rupees. The prisoner when put to the bar to answer to the indictment against him, pleaded not guilty; he was therefore tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict had been recorded against him, he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the house of correction for 6 months.

Buzoo, charged with having, on the 11th February 1839, stolen and forcibly taken from the person of Gookul Doss, Company's rupees 20. The prisoner, when brought up to plead on the indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was therefore tried on it, and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Bangdy Ghose, charged with having, on the 24th of December, 1838, entered the dwelling house of Gopaul Doss, and stolen therefrom a chest containing 3 pieces of wearing apparel, valued at 4 rupees, and 10 rupees in silver. The prisoner when called upon to plead to the indictment against him, pleaded not guilty; he was therefore, tried on it, and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

The prisoner Bhojrab Bonnerjee, charged with having, on the 14th December, 1838, stolen from the shop of Pooroo Luttan Rockuth and Ram Chaund Auns, various articles of property and cash, died in the Jail of Calcutta, previous to the commencement of the present Sessions.

Nauzer, charged with having, on the 13th of December, 1838, stolen ten bundles of cotton twist, valued at 60 rupees, the property of Dammodur Dutt. The prisoner when called upon to answer to this indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was consequently tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Buddynath Doss, charged with having, on the 15th December, 1838, maliciously cut and wounded, with a carpenter's axe, Ram Sing, on the right side of his breast, with intent to murder him or do him some bodily harm. The prisoner, when called upon to answer to this indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was subsequently tried for the offence, and convicted on the latter count of the indictment against him, of a violent assault, attended with wounding. After the verdict had been recorded against the prisoner, the judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the house of correction.

Sheikh Chunder, charged with having, on the 26th of December, 1838, stolen from the General Post Office, three brass weights, valued at 10 rupees, the property of the Honorable East India Company. The prisoner, when called upon to answer to the indictment against him, pleaded not guilty; he was therefore tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Si-tee Harree, charged with having, on the 31st December, 1838, stolen from the residence of Jautub Doss, in Joorah Naakoo Lane, a brass water pot and a brass plate, valued at 10 rupees. The prisoner, when arraigned on this indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was therefore tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict had been recorded against him, the judge sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Ischhurchunder Day, charged with having, on the night of the 4th February, 1839, entered the dwelling house of Sree Mutty Doss Raur, and stolen therefrom a brass water pot valued at 12 annas. The prisoner when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was therefore subsequently tried on it and convicted of the larceny, and after the verdict had been recorded, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Govindo, gardener, charged with having, on the 20th of December, 1838, stolen from the dwelling house of Ramchaund Doss, two pieces of wearing apparel and a brass water-pot, valued at two rupees and twelve annas. The prisoner, when called upon to answer to the indictment against him, pleaded not guilty; he was subsequently tried for the offence and convicted, and after the

verdict against him had been recorded, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Ramchaund Ghose, charged with having, on the 24th of December, 1838, stolen from the dwelling house of Juggo Sing, two wearing apparels, valued at two rupees and eight annas. The prisoner when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was consequently tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict had been recorded against the prisoner, the judge sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Ram Jhan, charged with having, on the 10th of January, 1839, violently assaulted Surief Ollah, and stolen from his person an umberellah and a brass water pot, valued at three rupees. The prisoner, when called upon to plead to the indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was subsequently tried for the offence and convicted, and after the verdict had been recorded against him, the judge sentenced him to seven years' transportation to the South East Coast of Martaban.

Wahedally, charged with having, on the 29th of December, 1838, stolen from the house of Meer Hussein Ulee, on the Chitpore road, a Karcholee, containing embroidered vamps for two pairs of slippers and two pieces of wearing apparel, valued at 20 rupees, and 5 rupees in silver. The prisoner when arraigned on the indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was eventually tried for the offence and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, the Judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the house of correction.

Sheikh Ghoussee, charged with having, on the night of the 9th Jan. 1839, received two chests of indigo, of the value of 1,200 or 1,300 rupees, well knowing the same to have been stolen by some person or persons unknown. The prisoner, when arraigned on this indictment, pleaded not guilty; he was therefore tried on it, and convicted, and after the verdict against him had been recorded, the Judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Koraunee, committed on the 20th of February 1839, and charged with having stolen from the house of N. Da Cruz, in Cosmatollah, two silver spoons and one bed sheet, value undetermined. The prisoner, when arraigned on this indictment, pleaded not guilty; but she was tried on it and convicted, and after the verdict against her had been recorded the Judge sentenced her to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

John Christian Miller, charged with having, on Friday the 8th of February, feloniously made a draft and counterfeited a certain paper, purporting to be a draft of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., No. 9, and dated the 8th day of February 1839, for Company's rupees 5,000, and forged thereto the acceptance of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., with intent to defraud Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. The second count charged the prisoner with altering the same paper, knowing it to be forged.

The prisoner, when arraigned on this indictment, pleaded guilty, and was, after a most impressive address from the Judge, who dwelt on the enormity of his crime, and regretted that he could not pass a lighter sentence on him, sentenced to 14 years' transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

As this individual's case has attracted some notice, we herein give a brief abstract of the particulars of it.

The prisoner, it appears, had been formerly an indigo manufacturer in the district of Pubna, and a constituent

of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., by whom he was supplied with a blank draft book. On the 12th November 1838, the prisoner forged a draft for 2,500 rupees, payable three months after date, on the house of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., and sent it to the Banking house of Baboo Narrain Persad and Bullub Doss, to be discounted. The firm sent it to the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. to ascertain its genuineness, where the draft was not, unfortunately, detected, and Baboo Narrain Persad and Bullub Doss, after deducting 12 per cent., paid the money. Subsequently, the prisoner, on the 8th February 1839, forged another draft for 5,000 rupees, on Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., and like the former draft, sent it by his sircar to be discounted at the office of Narrain Persad and Bullub Doss, who again sent it by a sircar of theirs to be examined and authenticated by Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. This draft, when presented to Mr. John Carr, one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., was suspected by him to be forged, and he therefore sent it to the other partners of the firm to ascertain if any of them had signed the acceptance of the firm on it. Having satisfied himself that the draft was a forged one, he wrote a chit to Mr. McCann, the Deputy Superintendent of the police, on the subject; who, on receipt of the letter, despatched a constable to the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. The constable, accompanied by a sircar of the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., and the sircar

of Baboo Narrain Persad and Bullub Doss, proceeded to the office of Baboo Narrain Persad and Bullub Doss, and there arrested the sircar, who had brought the draft there to be discounted. This sircar then desired them to accompany him to the residence of Mr. Miller, in Daere's lane, who, he said, had given the draft to him. They complied with his request, and the sircar having arrived at the house of Mr. Miller, proceeded upstairs with the constable, and pointed Mr. Miller out to him. The constable then arrested Mr. Miller, and brought him to Mr. McCann, before whom the prisoner acknowledged, that he had signed the draft in question, and had sent it by his sircar to be discounted at the office of Baboo Narrain Persad and Bullub Doss. When brought before Mr. D. McFarlan, the chief Magistrate, previous to his commitment being made, he declined to say any thing in his defence or to question any of the witnesses for the prosecution.

After his apprehension, Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co., to whom the prisoner had negotiated a draft of 2,500 rupees, purporting to be an acceptance of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., sent it to the latter firm to ascertain if the acceptance was correct, and they pronounced the draft to be a forgery.

With this prisoner's case, ended the first sessions of this year.—*Hurkaru*, February 25.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Before Sir H. W. Seton, Commissioner.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL POTTER, AN INSOLVENT.

The applicant having sworn to the truth of his schedule, Mr. J. W. Alexander, the Assignee, observed to the Court, that he had already allowed the insolvent to retain goods and chattels to the value of about 300 Rs., which he considered to be fully sufficient to the sphere of life in which Mrs. Potter moved. Subsequently, however, Mrs. Potter had applied by petition to be allowed to retain some costly articles of furniture, &c., which the assignee did not consider advisable to permit her to retain.

The Judge remarked, that as the insolvent had not delivered property equivalent to cover one-half of the amount of his debts, the Court could not interfere with the assignee's disposal of the insolvent's petition.

The insolvent was then discharged, with exception to two creditors noted in his schedule, to whom he had not been able to serve the notices, and was ordered by the Court to intimate whenever he may be able to serve the notices on them.

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, AN INSOLVENT.

The insolvent having sworn to the truth of his schedule, and there being no opposition, he was admitted to the benefit of the Act.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS AN INSOLVENT.

In this case Mr. L. Clarke made several objections to the Examiner's report, and stated his grounds of

opposition to the insolvent's discharge; but as both the Examiner's report and the grounds of opposition were of too general a nature, the Judge postponed the hearing of the insolvent's case until the 16th March, 1839. In order to enable the opposition to state precisely the several grounds of their objection to the prisoner's discharge, and the Examiner to examine minutely into them and report on them especially.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FARNER, AN INSOLVENT.

The hearing of this case was likewise postponed to the 16th, March, 1839.

IN THE MATTER OF MICHAEL CHARDON, AN INSOLVENT

This insolvent having sworn to the correctness of his schedule, Mr. J. W. Alexander, his assignee, examined him regarding the mutilation of his account books.

It appeared, during this examination, that the insolvent's books were kept in Nagree by his moonshhee, and that the insolvent was a trader on a limited scale in hides at Moonghyr; that his day books were all destroyed, but that he had a copy or rather the substance of the entries in those books, drafted into another book which, together with his Nagree book of accounts, were handed over to his assignee, and that these accounts did not extend beyond the period of one year previous to his applying for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and that at the time when the insolvent destroyed his books of accounts, he did not

contemplate availing himself of the Act, but had made proposals to his creditors for an adjustment of his debts due to them. These proposals not succeeding, the insolvent subsequently applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. As there was no opposition to the prisoner's discharge, the Judge, after censuring him for the impropriety of destroying his books, ordered his discharge.

IN THE MATTER OF—CAVOREE, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Strettell applied on behalf of the insolvent, to compel the Assignee to pay from the assets in his hands, the costs of certain proceedings connected with the insolvent's case, which costs the Assignee, he stated, had refused to pay. Mr. J. W. Alexander, the Assignee, replied, that the insolvent debts were heavy and that the assets in his hands, amounted to but 4,500 rupees, a sum very inadequate to pay the insolvent's debts, and the costs, alluded to by Mr. Strettell, come to upwards of 900 rupees, and had been greatly increased by the obstinacy of the insolvent, in persisting in some legal proceedings, against the advice and consent of his Assignee; therefore he, the Assignee, had on these grounds, objected to pay these costs.

Mr. Alexander further added, that he generally, in all heavy disbursements, applied for and obtained the Court's order before paying the amount. The Judge replied, that in the present case, the Court could not overrule the discretion of the Assignee, and therefore he declined to pass any order on the Insolvent's petition.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES BLACK, OF THE PILOT SERVICE, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Sands informed the Court, that when this insolvent was discharged, by the benefit of the Insolvent Act, he was Master Pilot and received a salary of about 300 rupees a month; that he has subsequently been promoted to be a Branch Pilot, and he now receives a monthly salary of nearly 700 rupees; Mr. Sands therefore moved the Court, that the deductions from this Insolvent's pay to his Assignee, be ordered, instead of one-third, as it formerly was, to one-half, a sum which Mr. Sands informed the Court, Captains in the Hon'ble East India Company's Services, who are obliged to incur a far greater expence and live higher than the Pilots do, are obliged to pay from their salary to their Assignee towards the liquidation of their debts.

Mr. Judge, on behalf of the Assignee, informed the Court, that a part of this increase was merely nominal, and that the insolvent was obliged to receive, at the discretion of the Master Attendant, any passenger that the Master Attendant may order him to receive on board of his vessel, and therefore the insolvent is obliged to maintain an extra establishment, added to which, the insolvent had incurred debts to the amount of about 3,000 rupees subsequent to his promotion, to enable him to fit out his vessel for the reception of his passenger, and the insolvent had a large family to support.

Mr. Sands replied, that the subsequent debt of the insolvent could not supersede the claims of his prior creditors, and if any person had advanced the insolvent any money lately, they must have done it with a full knowledge of his present circumstances and at their own risk. As for the extra establishment which Mr. Judge has stated the insolvent will be necessitated to maintain, Mr. Sands added, that it is a well known fact that the present, and the fees received by the Pilots, more than reimburse them for these extra expences. The Judge concurred in opinion with Mr. Sands, and the order on his application was consequently granted.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBINCHUNDER DAI, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Graham, on behalf of the insolvent, informed the court, that this insolvent, subsequently to his obtaining his discharge, had paid up to his creditors upwards of 3-4ths of the debts mentioned in his schedule; Mr. Graham therefore applied, with the consent of the assignee and the creditors, to have the estate of the insolvent re-assigned to him. Mr. J. W. Alexander, the assignee, vouched for the accuracy of this statement. The estate was ordered to be re-assigned to the insolvent.

A dividend was then declared in the estate of J. C. Sutherland, Esq., an insolvent, of Company's rupees 18, 14 annas on every 100 sicca rupees.

A dividend was likewise declared payable on the estate of Mr. W. Burrawses, an insolvent, of Company's rupees 5, 6 annas, on every 100 sicca rupees.

After this the general assignee to the court, submitted several other accounts, previous to declaring any dividend on them, appertaining to several estates, and then the court adjourned till Saturday the 16th March next.—Burk., February 15.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

Circular Orders for 1838.

No. 12.—APPLICATIONS OF PAUPERS TO SUE IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

The Sudder have called on the Zillah Judges for a statement, shewing the number of applications that have been made within the last five years on behalf of pauper claimants, the number of instances in which such applications have been admitted, and in how many cases the claims preferred have been decreed as inadmissible. The Sudder are desirous of ascertaining, from a

comparison of the result of the applications to be allowed to sue in forma pauperis made within a given period, whether the advantages of the law regarding the claims of paupers, overbalance the inconveniences arising from the abuses to which the law is liable, in enabling evil disposed persons to institute unfounded and malicious suits, for the sole purpose of either extorting money from their opponents, or of putting them to a considerable expence in the defence of the suits; or whether it would be expedient to introduce any alteration in the present system, calculated to prevent such abuses. The Judges have also been required to submit their opinions to the Superior Court.

**No 13.—MERCHANT, AND BANKERS' BOOKS INADMISSIBLE
AS EVIDENCE WITHOUT STAMP.**

It being the practice in some districts to admit in evidence merchants' and bankers' books, in which obligations for money debts are entered and formally signed and attested, the Court have called the attention of the Zillah Judges to construction No. 325, of the printed construction book, which prohibits such account books being received in evidence in the absence of a proper stamp, as presented by Schedule A, Regulation X, 1829. No. 14, CONSTRUCTION OF SECTION IV. ACT XXV, of 1837.

With a view to the removal of doubts, which appear to exist on the subject, the Sudder miah informed the zillah judges, that all summary orders passed in execution of decrees of the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens, in cases referred to them under the provisions of Section IV. Act XXV. of 1837, must, in the opinion of the court, follow the same law of appeal as the decrees themselves, and are consequently approvable directly to the Sudder Dewauny Adawlut. The Sudder had also requested that the Principal Sudder Ameens be informed accordingly.

No. 15.—Unimportant.—*Hurk*, Feb. 26.

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is said, that the Governor-General will be at Simla during the last week in March, and also, that letters have reached India for His Lordship, indicating the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Robertson as the future Governor of the North West Provinces.

THE EAST INDIA WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.—That tissue of vituperation and absurdity, the *East India Weekly Political Register*, has ceased to exist. It sprung forth like a rank fungus, infected for a while its petty circumambient, and then dwindled into naught.

A NEW ROAD.—A new road is now in the course of making within the Zillah Hoogly, which, when completed, will contribute greatly to the convenience of the inhabitants of the villages, through which it runs. It commences at Chinsurah and is to terminate at Dhoniakhauley, a distance of no less than twelve miles. About a hundred and fifty convicts have been daily occupied on this road, for some time past.

DISCHARGE OF A BAILIFF.—J. Witchlow, a bailiff of the Court of Requests, has been dismissed, for improper conduct in the discharge of his duty. The bailiff, in the execution of a warrant against a defendant, under a decree of the Court, for twenty or thirty rupees, took charge of a watch of the defendant's of the value of two or three hundred rupees, and yet put him to expence and disgrace, by executing the writ on his other property; and all this he did with the full knowledge, that the defendant had sufficient property in deposit in Court to meet the decree.

STAMP REGULATIONS.—It is stated, that Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, has suggested the propriety of revising the Stamp regulations, and the Government, with its present wonted liberality, has referred the matter to the consideration of the Board of Customs.

THE NORTH WESTERN ARMY.—The following is an extract of a letter from the North-west frontier :—

"By the latest accounts from the Shah's contingent 10 marches S. of Bahawalpoor, all was going on well. Sir. A. Burnes had concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the "Khyrepoor" Ameer, who

had not ceded Bukkur, but placed the whole of his territory at our disposal *pro tempore*, or until final arrangements for the security of the navigation of the Indus could be completed. There is but little doubt the "Barukzye" will all submit to our protégé, Sonjah, and I am of opinion, that none of our troops will move beyond Shikarpoor there, probably, a strong division will be posted either of *Ducks* or *Quahys*."

Subsequent accounts state, that the Hydrabad Ameer had forbidden his people to afford any assistance to the Bombay force, which had greatly retarded its movement. Sir. J. Keane expected to beat Hydrabad on the 12th January, or a day or two later at farthest, as thirty thousand Belooche *juvans* were collected in the town, who promised to exterminate Sir J. Keane, and what they affect to consider as his paltry force. Their mode of fighting is to prime themselves well with opium, and then charge *en masse*. They are all foot soldiers, and therefore the more formidable. Sir. J. Keane, in the mean time, is to be reinforced by 4,000 more troops from Bombay. His actual force, independent of this expectancy, is 5,000, twelve hundreded of whom are Europeans.

Russian officers, it is said, are at Cabul and Candahar, distributing gold right and left. Sir. Henry Fane is on the Indus, and cannot now proceed further than Bukkur, until *acinde* is settled. The climate as yet is delightful, neither too warm nor cold. The bridge over the Indus is not yet formed, a great deal of difficulty being experienced in getting boats, and when got of making them into a bridge; so that we are certain of nothing yet.

A letter from the 2nd Brigade of the army of the Indus, dated 17th January, says, "Despatches from Sir John Keane have arrived, which give accounts of an engagement between the Bombay Troops and the Ameer of Hydrabad, who has been driven back with severe loss. Sir John had, however, lost a great number of men, who were to be replaced from Bombay. The news of this success will spread like wildfire and do as much good. Sir Henry Fane has resumed the command of the Army and intends to push on with the 1st Brigade. We sent 150,000 rounds of ammunition to the 1st Brigade last night, which looks as if they had work to do. The 2d Brigade is to be kept at Shikarpore, it is said, but this will be settled in a day or two.

Sir Henry Fane has rejoined the army of the Indus. Shah Soojah's force has entered his own territory. The guns were crossed over the river with considerable difficulty, but all safe. Afghanistan is full of Russian Engineers, who are fortifying all their forts against us. The other division of the army, which had been remanded, are, it is now said, ordered forward, and every thing looks as if we were to spread our arms to Persia.

REVENUE BOARD'S CIRCULAR ORDERS.—Mr. Poole, the Registrar of the Sudder Board of Revenue, has obtained permission to publish Circular Orders of that department, with an ample index, in continuation of Mr. Peters's book; which publication he will issue annually, if he meets with efficient encouragement in his present undertaking.

THE WAR WITH CABUL.—It seems to be the general impression, that the secret dispatches from the Board of Control, brought to Bombay by Sir Edward Campbell, are to the effect of stopping all aggressive movements against Cabul, and we have heard, as corroboratory of the correctness of this impression, that an officer of H. M. 16th Lancers, who had quitted England immediately on ascertaining his Regiment was ordered on service, was overtaken at Malta by letters from the War Office, intimating there was no occasion for his proceeding to India, but could remain, sans tâche, at home.

MRS. W. H. MACNAUGHTEN.—There has been in circulation a report, that our Envoy to the Court of Cabool, with his escort, had been cut off and massacred, but it is perfectly fallacious.

ACCIDENT.—On the 16th instant, the racer *Teapot*, while taking his gallop, ridden by Mr. Hardwick's native jockey, who is generally known by the name of Sam Day, suddenly bolted near the tree at the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile post, and in leaping from the ditch on to the small bridge that crosses the road, struck his knees against the brickwork, and threw his rider with considerable violence. The poor lad lay stunned for some moments, and it was found that his left wrist was fractured. He was immediately taken to the hospital, and is, we believe, doing well. One of *Teapot's* knees was a great deal cut.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mrs. Kresting, whose demise was recently announced in the public papers, came to her death by fire. It appears that she was sitting up and reading at night, and at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant, she fell into convulsions, she being subject to fits by some means her clothes caught the flame of the candle, and when the alarm was given, people came in too late, for she was already nearly burnt to ashes.

FORGERIES.—Several attempts to forge have been made during the week, some of which have been detected, and the parties implicated, committed for trial at the next sessions.

On the first instant, a forged cheque for rupees 6,653-4, was presented at the Union Bank by a Jew, purporting to have been given by a respectable man of his class, for the purpose of discounting. The document was forwarded to the Directors of the Bank in the usual manner, and passed by them. The next day the Jew returned to the Bank, when one of the native officials there stated to him, that it was customary with the Bank, when they had to deal with a stranger, to ascertain the genuineness of the security presented by him. The Jew said it was very right to do so; when the official

in question sent a trust-worthy sircar with the Jew, for that purpose. They proceeded together, and took a boat at Chandpaul Ghaut, to go to Garden Reach, where he stated the drawer of the bill lived. Just after they had got into the boat, the Jew proposed to make the sircar a present of two hundred rupees, if he would refrain from troubling his friend. The sircar insisted upon seeing the gentleman whose signature the paper bore. They landed at a house at Garden Reach, which he stated to be the residence of the Jewish gentlemen; but as the rogue entered the house, he told the sircar to wait outside, which he did. After the sircar had waited more than half an hour, he discovered that the man had made his escape at the back door. The boatmen saw him going in another boat, which they attempted to overtake but were unsuccessful.

A forgery was detected at Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co.'s on the 8th instant. It appears that a man, calling himself John Christian Miller, had lately set himself up as a merchant and agent in Raneemuddy Gully, and on the day in question, he sent to be discounted two drafts drawn by himself, in his own favor, on Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., the one for 5,000 rupees and the other for 2,500 rupees, payable three months after date, purporting to have been accepted by the drawers. The parties to whom the drafts were offered, sent them to Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co.'s to ascertain whether they had been *bona fide* accepted, when they were discovered to be forged. The affair being brought to the notice of the public authorities, Miller was apprehended, and, necessary depositions being taken before the Chief Magistrate, committed to take his trial at the next sessions.

It is stated, that besides the above mentioned notes, Miller had attempted to pass a third draft for 2,500 rupees on Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. This draft, likewise purported to bear the acceptance of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., and when taken by a sircar of Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. to the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., to be authenticated, the partners of the latter firm wrote across it, *forged*.

ROBBERY.—Thomas Watson, who falsely represented himself to be a Custom House officer, was, on the 9th instant, apprehended by the Police, on a charge of robbing the chief officer of a French ship, now lying off Calcutta, of a silver watch. Upon enquiry it was found, that Watson had made free with the property, and had sold it to Mr. Peters, the watchmaker, for 30 rupees. He was, in consequence, captured, and the watch obtained from Mr. Peters.

SUICIDE.—A rich bannian of Ramkistepoor, named Seith Gopaul Gopallea, was found, on the morning of the 10th instant, suspended by the neck, dangling from the bough of a *habla* tree, on the plain adjoining the Ramkistepoor ghaut. The man was subject to fits of insanity, and it is thought that he destroyed himself while laboring under one of them. The people in the immediate vicinity of the place where the accident occurred, nearly all all boatmen—had decamped from their sheds on the circumstance being known, for fear of experiencing the tender mercies of the daroga. Many people were collected at a distance, gazing on the spectacle; but no body would approach the corpse.

THE BACHELOR'S BALL.—The ball given by the bachelors of Calcutta, at the Fawn Hall, on the 11th instant, was the most brilliant *fole* of the season.

THE GORETTY ESTATE.—The estate of Goretty, belonging to the French Government, is at length advertised

for sale in virtue of a final decree. This fine property was, in the high and palmy days of Chandernagore, one of the most beautiful properties in India. The house, which is a magnificent building, and the extensive park attached, only inferior in extent and beauty to that of Barackpore. The property has been for years disputed and illustrated mournfully the glorious uncertainty of the law.

A NEW HINDOO GOD.—The Hindus say, that in a village not twenty miles westward of Calcutta, a god has appeared in the house of a *Tantrobay*. Several pundits of acknowledged celebrity repaired to the sacred place to determine the exact divinity of the image, but no one could, with all his boasted knowledge of the poorana successfully point out the sort of deity to be made and the name of the deity. It is carved out on a piece of black marble, seated on a *rath* or car drawn by 16 horses, it has besides several bystanders of both sexes and also a pen and a bundle of paper. The mother of the simple *Tantrobay* is fasting for the last few days, to propitiate the deity and to know the will and pleasure of his divinity.

SUDDER DEWANNY AND NIZAMUT ADRAWLUT.—It is said, that in consequence of the return of Mr. Christopher Webb Smyth from the Cape, and his resuming his appointment at the Sudder Revenue Board, Mr. Charles Tucker, who was acting in his lieu at the Board, did, on Saturday the 16th instant, take his oath and seat as a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut. Rumour says, that Mr. Lewis is likely to succeed Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles as a member of the Revenue Board, on the retirement of that gentleman to Europe.

CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT, ZILLAH 24 PERGUNNAHS.—During the last two months, business has been carried on very slowly in this court. There are two judges at present appointed to this zillah, viz., Mr. T. Biscoe and Mr. A. Grant, the additional judge. The latter has been absent from the Court on sick leave, for upwards of two months, and the former ever since, invariably sits in an adjoining room, with closed doors; and it is the orders of the judge, that no strangers be permitted to enter the room.

MAJOR SLEEMAN.—Major Sleeman has been appointed Superintendent for the suppression of Dacoity, in addition to his present office of Superintendent of that of Thuggee.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP.—The Governor-General's Camp was at Hansi on the 2d instant. A letter, dated 31st ultimo, says: "No orders have been issued yet for a permanent cantonment, although ground has been fixed upon, and marked out, for two regiments of infantry, a company of artillery and a wing of Skinner's Horse. Ferozepore, as far as we can ascertain, promises fair to become one of the most favourite stations in India, particularly on the score of health, both for Europeans and natives. We have very few men in hospital; perhaps less than at any station in India, although in tents. The properties of the well water are proved to be good, and at nearly every change of moon, we have cloudy weather with light showers, which purifies the air exceedingly, and the Sutlege, which is a noble stream, will greatly facilitate our communication with Bombay by steam, and all European supplies will consequently be exceedingly cheap, and the produce of this country promises to be equally so."

FIRE AT ALLIPOR.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, a very destructive fire broke out, from a hut which was standing on the premises of Mr.

J. H. Patton's stables, and raged most furiously. The engines soon reached the spot, and every exertion was made by the sepoys stationed near the place, to put a stop to its progress, by pulling down the neighbouring huts, &c.; but the fire was not entirely extinguished until 3 a. m. Some of Mr. J. H. Patton's cattle, were destroyed by the flames.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, held on the 15th instant:—

1st.—That the proprietors approve and accept the draft of act laid before them at this meeting, as modified under the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and published in the Gazette of Calcutta, and consent, to surrender their existing charter upon the passing of the said draft act into a law from the date when it will take effect.

2nd.—That the Directors of the Bank represent, at the time of communicating the said resolution to Government, the wish of the proprietors, that in section XXV, a clause be introduced, giving to the Governor-General in council the power of authorizing an increase to the amount to which the advance which the Bank may make to a single firm or individual be limited when he may think proper, which was the form in which the corresponding clause stood in the original charter and exists in the present.

NEW SALT WORKS.—It appears, by Mr. Prinsep's advertisement, that government have consented to the establishment of a salt work, on the Gordahjheel, near Deosa, on the plan submitted by that gentleman some time ago. Eleven hundred shares of the New Bengal Salt Company have already been filled up, and the remaining numbers, to be subscribed for in Calcutta, are expected to be engaged very rapidly.

GENERAL ALLARD.—Private letters from Lahore, mention the death of General Allard, as having occurred at Peshawar after a few days illness. The *Lion* of the North has lost in him a most valuable and efficient officer. The General was understood to be friendly to the British influence in the Punjab. The letters mention also that Runjeet Sing had recovered from his late attack, but continued in a very debilitated state.

MR. JAMES SUTHERLAND.—On dit that Mr. James Sutherland, of Hoogly College, will succeed to the appointment vacated by Dr. Wise.

THE HOOGLY COLLEGE.—The general Committee of Public Instruction, have paid twenty thousand rupees in purchasing General Peron's house, for the reception of Mahomed Moheesin's College, instead of building one for that purpose.

MR. SAMUELS.—Mr. Samuels, the magistrate of Hoogly, unlike other functionaries of his grade, takes peculiar care in appointing chowkedars under his control. Instead of leaving these appointments in the hands of the Daroga, on the occurrence of a vacancy, he causes an assemblage of all the candidates whose names he previously enters, makes them perform all sorts of gymnastics, and appoints such of them as excel both in art and strength.

THE ARTILLERY REVIEWED.—The Artillery were reviewed at Dum-Dum on the 20th instant. There was a vast concourse of spectators from Calcutta and the neighbourhood, to witness the interesting tomahawk, and in spite of

bad roads, a scorching sun, and most ubiquitous dust, the great misadventure was lined with visitors some time before the proceedings commenced. The review went off very well; but after a few shots had been fired from the field batteries, there was a sudden pause in the operations, and it became evident to the spectators at a distance, that something of moment had occurred to distract the general attention in the vicinity of the guns. Upon enquiry it was ascertained, that a most untoward accident had happened to mar the pleasures of the day's proceedings. A shell from a 10-inch howitzer had burst, about thirty yards from the battery, and committed dreadful havoc amongst the crowd in the vicinity of the explosion. There were nine sufferers by the accident, of which three are now dead, three have undergone amputation of the thigh, and the others are severely injured. The deceased were a European female, the wife of Bombardier Butler, a European child, and a native, who was blown into the ditch and frightfully mangled.

• THE EDITORSHIP OF THE COURIER.—Captain John Currie, of the Solder Board, late of Howrah, has been appointed Editor of the *Calcutta Courier*.

MR. LINTON'S ORATORIO.—The Oratorio given by Mr. Linton on the 29th instant, was the most brilliant thing of the kind ever got up in Calcutta. It was well attended.

MOFUSSIL.

DELHI.—The following intelligence has been received from the army of the Indus, at different times. The march down to *Bahawalpore* seems to have been quite an uninteresting one. Many camp followers had deserted, and sirrons with their camels had fled from the several camps into the desert immediately to the left of the line of route. The rear columns of all under the command of Captain Alexander, passed *Bahawalpore* on the 6th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir A. Burnes, it would appear by our latest letters, has enlisted upwards of 6,000 *Afghans*, and he promises to have the *Bolan* pass clear, from all impediments, for the Army.

Dost Mahomed is determined to resist us to the last. It is said he has several Russian Engineers in his employ, and that they are hard at work, in preparing a warm reception for the troops of the Shah. British troops Dost Mahomed does not expect to travel beyond *Sciude* this year!

The Army was to cross the *Indus* at *Goth Amel*, and reach *Shikarpore*, the Cavalry, the front column, on the 27th instant, the park and irregular brigade on the 4th proximo.

Letters from Sir W. Cotton's Camp state, that Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alex. Burnes, apprehending an attack, and the probable loss of supplies laid in for the army, had called for the rapid advance of *Shah Soojah's* force upon *Shikarpore*. It was rumoured that *Herat* had been again invested, not by the Persians, but by Dost Mahomed! which is not very probable.

The horses belonging to *Shah Soojah's* force, are dying by the score, so unequal are they to this trip. None of the horses of our troops of horse artillery with that force, have suffered. All our cavalry horses are in

really excellent condition, and some will have it that those of the troop of horse artillery are in better.

The Guggur having become so much swollen by the late rain, the Governor-General's Camp had been detained on its banks, consequent to which His Lordship will not be able to reach *Hans* before the 30th inst., and *Delhi* before the 11th or 12th proximo.

Late letters from the North-West army, put it beyond a doubt that Sir Henry Fane had resumed command of the Army. Sir Henry had directed the camel battery to join the first brigade cavalry, and first brigade infantry, and proceed together by water to *Hydrabad*, for the purpose of making a demonstration on that capital, and causing a diversion, in favour of Sir John Keane, who was said to be shut in at *Tattah* by an army of 30,000 *Sciadians*. In consequence of this opposition, reinforcements have, it is said, been called for from *Bombay*; and it was confidently rumoured in camp, that orders had been sent for the second division to march from *Ferozepoor*.

The news from *Shikarpore* state, that the *Doornances* are flocking in large numbers to join *Shah Soojah*, whom they seem to acknowledge as their lawful prince, or rather as the prince backed by power to enable him to fight his way to the throne. The most contradictory reports prevail as to the part Dost Mohumud will play, although the latest rumours make him quite pacific in speech and writing, as he says he is far from wishing to be on any other terms but those of peace and friendship with the British Government.

Subsequent letters from *Shikarpore*, and from Camp at *Subzool Kote*, dated 18th January, bring the important intelligence of an action having been fought between the *Bombay Army* under Sir John Keane and the *Sciadians* of *Hydrabad* and *Tattah*, in which the latter have been defeated.

AGRA.—A new journal, to be styled *Greenway's Agra Journal*, has appeared at *Agra*. It is to consist chiefly of literary reprints, from the English periodicals.

The Governor General expects to arrive at *Delhee* on the 10th instant, and will stay there ten days. He will then proceed via *Umbala* and *Puceala* to *Simla*.

The Bachelors' Ball which took place on the 18th instant, went off with much spirit.

FUTTEGHUR.—Captain Wroughton, of the Revenue Survey department, has lost three fingers and the thumb of his right hand, by the explosion of a fowling-piece.

ASSAM.—The *Singphoo*, a savage race of barbarians, inhabiting the mountains in *Assam*, made a decent on *Suddeyah*, and carried it with fire and sword. The movement was quite unexpected, and Lieut-Colonel A. White, commanding the *Assam Light Infantry*, fell before assistance could be sent to him. The buildings were destroyed, and the small force with Colonel White, driven back with some loss. On the alarm being given, the main body of the Regiment advanced and completely routed the assailants.

JHANSI.—Letters from *Jhansi*, to the 30th of January, state, that *Sciadia's* reformed contingent arrived at *Kurera* from *Jhansi* on the 26th instant. On the evacuation of the latter place, four companies of the infantry regiment were directed to take possession of *Kurera*, and on their approach, the few remaining

friends of the Naik, followed the example of their Jhansi brethren, and Captain Blake, in command of the detachment, took up his quarters in the fort without opposition. The Governor-General's agent, the field engineer, and his assistant (Lieut. Sharp) accompanied the force. Captain Smith is engaged in taking plans and preparing reports of the strength of the principal forts in Bundelcund.

MADRAS.

SIR JOHN DOVETON.—Sir John Doveton, was installed Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on the 11th of January last.

POISONOUS FISH.—There has been much and very fatal sickness on board the Ganges, owing to a singular circumstance. Shortly after leaving the Mauritius, she hove to off a fish bank and let down the boats to fish; the men were successful, and eat plentifully of what they caught, and within a very few days fifteen died in a most extraordinary state, being swollen like porpoises.

BOMBAY.

A story is current in Bombay, that a battle has been fought by the force under Sir John Keane, in which the 19th Regt. N. I. has been roughly handled, and a superior officer lost his arm.

EXTENSIVE DEPREDACTIONS.—It appears that the band of Pendarries, or Hamosees mentioned before, have committed the most extensive depredations in robbing merchants, exacting contributions, &c. throughout the villages in the district of Khaid, Pabul, Jooner, and others. Forty have been apprehended, who are now undergoing an examination before the Magistrate at Poonah. The Puttwardhun Sirdars have sent a contingent of 150 horse to the aid of the authorities in Poonah.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Recently a most foul and atrocious murder was committed in the city of Poonah. The unfortunate being, who became the victim of this bloody felony, was a banian merchant, a native of another country, who had come to Poonah on some business, and was residing in a part of the city called Vaytal Pet. Having disposed of some goods and merchandise, and realized the objects of his visit, he was preparing to return to his native country, and had in his possession cash and gold to the amount of several thousand rupees. Three or four of his neighbours, who had watched all his motions, and somewhat insinuated themselves into his intimacy, and who were aware that he had a large sum of money in his possession, watched for a convenient opportunity to ensnare and murder him, and after many schemes had failed, they began to invite him to their several houses a few days before his intended departure. No suspicion of their design seems to have entered the mind of their trusting and unthinking victim, and the murder was perpetrated. The corpse was butchered into small pieces, and, to hide it from all observation, a part of the house wall was torn down and the pieces built in. The wall was not, however, thick or solid enough to suppress the putrifying stench which arose, and led to the detection of the perpetrators.

ADEN.—A letter from Aden states, that the shells sent there by the *Ass Chrichton*, for the purpose of being thrown into the town, when about to be used, were found to be empty, and are, therefore, quite useless.

The Turks were a short way off attacking some place belonging to Aden; and it is said that there was a sufficiency of force present to take the place, but not to retain it.

NEW PILOT VESSEL.—A new pilot brig has been launched from the docks, and will shortly be sent round to Calcutta.

DOSSABHOY JAMSETJEE WADYA.—In consequence of the late unfavourable advices from China, a respectable Parsee merchant, a considerable trader in opium, of the name of Dossabhoj Jamsetjee Wadya, has been compelled to suspend payments.

ARREST OF TWO ROGUES.—On the 28th ultimo, two Moguls, who belonged to a gang, which had made some daring robberies at Rutnaghur, were arrested on the Sholapoor road by Provost Serjeant Buchanan. Information had been received at the Collector's Cutcherry that four Moguls, who had been concerned in the robbery, had been seen travelling on the Poonah road, and notice was given to the Military authorities to be on the alert. Two suspicious looking fellows accordingly fell under the vigilance of the Provost, and on being apprehended, were recognized by a peon of Mr. Forbes and found to be the identical thieves themselves.

THE CONVICTS.—The affair of the brig *Catherine* which lately returned with her cargo of refractory convicts, has been settled, and it has been amicably arranged, that the Bombay Government is to pay the owners of the vessel between 1,200 and 1,300 rupees for the detention which has been sustained, by reason of the want or inefficiency of the precautions taken for security of the convicts. The convicts are to be reembarbed, but this time a guard of marines is to be put on board, to take care of the lives of the Captain and of the crew.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PERSIA.—Intelligence of importance has been received from Persia. It stated, that the Shah had given up the Siege of Herat, merely with a view to protect his own territories against what had been represented to him as a formidable invasion by the British armies. Finding, upon his arrival, instead of thirty ships of war in the Gulph, with an overwhelming force on board, that but a handful of sepoy troops had been stationed in the isle of Karrack, his rage was literally unbounded, and he instantly determined to break off his friendly negotiations with our Government, and resume his designs against Herat. Dr. McNeil is at this moment, upon his way to England; he was to have started upon his journey on the 1st of January.

Two gentlemen of the Embassy were sent by Dr. McNeil to meet the Shah and congratulate him upon his return from Herat, and also to ask an apology from the Minister for the bad treatment experienced by the Envoy's messenger. His Majesty received them in the most angry manner and was as surly as a bear. He said "the English had deprived him of the meat which he had already swallowed" (meaning Herat), refused to permit his Minister to make any apology, and dismissed them without further answer. Active operations are going on upon a great scale at Tehran; they are casting guns and making up ammunition incessantly. The Shah will certainly make another advance upon Herat in Spring. He has left a large force at no great distance, to prevent the Herattees cultivating the ground. Large sums of ready cash are regularly paid to all departments both of troops and artificers, a thing not known in Persia for many a day. An order has been received at Shiraz, to put that place in a better state of defence, and guns are already on their way thither. A similar order is daily expected at Bushire.

The Shah has issued orders to his troops, that, on the Nowroze Sultannee, he intends to march to Herat, and, through the aid of the Russian Ambassador, a friendly treaty has been made with Prince Kamran, and along with the Herattees, the Persian troops are to march on to the assistance of Dost Mahomed Khan, in Cabool.

All classes are invited to join the Army in Persia, and every one receives his pay in advance on being enrolled.

It is stated that a gift of 20,000 gold tomans has been made by the Russian Ambassador, on the part of the Shah, to Prince Kamran, which will enable him to provide stores and clothing for his troops.

On learning that much distress prevailed in the country, and that this was greatly to be attributed to the quantity of British cotton goods and Cashmere shawls now worn, the Shah sent for all his sirdars and officers of the Court, and, in open Durbar, pointed out the necessity of protecting the manufactures of their own country; he then ordered that from that day, none were to appear before him unless dressed in the Kamran shawl manufacture, ordering a dress for himself to be immediately made.

Proclamation was afterwards made to the same effect, and a period of 12 months given to enable all merchants and traders to dispose of their stocks of British goods and Cashmere shawls, actually at that time in the country, but prohibiting all new importations whatever, of British piece-goods, or shawls from Cashmere.

It is said, that the cause which induced the Shah to retire from Herat, was the receipt of an autograph letter from the Highest religious authority in Persia, signing the return of the Shah, and his attaching himself, for the future, to British interests. This letter the High Priest, wrote in accordance with a letter from Mr. McNeil, in which the preparations of the British Government were represented as of great force and magnitude. That on his return, the Shah discovering all the force was chiefly some "rotten Hindus," as he styled them, openly shewed Mr. McNeil's letter to the Great Priest in durbar, and there held it up to ridicule, and said he called on him to show the truth of his formidable statements. He is, in consequence, very furious and refuses to do any one thing he promised.

Another anecdote is, that in the Shah's army were two castes of soldiers, one called the Tabreezes, the other the Azarbeezeend troops, which last, at the siege of Herat, lay close to the gates and, it turned out afterwards, secretly allowed provisions to be conveyed into that Fort. On the day of the attack, the Tabreezes gallantly marched on to the storming of the place, as ordered; but the Azarbeezeend troops never moved, and the Shah afterwards discovered their friendly disposition towards the Herattees, but, while in a hostile country, he was afraid to take notice of their behaviour. On his return to Court, however, the Shah summoned the Sirdars, charged them with their traitorous conduct, which they partly admitted, when about 70 Sirdars were immediately beheaded. It is stated that many copies of a paper printed at Calcutta in the Persian language, are sent to Persia, and have had a very bad effect there on their feeling towards the British, so much so, that surprise is expressed by the Persians that the Indian Government should permit a paper, written in a tone so hostile to British interests, to be printed in their own Capital.

THE INDUS ARMY.—Letters from Bukhara, to the 31st of January, say:—"All reports agree that the Belooches

are posted in force between us and Hyderabad, which is now only twenty four miles distant from our Camp, but on the opposite side of the river. The Chief, it is said, will march, after the arrival of the buttering trade.

The general belief is that the Beloochees will fight when we attempt to cross the river, as they have already fired upon some of our sepoys coming up in boats and made prisoners of a havildar and four men, who were sent to a neighbouring village to purchase camels. We only learnt their fate two days ago, from one of the party, who made his escape disguised as a fakir banyan, and others are daily coming in with complaints of having been looted both at Hyderabad and on the road, by the enemy. Our spies report, that there is a force of 15,000 or 16,000 men, with a few guns, posted about 4 mile on this side of Hyderabad. The Ameers have refused to accede to our last treaty.

"One of these Shikargahs, not far from our present camp, was set on fire three days ago and still continues burning. Three of the Queen's officers, Sparke, Nixon and their Asst Surgeon, Hibbert, all fine young fellows, under the idea that our treaty with the Ameers was at an end, went to shoot there two days ago, and, melancholy to relate, have been burnt to death. Their corpses were brought in yesterday by a party sent to search for them, and their appearance as they were carried through the Camp, created a sensation scarcely to be described. The Europeans will have it that they were murdered and thrown into the flames, but, after a strict examination, no wounds could be discovered on the bodies. Two of them were so much burned, that they were only distinguishable one from the other, by two rings on the Doctor's finger; the third, Sparke, a fine young man Lieutenant in the Grenadiers, who was the least burned of the three and easily recognized from his height, was found about fifteen paces near the edge of the jungle, as if he had so far succeeded towards making his escape."

TAKING OF KERACHEE.—The following account of the taking of Kerachee, is taken from a letter of the 4th February:—

"We sailed from Hujumree on the 31st, and arrived here last evening. At 9 this morning we began disembarking the troops and cleared for action. By-the-bye, they fired on our guard-boat last night but hurt no one. We sent a flag of truce offering them terms, which they would not accept; but the admiral wished to spare them, for they could make no resistance as they had only seven guns and twenty men. We have since heard, that they were to have had an augmentation of 100 men this evening. To the second flag of truce they returned a message to the Admiral, saying that they were much obliged him for sending the second time, but they were determined to abide by their former decision of holding it as long as they could. The Admiral then went himself with the troops, and they fired on one of our boats, which was full of men, but luckily missed her. But the fellows in the fort would not give in. We then opened our fire as did also the *Algerine*, and we fired 50 shot and knocked the walls pretty fairly about their ears before they quitted, then they began to run; but we had piquets placed, so we took the whole 20 prisoners. We have now.—7 P.M.—sent a boat with a flag of truce in her, up to summons the town. To-morrow I shall give you all particulars, but must tell you the finish. We ceased firing at 1 past 12, and a prettier piece of work could hardly have been done. Our flag was planted in the fort by Lieut. Jenkins, of the Indian Navy, and a very nice little fellow he is. The 40th are now occupying the Fort."

February 3d. Our boat, with a flag of truce, returned this morning, and they have; I am very sorry to say, accorded to our terms, so that there will be no more fighting. The head man of the place, has written a glowing account to Hyderabad of the bravery of the Governor of the Fort we battered, in which he says, he held possession for an hour and a half against the fire of a 74 gun ship and five thousand sailors, for which he will most probably get promotion. I believe the 40th take possession of Kuracher today, and about their further movements I know nothing as yet. I have just now heard that the Fort would have been given up to us had we sent up to the Town at once, which is at the distance of 6 miles from us, but I am very glad we fired a shot, as it will, I am in hopes, be the means of our obtaining Tatta."

The following important news from Scinde, has since been received. The Ameers, it appears, have succumbed.

"The Ameers have at last consented to sign the treaty without a single objection, and have acceded to all the terms demanded of them. They are to pay 27 lacs of rupees, agree to maintain 4,000 troops to be commanded by British officers, and are, besides, to give 6-16th of their annual revenue as tribute to the British Government; they are, moreover, to give the assistance of 4,000 of their own troops to the present expedition against Candahar. The justice of Scinde, generally, is henceforth, to be administered by the British Resident."

PENANG.

Penang papers to the 19th of January, have been received, but they contain no news. The affairs of Quelan, remained in statu quo. The Hyacinth had been to Penang for provisions and water, but had returned to Quelan to maintain a strict blockade. There is no intelligence of the unfortunate Syen.

CHINA.

The intelligence received from China during the month to the 6th of January, is of very serious importance to opium speculators. The river trade, it seems, is destroyed. The following proclamation of Captain Elliott, the Chief Superintendent, gives the coup de grace to it:—

"I, Charles Elliott, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, moved by urgent considerations immediately affecting the safety of the lives and properties of all Her Majesty's subjects, engaged in the trade at Canton, do hereby formally give notice and require, that all British, owned schooners, cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft, either habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit Opium traffic, within the Bocca Tigris, should proceed forth of this same within the space of three days from the date of these presents, and not return within the said Bocca Tigris, being engaged in the said illicit Opium traffic.

And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further give notice and warn all Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the aforesaid illicit opium traffic, within the Bocca Tigris, in such schooners, cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft, that if any native of the Chinese

empire shall come by his or her death by any wound feloniously inflicted by any British Subject or Subjects, say such British subject, or subjects, being duly convicted thereof are liable to capital punishment, as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster.

And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further give notice and warn all British subjects being owners of such schooners, cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the said illicit opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris, that Her Majesty's Government, will in no way interpose if the Chinese Government, shall think fit to seize and confiscate the same.

And I, the Chief Superintendent, do further give notice and warn all British subjects employed in the said schooners, cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the illicit traffic in opium within the Bocca Tigris, that the forcible resisting of the officers of the Chinese Government, in the duty of searching and seizing, is a lawless act, and that they are liable to consequences and penalties in the same manner as if the aforesaid forcible resistance were opposed to the officers of their own or any other Government, in their own or in any foreign country.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Canton, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight"

It is expected a prohibition of the coasting trade will follow.

BURMAH.

The following are extracts of a letter from Rangoon, dated 30th January:—

On the 26th instant, the town of Rangoon was alarmed by a report of a large party having secretly taken post about twenty miles north of Rangoon, since which the whole male population from the town and suburbs have proceeded, and are proceeding thither, together with their cavalry.

The tenor of all the Burmah reports is to the effect, that it is a party bringing about a counter-revolution. The previous crucifixion of seventy men, tends to corroborate these reports; but seeing that 5,000 men must have proceeded from hence without bringing in one man, and no reports of musketry having been heard, together with a knowledge of the character of the Burmah Government, and of the necessity of an unpopular Government, if about to commence an unpopular war, to resort to duplicity to form an army of observation, when the discontented inhabitants have not merely to arm themselves, but provide their ammunition and Commissariat, strong suspicion arises that Tharawaddie is about concentrating and arming the whole male population in this neighbourhood, preparatory to destroying every house as the army retires, should we land our force at Rangoon.

Numerous accounts and corroborative circumstances, prove the existence of a civil war or counter revolution. Some prisoners have been taken and set at liberty with some presents, which implies a dread on the part of the Governor of being himself taken.

Four patriots have been taken, one of whom has had his feet severed from his legs and packed in a boat, like a pig, to be sent to Ava. The others are beheaded. Several towns and villages are said to have joined the patriotic party, who, it seems, are favourable to the English.

THE PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

Last Saturday evening, nearly a hundred friends and supporters of the above Institution, met at the School, to hear the Annual Report of the Secretary. The Venerable Archdeacon, the Revd Messrs. Sandys and Garstin, Dr. Corbyn, and several other distinguished friends of education, were present. On the motion of Mr. W. Byrn, seconded by Mr. Crow, the Venerable the Archdeacon was called to the chair. The Reverend gentleman felt much gratified at the honor done him in being called to take a share in the laudable work of education at this Seminary. Here Christian religion

id morality had always been taught, and the plan of education was comprehensive and based on liberal views, embracing all those branches of knowledge which were necessary to frame a useful member of Society. Ever since his arrival in India, ten years ago, he had watched the progress of this Institution, and he was so well satisfied with the system adopted in it, that he had always felt a deep interest in its welfare. The Managers of this institution had carefully watched every change in the circumstances of the country, and had made corresponding improvements in the system of education, so as to meet the growing wants of the community. He then congratulated them on the success of their laudable endeavours. His dearly beloved friend, the late Archdeacon, when about to establish the High School, had spoken of this institution with regard to its interests clashing with that of the High School; but they had come to the conclusion, that these two institutions would no more clash with each other than two churches raised in the same place for the worship of God. For the East Indian community, he observed, this institution had done more than any other, and adverting to the openings lately made by Government, for the employment of the educated classes, and to the changes introduced in the system of education here, he hoped further improvements would be made to meet all the wants of the country. This institution, he said, was already equal to the ordinary schools in Europe, and he had no doubt its progress would in time place it on a level with the best scholastic Seminaries of England. He concluded by calling on the Secretary to read the report.

The Report entered into a consideration of the state of education in the country, and the various institutions that now exist for the promotion of knowledge. We were highly pleased with the liberal views expressed in this part of the report, which is very creditable to all connected with the institution. Mention was also made of the changes lately introduced in the system of instruction, by which the study of the vernacular languages occupied a prominent place among the regular class studies; and a course of Lectures on the Regulations of Government, it was stated, has been commenced upon. The report of the Surgeon attached to the school, was very favorable to that care which is always necessary in large institutions for the preservation of health among the children. Not a single death had occurred, and three alarming cases of fever, contracted at home, had been cured in the school. At this moment there was not a single child on the sick list. The report then went on to notice the progress that had been made in the several studies, and stated the result of the last annual examination. The number of pupils now in the school were 214. Mr. Hamilton, the Head teacher, had resigned, and Mr. Montague, who has received his education in the institution, had been appointed to succeed him. The finances of the committee were now managed with great care as to economy, and several old accounts had been, during the year, paid off. About ten thousand rupees are stated, to be due to the institution on

account of the arrears of schooling, which if paid up would enable the Committee to effect much good.

Dr. CORBYN moved the adoption and publication of the Report. He made a speech of considerable length, following up the observations of the Reverend Chairman in favor of the institution, and said he had so good an opinion of the education now given in this and the other leading schools, and he was so well satisfied with the salubrity of the climate of Bengal, that he had determined, notwithstanding the opinion of many of his friends, not to send his children to England for education. He adduced several instances in defence of this view of the subject, and dwelt with much force on the importance of educating a child under the eyes of the parent, which he maintained was necessary, not only for the preservation of that mutual affection which should subsist between parent and child, but also for the proper moral education of the latter. He had a high opinion of the moral character of the alumni of this and other Indian schools, and adverted to the success of Mr. Montague, whose education and progress he had watched four years, and was much gratified to find him elevated to the rank of Head Master of the Institution. His good example, as a man of talent and high moral character, he hoped would stimulate others to follow in his footsteps.

The Reverend Mr. Garstin, having seconded the Resolution, with a few suitable observations, it was put and carried *unem-con*.

The Reverend Mr. Sandys, moved the follow Resolution:

"That this meeting begs to record the gratification which it has experienced, in learning of the arrangements which have been made, for the more efficient cultivation of the Vernacular languages, a knowledge of which is so well calculated to be useful to the future interests of the young men of the country."

The object of education, the Revd. mover said, was to make the learner a useful member of Society; but in this country, if we know not the Vernacular languages, how could he be useful to the millions by whom he was surrounded and whose ignorance of the saving truths of the gospel called upon every Christian to exert himself in enlightening them. It was the duty of every man to be useful to his fellow creatures, not only in regard to his temporal but his eternal welfare, which duty could not be properly performed in this country, without a knowledge of the Vernacular languages. He was therefore highly gratified to find the study of these languages made an object of particular attention in this seminary, and he felt great pleasure in moving the resolution entrusted to him.

Mr. Peto adverted to the utility of learning the Vernacular languages with reference to the employments under Government. He entered into some lengthy observations concerning the corruption of the Court Amahs, the great good effected by the abolition of the Persian language which neither the parties to a suit nor even the judges understood properly; whence he inferred the necessity of studying the Vernacular languages, and concluded by stating, that it was impossible to overrate the importance and advantages likely to result from these changes.

The Chairman, in putting this resolution to the vote, adverted to the vigilance of Mr. Byrn, the Secretary to the Institution, in watching every opportunity of advancing the good of the community. He mentioned

that the church building fund had been originated in him, and that the erection of twenty churches had, up to this day, been the effect of that measure.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. W. BYRN moved the following resolution:

"That the meeting, viewing the present state of things, as adverted to in the Report, is most anxiously desirous, in dependence upon the divine blessings, to encourage all right efforts in the education of the youth of this country."

He observed that there were two empires in the world, that of error and that of truth, between which there was an unceasing conflict. Of the ultimate success of truth over error, there could be no doubt. Notwithstanding it was the duty of those who were the subjects of the Empire of truth to be on their guard, with the view of preserving their own integrity, and of reclaiming those who were the subjects of the Empire of error. He observed that there was no object, important or unimportant, which could be accomplished without the use of means. The greatest work on which the mind of man could be engaged, the conversion of the world to Christianity—it was the will of God, should be accomplished by the use of means; and in proportion as the means used were good or bad, so would the progress of the Empire of truth be accelerated or retarded.

Education, or the instruction of youth, was in the opinion of the speaker, the first means that must be used for the establishment of the Empire of truth, and it therefore behoved all who were connected with the work, to be careful as to the means to which they resorted. The inculcation of right principles—the communication of proper knowledge—the imparting to youth correct views: all these required care and consideration. The use of means, he said, evidently implied the use of Agents. As, in this great Empire of British India, all who were the subjects of it had some share, however small, in carrying on the operations of this Government; so in this great Empire of truth, all who were the subjects of it, were Agents, upon whom devolved the work of carrying out its principles. If they were not, they were defeating the purposes of the Empire of which they were the subjects; and hence Mr. Byrn insisted upon the necessity of all being in the use of the means which led to good. This was the great moral of the resolution which he had to propose. In India there was so much to do—so much ignorance to remove—so much evil to contend

against, that the duty of engaging in works of usefulness was imperative.

On these school anniversary meetings many came impelled by curiosity or by the motive of pleasing friends. His object was to lead to a serious consideration of the importance of the subject upon which they were engaged, and to induce to exertions for the benefit of others. To quote the words of Lord Bacon, "it was heaven upon earth when a man's mind moved in charity," and as Christians, we should act in accordance with the spirit of the first of Christian virtues—of that charity which will lead us not selfishly to look to our own interests, but to endeavour to promote the good of others—of that charity teaching an expansive benevolence, which will bring within the range of the affections the whole family of man—whose acts will never die, but outlive the wreck of time and bloom in the world and realms beyond the tomb.

Mr. W. KIRKPATRICK seconded the resolution, and adverted to the large amount of outstanding balances due to the institution, suggested the formation of a sub-committee, whose especial duty it would be to recover these balances. The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. CROW moved, "that the acknowledgements of this meeting are due to the friends and supporters of the institution, for the aid extended by them in the promotion of its interests."

This resolution being seconded by Mr. C. Poole, was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. B. GARDNER moved the following resolution:—That the Revd. T. Boaz and Messrs. W. Byrn, M. Crow, F. D. Kellner, R. Kerr, C. W. Lindstedt, H. Martindell, G. H. Poole, W. Stacy, P. Sutherland and J. Wood, be re-elected as Members of the Committee of Management for the ensuing year; and that Mr. W. Byrn be requested to continue in the office of Secretary to the Institution. In the room of Mr. Jacob (resigned) he proposed the election of Mr. H. Palmer.

This was seconded by Mr. C. F. Byrn and carried unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, who again complimented the meeting and the institution, in the most handsome terms, stating that he always felt it an honor to be connected with the proceedings of this Institution. The Meeting dispersed at about 10.—*Hurk., March 5.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY MEETING.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of and Subscribers to the Calcutta Public Library, held on the 4th March 1839, at the Library Rooms.
G. F. McCLEINTOCK, Esq., in the Chair.

Present.—W. F. Grant, Esq.; J. H. Storqueler, Esq.; H. M. Parker, Esq.; W. Carr, Esq.; H. Jones, Esq.; T. P. Morrell, Esq.; Wale Byrn, Esq., &c.

Read the following Report and the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

W. P. GRANT Esq., H. M. PARKER, Esq., W. CARR, Esq.

Curators, Calcutta Public Library.

GENTLEMEN.—In submitting the annexed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from 11th February 1838 to 31st January 1839, I have much pleasure to

have it in my power to state, that with respect to the accession of subscribers, the circulation of books and the collections made in every month, the operations of the last year exhibit a decided superiority, and cannot but be gratifying to those who are interested in the prosperity of the Institution. In order to establish the correctness of this remark, I beg to subjoin the following tabular statement, collected from the reports furnished at the different Annual Meetings.

In 1836	there were subscribers.	5	and the amount receivable p. month.	Rs. 22 0 0
In 1837	ditto	38	ditto	200 0 0
In 1838	ditto	69	ditto	370 0 0
In 1839	there are	100	ditto	498 0 0

Amount of subscriptions collected from September 1835 to Feb. 18th 1837...	2193	11	0
Ditto from 19th February 1837 to 10th February 1838.....	3325	0	0
Ditto from 11th February 1838 to 31st January 1839.....	5211	0	0

The average monthly collection of the last year was about.....C. Rs	453	2	1
And that of the year before last,....Rs	277	1	1

Shewing an increased average month- ly collection of	Rs 176	1	0
The circulation of Books, from Febru- ary 1837 to January 1838, was.....vols.	8700		
Periodicals	1127		

Total	9827		
Ditto, from Feb. 1838 to January 1839, vols.	14995		
Periodicals	1721		
Total	16716		

The former giving an average month- ly circulation of vols.....	890	nearly
And the latter	1393	

Among the Books circulated during the last year, there are relating to General Literature.....	5557	vols,
And Novels,.....	9438	vols,

14995 vols,

With regard to the vested Fund which was reported at the last Annual Meeting to consist of Co's Rs 3,313, I am happy to say, that several gentlemen have since contributed to it and that it now amounts to Co's Rs 4,103.

Since the last Annual Meeting, seven new Proprietors have joined the institution and two have transferred their shares. One of the Proprietors, J. Bell, Esq., has died during the last year, and his share has reverted to the Library. The present number of Proprietors is seventy-two.—*Hurk., March 6.*

THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office on Monday the 11th instant.

PRESENT,

Committee.—G Vint, Esq.; Rajah Kallykissen Bahadur; Baboo Sumbhoochunder Mitter; Baboo Prossannocomar Tagore, Rajah Rajnarain Roy Bahadur; W. C. Hurry, Esq.; Cowa Suttehurn Ghosaul; Monshay Mahamed Ameer, and G. A. Prinsep, Esq.,

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously elected,

The following gentleman was proposed a member of the Society.

By the Secretary, and seconded by Rajah Kallykissen Bahadur, H. E. Hunter, Esq., of Azimgurh.

Read a letter from Mr. Crawford, excepting the office of the Society's Agent in London.

Read a letter from Mr. Sandys, forwarding a pamphlet on the subject of village boundaries, for the perusal of the Society. Resolved that a letter of thanks be addressed to that gentleman.

Baboo Prossannocomar Tagore resumed his duties as secretary, and thanks were voted to Baboo Ramanath Tagore for his service during the secretary's absence.

The petition to the Governor General in Council on the resumption question, was ordered to be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

WM. COBB HURRY,

P. TAGORE.

Honorary Secretaries.

[*Hurkaru, March 16.*]

DORJELING.

To. H. M. Low, Esq.

Secretary to the Dorjeling Committee

SIR,—As a member of the Committee, appointed by the public meeting to carry into effect their views regarding Dorjeling, I consider it my duty to give you the result of my observations on that place, for having visited it, (under the erroneous supposition, that the public works, including the road now being made by Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, were under my superintendence) I am enabled to give you the result of my private observations, in the hope that they may be of use in furthering the objects for which we were appointed a committee.

2. The first point deserving notice, is the road by which travellers, particularly dawk travellers from Calcutta, will get to Titalya, and in regard to this I am happy to say, that the executive officer in whose division

these roads lie, is now employed, with the sanction of the Military Board, in surveying the road from Maldah to Dinagopore and Titalya, and that on his return to Dinagopore, he will survey the old direct road to Nowabgunge, near the mouth of the Mahanuddee. As I suppose the Military Board will have no objection to allow the Dorjeling Committee to have a copy of this survey when finished, I shall reserve my remarks on these roads until I can accompany them with a plan, I therefore commence with Titalya, which may be considered the point at which all the roads, from every part of the country, for people proceeding to Dorjeling, will meet.

3. The dawk bungalow built here, out of the funds raised for this purpose, is finished, and so is the store-room for the tenant of the Hotel, built at the expense of the subscribers to the same. The road from this goes along the bank of the Mahanuddee for about 6 miles,

on the left or Tittalya side, to a place called Sonassacottah, and then crosses the river, (which never overflows its banks and has water in it at all seasons) it then proceeds via Raneedungah to Punkahbarree. Had the Superintendence of the Dorjeling roads been mine, I should have suggested a proper survey of the two roads from Tittalya to Punkahbarree, in order to determine which is the best and what would be necessary to make the one ultimately fixed or passable at all seasons; but as it is, I can only say that the road via Raneedungah, by which I went, was distinctly marked out the whole way; that the first part was through a grass jungle; and that the jungle became thicker and higher as I advanced, until in the latter part, through the forest, it was as heavy as any I have ever met with, though not generally swampy, as far as I could judge. During the hot weather it is probably burnt down annually, but as it springs up again every rains, and many parts will require bridges or drains, it can by no means be considered as made, indeed one of the principal difficulties will be crossing the Ballaun River during the rains.

4. From Punkahbarree the real difficulties of the road commence. At this place another bungalow has been erected, which has more than exhausted the subscription raised for building staging bungalows. I am inclined to think this bungalow may be a little out of the way if ever a carriage road is constructed; but this is not of much consequence, as travellers will only use it as a resting place for the night, going or coming. From this point, however, the present road is about as bad and as steep as could be well chosen. It is not, I admit, intended that it should be the future road, but the bad effects of an ill chosen track at the commencement, are almost incalculable. In the first place, it prevents the employment of any other means of transport than men, the dearest possible and most difficult to procure; and 2ndly, it renders the natives of the plains mere unwilling to go up, from the great difficulties and fatigue they have to undergo, and they consequently give the place a bad name. To this, in the present instance, must be added the great length of the road, 32 miles, as measured by Lieutenant Fisher (who accompanied Major General Oglander there). From Punkahbarree for about 20 miles, this path had not been what is called made, no attempt to remove any of the natural obstacles having been made; and, though passable by loaded coolies with great difficulty, it is utterly impassable for loaded cattle. When we got to the place where I met the first working party, the new road may be said to be commenced; but for several miles it is a mockery to call it a road, for not a tree standing in the middle of it, or stone requiring removal, nor even trees lying right across and totally obstructing the path, had been removed.

5. The last eight miles, however, are better, and could be passed by loaded cattle. About two miles of this road nearest to Dorjeling was made the year before, and the remainder immediately after the last rains, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, (during Lieutenant Gilmore's sickness,) and by whom the line from Punkahbarree to Dorjeling was marked out, and I am sorry to say, that the part finished has been made without attention to the principles laid down by scientific men for making roads, in mountainous countries, and the neglect of which will, I am of opinion, affect the durability of this road; for no attention whatever has been paid to its drainage, nor have bridges or drains been made across it, to protect it from the torrents which rush down with violence in the rains through every ravine; and will, unless this is remedied, render it impassable in the rains. That it was desirable to get a road made quickly for the transport of provision is indisputable, but I am of opinion, this might have been as quickly done in the proper direction as the

one chosen. From the very commencement of the road at Dorjeling, there is every reason to think the hill called Jolahpahar, from 800 to 1000 feet higher than the station, might have been turned, and the long and steep ascents and descents existing in the present road, have been avoided. This also applies to other parts as well. I admit that from the thick forest covering these hills, the fixing upon the proper line of road is a work of great difficulty, and requiring peculiar professional knowledge, and it is the most arduous part of the business, as many lines may be explored before the best is found, owing to the forest preventing one seeing many yards in advance; but the necessity of doing this before it was commenced (and during the two years we have had this hill, this has not been attempted) is to me very apparent; besides, the road should have been commenced at the bottom not at the top, as it is impossible to regulate the slope the whole way otherwise. Had the time and money expended on this portion of the road been judiciously laid out in the proper direction, I am of opinion, infinitely greater facilities would have now existed for the transport of provisions, and the worst and most difficult part of the ascent for the plains would have been comparatively easy and the collies (all people from the plains) would not at the first entering the hills have had the most difficult parts to go over, and consequently would have been more reconciled to what followed; besides that every mile so made would have been passable by loaded cattle, whereas that now constructed, even had it been level as the table, is of no use to them, as they can not get near it; so that coolies must still be employed the whole way until the new track now commencing at the foot of the hills, joins this. These mistakes are the more to be regretted, as the great difficulty of approach gives the place a bad name, and prevents people going there and greatly retards the advancement of the place.

6. I must observe most distinctly, that my observations apply to what I saw when I was there, and not to any new work done since, or to any alterations and amendments which may have been made. There are, as you will perceive, other difficulties which, in my opinion, might have been removed, and which, I think, Government would concede if brought to their notice, and which I shall proceed to notice, in the hope that the application of the Committee on these points, will be successful.

7. Having remarked generally on the road from Punkahbarree to Dorjeling, 32 miles in length, there yet remains other roads of quite as great, if not greater, importance, to be touched upon, and which, when I was there, seemed to have been totally overlooked. I mean the roads in and through the station itself. Before any single allotment of ground was made, I conceive the public roads should have been distinctly marked out, and that these roads should have been carried along the hill, according to the nature of the ground and public advantage, however it might interfere with any spot which would make a desirable location. I would here observe, that the great urgency for making these roads at once, arises from the narrowness of the ridge itself on which Dorjeling is situated; for in consequence of this, the road might so affect a location that the person wanting it would either change the position of his house on the allotment, or abandon it altogether from its being too much exposed or confined to suit him; and I have reason to believe, that this alone presents some of those who have already had grants assigned to them from clearing the ground.

8. In regard to the size of the allotments already made, I have no hesitation in saying, that a much greater degree of liberality in fixing their extent, would induce people more willingly to think of building, and prevent much discontent from comparisons, particularly as it is

impossible from the very nature of the the ground to fix any fair standard for its distribution ; nor has the one attempted to be set up, been adhered to in all instances, even as far as it could be, I mean that of 80 yards square for each location. I have no doubt that ultimately all the ground rejected at first will be taken ; but I conceive that it is impolitic to raise any obstacle to those willing to commence before any of the numerous difficulties which always beset new undertakings of this sort are overcome ; indeed that, on the contrary, every encouragement should be given to the first settlers, and that, instead of refusing locations to companies or private associations of individuals or speculators, I think these are the very people who should be most encouraged. The first, and in my opinion the only, condition on which ground should be given, is the clearing it of the thick forest which now covers it, within a fixed and certain period, according to the extent of the grant ; and that the ground rent chargeable on each allotment, should vary according to the extent, situation and other circumstances taken together, which can only be decided on the spot, and not, as has hitherto been the case, if my information is correct, be the source for the largest and smallest lots, or the best and worst situation ; indeed to avoid much discontent, I would suggest that a Committee be appointed to decide on each allotment ; first settling aside such spots as may be required hereafter by Government, either in case it may be deemed expedient to erect any defensive works or other public buildings not yet fixed on ; and I am of opinion that some points which it would be necessary to select in the former case, have already been appropriated ; after such places are marked out I would allow such applicants, according to the priority of his application, to select his own location, and also allow individuals to hold more than one, with the full right to dispose of the same as they like, if cleared within the proper time. When the ground is cleared, many will build who will not do so if they are to clear it themselves ; and it is of no consequence who builds, so that houses arise, which they will do as the demand for them increases, and it is very certain that if a person built a dozen, as he could only occupy one, he would let the remainder, a great point at a station like this, where half the visitors of one year may not be able to go there the next.

9. I shall now notice one of the causes, and a very principal one, whence the difficulty in procuring natives of the plains willing to go up arises, viz. the total want of shelter on the road and at the place itself. This will cease at the station itself, as houses are built for servants and residents in the bazar, but not as it affects the coolies carrying loads up, or servants going there, so that it is necessary to point out the absolute necessity of Government doing something effectual to remedy this evil at once. From Titulya to Punkahbarree is about 25 miles, and from this to Dorjeling 32 miles more, nearly all up hill. A Coolie gets one rupee for taking a load of 30 seers these 57 miles, and all last rains no food was to be got on the road (at present it is procurable at 2 or 3 places, but is so dear they still carry their own provisions for the trip with them), a man, therefore, started with a load of 30 seers, and 10 seers of provisions for the 10 days it would take him to go and return. The rains in the hills are at times incessant, and the nights all the year round cold, and the poor wretches, with but little clothing to protect them from the cold, and that never dry, without a dry spot to sleep on or any thing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, often unable even to light a fire, or to cook their food, with a scarcity too of water in some parts, had their feet also attacked by the Peepsah, whose bite festers and renders them, if not lame, at least incapable of performing their journey in the proper time ; in consequence of which their provisions were expended, and hunger, added to their other sufferings, soon put an end to all their miseries ; and I was told that 14 dead bodies were lying

exposed on the road at once. The number was probably exaggerated, but the fact of several of these unfortunate people dying in this way on the road, is incontestable. I have been informed, that the same thing occurred in the Nellgherries, when the station of Ottacamoud was first established.

10. Now, although no blame can be attributed to any one, yet the thing requires a remedy, and this the Political Agent has partially obtained. The only effectual way of putting an end to the evil, is to erect along sheds, (or several small ones, according to the nature of the ground) at various points, for these people to pass the night in. Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd has already got the sanction of Government to erect 2 such huts, and has contracted with Messrs. Hepper and Martin, to build one at a spot 7 or 8 miles from Dorjeling, and a 2nd about the same distance farther down, but there ought to be one in the Bazar at Dorjeling, another half way between Mahulidram (the place where the 2d, above mentioned is building by Messrs Hepper and Co, is to be erected) and Punkahbarree, a third at this latter place, and the last at the spot where the hackeries now unload, though this last may not perhaps be required where the good road is made. Staging bungalows are also required at 3 points between Dorjeling and Punkahbarree, as 8 miles is a very good day's journey for people coming from the plains, being nearly all up hill. I am inclined to think, that if the committee apply to Government, all these points may be obtained and orders issued to Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd to commence on them at once, although it is not possible to make an estimate of the actual expense, as first of all it is necessary to clear away the forest, then to level the ground to build on, and these two operations will be the most expensive part of each bungalow.

11. At present nothing has been done in regard to the erection of public buildings, not even for erecting a temporary hospital for the soldiers, many of whom were sick when I was there from exposure and cold, they not having then (though 6 months had elapsed since the order for raising them was issued) received their uniform, and at the time I visited Dorjeling, the thermometer at night was 280. I do not think that a single public building of any description will be erected, even if the ground is cleared, till after the next rainy season, from the difficulty of getting workmen ; but the committee might recommend that a road be constructed, as soon as possible, from the entrance of the present cleared space along the hill, as far as building ground exists, or may be reasonably available, and then one at each end to the hill below, on which a very large portion of the place must be built, also paths for cattle to the different springs where water is procurable. A reservoir covered in, ought to be built at each spring for drinking water ; what overflows from this, might be retained in an open reservoir, for watering cattle and many other purposes, and what runs over here, again collected in a place for the dhobies to wash in, as cattle will not drink water strongly impregnated with the soap these people use.

12. Another point of considerable importance to all settlers, is the regularity of the dawks, and there can be no doubt that if the Post Master General is directed to arrange this, that the letters will reach their destination with much greater regularity, and infinitely shorter time than they now do. The palkee dawk for travellers, a point of the greatest consequence to the well-being of the place, has, I believe, been already brought to his notice, and as the Collector of Dinagore has expressed his ability and willingness, if permitted, to arrange for the location of beaters on this road, and as beaters are very numerous in all this part of the country, the difficulties hitherto experienced by every person who has attempted to go dawk on this

road will, it is to be hoped, cease, for until that is the case, no lady or child could be permitted to go by dawk with almost the certainty of being left on the road for want of bearers.

13 Having remarked on all these points, I shall now proceed to that regarding the eligibility of the place I did not visit so early as I had intended, having been detained a month on the road by sickness; so that I could not spare the time, when there, that I had intended to give to exploring the hill, even had the season been favourable, which it was not when I was there. I had provided myself with the means of testing stones for lime; and, though I certainly saw no symptoms of lime stone on the hill, it being entirely what is called a primitive formation, in other words granite and gneiss; yet, I am not satisfied that lime may not be discovered nearer than it has hitherto been found; for we know that almost all the large hill streams, which enter the plains from these mountains to the westward, bring down round pebbles of nearly pure lime stone, and though I was unsuccessful when crossing the Ballahoun, in discovering any such amongst those I tried, still, as I passed by dawk, and could therefore only devote a very short time to make such experiments, it does not follow that lime may not yet be found there or in some of the other streams descending from these hills. I am told the surgeon of Purneah has discovered lime in similar situations, north of Purneah; and also that there is a large rock of lime stone some distance from Dorjeling, more in the interior; it may therefore yet be found nearer than we are at present aware of, though the hitherto almost total impracticability of procuring carriage, added to the local difficulties which are very great, has prevented any successful attempt to explore these hills. Dorjeling has, from this cause, and the impossibility of, at present, hiring any hill people, or even getting people from the plains in sufficient numbers, had greater difficulties than either Simlah or Mussooree had to contend with at first; but still, I have no doubt that these difficulties will be overcome by degrees, and that as the forest is cleared away we shall get rid of the Peepsah, a very troublesome fly, and which, though not now found at Mussooree, is still met with on the Tyne range above it, though 10,000 feet high; we may therefore, I trust, safely anticipate being freed from this annoyance as the place becomes occupied.

14. In regard to situation, I am inclined to give the preference to Dorjeling, as there are not those high isolated peaks which at Mussooree attract the lightning; and I am inclined to think, from the shape of the hills all around it, that the heavy storms will pass by without doing mischief to the station. The situation has undoubtedly great capabilities and will, I trust, rival Simlah in beauty, whilst as it has infinitely more soil, gardens may thrive better here than to the Westward, and many European fruits and vegetables may come to perfection here, though others, such as grapes, may suffer from the heavy rains at the time they ought to ripen. If proper encouragement is given to gardening, I have no doubt but that we may introduce fruits and vegetables yet unknown in this part of the world, and which have never been introduced at Simlah or Mussooree, as in addition to the expense and difficulty of getting them brought out from Europe, there was the great distance to take them in this country; added to which, the circumstance that those who would have been willing to go to the expense and trouble of getting them out, had little or no chance of seeing the result of their labours, as few people are enabled to visit those places above 2 or 3 successive years, whereas, from the nearness of Dorjeling to Calcutta, the difficulties will diminish and many residents of Calcutta may pay it an annual visit as long as they remain in India, and thus enjoy the result of their labours.

15 The raspberry, which is not worth eating in the western hills, is here excellent, and chesnuts, their unknown, grow here, and many fruits now found wild and unfit to eat, may become good by culture, such as the cherry, apple and pear, and I expect to have samples of different fruits and woods sent to me, that I may submit them to those who understand these things better than I do, I am also informed, that the cattle and poultry of these hills, are far superior to those found in most parts of the plains, which may encourage farming as well as gardening in this part when well established; but, until much of the forest disappears and houses are built, but little can be expected in these points. In regard to the climate, it appeared to me exactly similar to the climates of Simlah and Mussooree at the same season of years, and I have no doubt that invalids to whom change of air is recommended, will derive the same benefit by a visit to those hills, as to the others. As the European soldiers have incontestably derived great advantage from the Sanatorium at Landour, I have no doubt that they would do so here, if a hospital was established; and I am supported in these opinions by Major General Oglander, who was there when I was, and who would doubtless give his opinion to Government on the subject it called on to do so; and if it was once known that Government meant to establish a hospital here, it would go a great way in convincing the natives, that there was no intention of abandoning the place, and to the more timid, the presence of a number of European soldiers would give an idea of security how much wanting for its prosperity; but, although I think we have every reason to look forward with confidence to the ultimate success of the undertaking, I am inclined to think it will be better to disabuse those who expect the place to be established in a few months; for where too much is expected, the disappointment and consequent reaction are greatest; and I fear that those who first visit the hotel, will meet with difficulties and privations they never dreamt of, and being disgusted with it, they may give worse accounts of it than it really deserves.

16. To recapitulate briefly the points which I think it would be desirable that the committee should bring to the notice and consideration of Government at once, I would say they were first three additional huts of about a hundred feet long each for coolies and travellers (natives) to sleep in, in addition to the two already sanctioned. Secondly, Three staging bungalows in addition to the two already erected at Tititallya and Pankhabarree, by private subscription. Thirdly, that reservoirs, such as I have before stated, should be built at all the springs (which are but few in number). Fourthly, That Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd be directed to mark out the principal roads in the station, and the paths for cattle to the springs, and to clear and make them with as little delay as possible. Fifthly, That all such ground as may be required for public purposes, be at once resumed and set apart, and that to prevent future disputes, a committee be formed to mark out all the allotments and to see that their boundaries are clearly defined, and to settle the ground rent to be paid for the same. Sixthly, That the ground on which the bazar is to be built, shall also be cleared of the forest, to enable natives wishing to build to commence, as unless this encouragement is given to them, it is doubtful when the bazar will be established. Lastly, it would be a great advantage if the roads from Tititallya to Pankhabarree were surveyed and estimates made for rendering the one fixed on passable all the year; but I admit with so much on hand, Lieutenant Gilmore can hardly be expected to do this, and attend properly to his other duties.

17. In regard to the Hotel, I am of opinion, that it cannot be so quickly established as was anticipated, as the dense forest to be cleared away and ground to be levelled, were points neither known to us or the contractors,

or taken into consideration when the contracts and plans were made, and the heavy expense attendant on this, will be a fair claim to be laid before the public meeting for their consideration and liberality, nor can the non-completion of the building at the time stipulated, be attributed to any want of exertion on the part of the contractors, who have done as much as was possible under the difficulties totally unexpected which they have had to contend with. As these are points which it is unnecessary to canvass here, and as other members of the Committee have been there as well as myself, and are fully aware of them, I shall here close my letter, though I shall be ready at all times to give any further information in my power, if required.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Calcutta, February 21, 1839. E. GARSTIN.

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.

Secy. to Govt., Political Department.

SIR,—By desire of the Dorjeling Committee, I have the honor to transmit a letter by Major Garstin, on a variety of subjects connected with the establishment of the Sanatorium there, and to save the trouble of referring to so long a paper, I am directed to submit the following abstract.

1st. That 3 additional huts of about 100 feet long each, for coolies and travellers (natives) to sleep in, should be built.

2d. That 3 staging bungalows, in addition to the two already erected at Titalya and Punkabbarree by private subscription, should be built.

3d. That reservoirs should be built at all the Springs.

4th. That Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd be directed to make out the principal roads in the station, and the paths for cattle to the springs, and to clear and make them with as little delay as possible.

5th. That all such ground as may be required for public purposes, be at once resumed and set apart.

6th. That the ground on which the Bazar is to be built, should also be cleared of the forest to enable natives wishing to build to commence.

7th. That the line of road from Titalya to Punkabbarree, should be surveyed and estimates made for rendering the one fixed on passable all the year.

I am likewise instructed by the Committee to state, that the Bazar, as attempted to be established by Colonel Lloyd, has in effect proved a failure, as regards the three essential points of quantity, quality, and prices, and that in these circumstances (the truth of which can

be vouched by letters from Dorjeling) it would be a great accommodation were a Commissariat Officer to be deputed by Government for the purpose of starting an efficient bazar.

2d. The Committee beg further to suggest, that a native Doctor should be assigned to Colonel Lloyd for the purpose of attending the road parties and,

3d. As great difficulties have been experienced by all concerned in procuring coolies, the Committee beg to state, for the favorable consideration of Government, that if proper means were taken, the Meechee population, at the foot of the mountains, might, in a great measure, be rendered available. These people have no prejudices of caste, and are ready and willing to work; but, unfortunately, being principally subjects of the Sikkim Rajah, they have hitherto kept aloof. There are 14 Chowdries distributed among these villages, one of whom is called the Sirdar. Now, were Colonel Lloyd instructed to communicate with this Sirdar, and offer such inducements as Government might think proper, there is little doubt the assistance of the Meechees would be obtained. Colonel Lloyd has been in communication with one Chowdree (Beer Sing). He is not the Sirdar, however, and little good has been gained by it. The Rajah, it is to be feared, is still unwilling to promote the establishment of the Sanatorium.

I trust the Committee will not be thought presumptuous in bringing the last mentioned points to the notice of Government, and

Have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed) HENRY M. LOW.

Calcutta, March 4, 1839.

To H. M. Low, Esq.

Secretary to the Dorjeling Committee.

Political Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th March, submitting certain propositions for the improvement of the Station of Dorjehog, and in reply to state, that your communication has been forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, for report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt. of India.

Fort William, March 6, 1839.

[Hurk., March 16.]

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 2d March, 1839.

The following gentlemen, proposed at the last Meeting, were balloted for and duly elected.

John Smith, Esq., M. D., Surgeon 34th Regt. N. I.;—Gibbon, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon European Regiment; R. Barclay Duncan, Esq., M. D., Assistant-Surgeon; C. S. Curling, Esq., Surgeon Artillery; J. Balfour, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon; R. Laughton, Esq., Nusserree Battalion; B. Anderson, Esq., 63d Regt. N.

I.; R. V. Shuter, and T. R. Strover, Esqrs., Bengal Service.

The following gentlemen were proposed as Members. J. F. Sullivan, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Bengal Establishment, by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, seconded by Mr. Egerton.

T. Hunter, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, seconded by Dr. Gooleve.

W. Jamieson, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, by Dr. Spry, seconded by W. Wallich.

A letter was read from W. F. Sealy, Esq., requesting to withdraw from the Society.

The question of admission of the qualified students, of the Medical College, to the privileges of the Society, then came under discussion. Mr. Hutchinson's proposition at the last meeting, to elect them as ordinary members, not subject to the payment of the annual subscription having been read, Dr. Goodeve stated, that the young men would prefer being allowed to pay their subscription like other members. Mr. Egerton thought that the burthen would be too heavy for them, and this view was supported by the President, Mr. Sawers. Dr. Spry remarked, that these youths could not be allowed to vote if they paid nothing towards the support of the Society, and in the course of the discussion, the latter gentleman observed, that although these young men had undoubtedly passed an examination equally severe, if not more so than that to which the members of the medical profession at home are subjected, that from the subordinate situations they are destined to hold, he did not consider them fit to be placed on the same footing with other members of the Society, and he for one could not associate with them as such. The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Egerton, seconded by D. Spry.

That Baboo Umachurn Set, Dwarkanauth Gooplo, Nohunchunder Mitter, Rajkiso Dey and Shamachurn Dutt, be admitted as associate members, in the class of associates, and to receive all the benefit of the Society, without paying the privilege of voting.

This view of the case was warmly opposed by Mr. Hutchinson, who declared his opinion, that the youths in question were fully entitled to every encouragement that could be offered to them by the European Members of the Medical Service. The superiority of acquirements displayed by the former, certainly deserved that they should be admitted to the medical Society on the same footing that native gentlemen are admitted to the Horticultural or Asiatic Society.

Mr. Hutchinson was supported by Drs O'Shaughnessy and Goodeve. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original motion made by Dr. Stewart, at the last meeting, was then brought forward and carried, viz that Baboo Umachurn Set, Dwarkanauth Gooplo, Nohunchunder Mitter, Rajkiso Dey, and Shamachurn Dutt, be admitted members of the Society. They were accordingly proposed by Dr. Stewart, seconded by Dr. Green.

The box having been circulated for each separately, they were found to be duly elected.

A case of extirpation of the lower jaw, successfully removed, by S. V. Leese, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 10th Regt N. I., accompanied by a drawing of the part, was presented by that gentleman.

A report upon vaccination, by Dr. Stewart, was presented by the Medical Board.

The Journal de Medicine de Bourdeaux, was received from the Editor.

Mr. Darby's cases of lithotomy, presented at the last meeting, and the reports upon land scurvy, presented in December, were then read and discussed. Mr. Darby's most interesting case was that in which he detailed the history of the enormous calculus exhibited at the last meeting. A stone weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs and measuring 73.8 inches in its longest diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its greatest breadth. The patient was a Rajpoot at 56, who had suffered from the complaint for the last 10 years. Mr. Darby did not consider the case a favorable one for the operation, but the patient suffered so much, and was so anxious to have the stone removed even at the hazard of his life, that Mr. Darby consented, and the operation was performed on the 13th July last. The magnitude of the calculus rendered it very difficult of extraction, but after the operation, the man expressed himself to be more comfortable than he had been for the last two years; he went on well for about a week, at the end of that time a collection of matter began to form upon the nates, it assumed the character of a carbuncle under the effects of which the patient sunk on the 31st, 17 days after the operation.

The reports upon scurvy were made in compliance with an order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to enquire into the causes of the disease, as it appeared in the Regiments, in Garrison at Agra. One of them was furnished by Mr. Superintending Surgeon Panton, as president of the Special Committee appointed for that purpose, and the other by H. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon 14th Regt. N. I.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D.,
Secy. Medical and Physical Society.
[Hurkuru, March 13.]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th March, 1839.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

PRESENT.—N. Wallich, M. D., F. R. S., V. P.; Messrs. Geo. Prinsep, H. Piddington, W. R. Ewart and D. Hare; Baboo Casinath Bhow; Messrs. John Cowie, R. Watson, W. P. Grant, J. H. Stocqueler, C. Trebeck, R. S. Strickland, C. Dearie, and Dr. H. H. Spry.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members:

HONORARY MEMBERS.—His Excellency the Right Honorable Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.—The Hon'ble Sir Henry Seton, John Trotter, W. G. Johnson, Woolryche Whitmore Ryan, Francis Curwen Smith, Wm. Sinclair, J. W.

Cragg, Allen Campbell Dunlop and T. P. B. Biscoe, Esqrs.; Captain S. W. Fenning and Lieut. F. C. Burnett.

1. *Cochineal*.—*Claim for the Government reward*.—The business that first came on for discussion was the consideration of the motion made at the last Meeting by G. A. Prinsep, Esq., and seconded by the President, claiming, on the part of the Society, the reward of £2,000 offered by the Court of Directors for the introduction of the live Cochineal insect of the fine species into their Indian Territories, in a fit state for propagation. Mr. Prinsep, in support of his motion, addressed the Meeting at some length, and took a view of the doings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, relative to this important question, from the commencement of their application to the subject. He reminded the Members of the Society, what in their endeavours to introduce successfully the fine grained Cochineal into the East Indies, the Court of Directors had incurred a great expense at Madras, and afterwards, at the representation

of the Governor in Council at that Presidency, the Court had confirmed a recommendation made to them to offer a reward of £2,000, or 5,000 pagodas, for the introduction of the insect upon British vessels only, "lest foreigners, so encouraged, should avail themselves by the discovery, and so diminish the value by propagating and increasing the breed of the insect."

Some years since, when he was turning his thoughts to the propagation of Cochineal as a speculation of his own, Mr. Prinsep related having held an interview with Mr. Robinson, the then Chairman of the Court of Directors, and on bringing the circumstance of this offer to his notice, Mr. Robinson expressly assured him, that should he (Mr. Prinsep) obtain at Vera Cruz, or elsewhere, the true insect, and convey it to India, and succeed in making it propagate there, that he would, undoubtedly, be entitled to the reward which lay open to any person.

In reference to what the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India had done to deserve this reward, Mr. Prinsep went into particulars relative to the condition of the *Nopaleries* of the Society, since it had fallen under his superintendence, and stated, that he had planted out specimens at Allipore, Kidderpore, the Botanic Garden, Sook-Saugor and the Sunderbuns—so as to effect an extensive cultivation as possible. In conclusion, Mr. Prinsep called the attention of the Society to the present commercial value of Cochineal, and exhibited on the table at the Meeting, the plant which has recently been received in this country from Mr. Anderson of the Chelsea Garden, through Dr. Royle, with the insect upon it, both of which were in a state of great vigour and promise. Of the genuineness of the insect on this plant, there could be no question, as he believed, that the Cactus was received at Claremont from Vera Cruz with the insect on it. He considered, therefore, that the Society had justly earned the reward from the Government, and recommended that application be forthwith made for the sum of 20,000 rupees which, when obtained, he would recommend should be appropriated exclusively to the preparation of localities for the better protection of the imported insect. In Mexico and other places, where the fine insect is made an object of commerce, the *Nopaleries* are formed in ravines and dells, that both the plants and insects may be protected, as much as possible, from storms, whereas here, in Bengal, it has hitherto been the practice to allow the plants to be exposed to all the violence of tempests. He therefore moved, that the motion be carried.

The President alluded to the expected arrival of the new investment, promised by M. Betier, from Bourbon, which would afford additional weight to the claim now brought forward. He suggested, therefore, that in the mean time the gentlemen who stand recorded as the Cochineal Committee, be requested to give the Society the benefit of their services, and that a draft of an application be prepared by them for adoption at the next General Meeting, in which the particulars of the result of the former experiment shall be given, and the reward be duly paid claim to.

This proposition met with the concurrence of the whole Meeting and was carried accordingly.

Appointment of Collector.—The President next desired to call the attention of the Society, to a notice of motion on the board, recommending that the special Committee of Finance be made a Standing Committee, and that the Assistant Secretary be appointed Collector under them, on a salary of 60 rupees a month, in addition to his present income of 160 rupees. This was carried unanimously.

Notice of motions for discussion at the next Meeting.

No. 1.—Proposed by Mr. Piddington—"That the Secretary be authorised to incur the small expense

necessary to provide for the formation of a Cabinet of soils."

No. 2.—Proposed by Mr. W. P. Grant—"That the Society restrict the prizes offered for bulls in the current year, to Bulls of the Devonshire breed."

For Election.—The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next Meeting:

Chas. Cardew, Esq., C. S.—Proposed by Mr. Robert Watt, seconded by Dr. Spry.

John Hughes, Esq.—Proposed by Mr. W. F. Gibbon, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Allan Webb, Esq., M. S.—Proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

C. J. Richards, Esq.—Proposed by Mr. John Richards, seconded by Mr. R. J. Bagshaw.

Lieutenant Jas. Wemyss, (44th Regt. N. I.) Junior Assistant Agent Governor-General on the N. E. Frontier.—Proposed by Captain J. Muthie, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Arthur Smelt, Esq., C. S.—Proposed by Colonel McLeod, seconded by Dr. Spry.

W. H. Elliott, Esq., C. S.—Proposed by Mr. A. Beattie, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Library.—The Secretary brought forward a copy of London's *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, or the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, 8 vols. oct., which he proposed to purchase for the Society's use.

Museum.—1. A chest containing about one hundred pounds of Egyptian cotton seed, and,

2. Two bags (about two bushels) of Malta cotton seed, which produces a red description of wool, and the colour of which never fades.—Presented by G. U. Adam, Esq.

(Note. Members and others desirous of being furnished with portions of these seeds, can be supplied on application at the Society's Rooms).

3. A second specimen of cotton, grown from Seychelles' Seed at Hidgelee.—Presented by Dr. Smith, Civil Surgeon.

The staple of this cotton, like the former presented by Dr. Smith, was pronounced particularly good.

4. A case of tapioca, grown and manufactured at Allipore, by Mr. Speed, who mentions that he believes himself to be the first person who has succeeded in getting up this article, and that it has been tested by Professor O'haughnessy, who describes it "in every respect equal, and in some superior, to Brazilian and London specimens."

5. Varieties of *oil*, chiefly in which cotton has been grown, from the Mauritius, Singapore, Bunderbund and America. Presented by Mr. Piddington.

6. Seeds from the Peruvian cotton plant, reared near Sook Saugor, and also specimens of the cotton from the same. Presented by G. A. Prinsep, Esq.

For the whole of the foregoing contributions the thanks of the Society were given.

Purchase of indigenous cotton seeds.—The report of the Cotton Committee recommending the appropriation of 500 rupees for the purchase of the best kinds of indigenous seeds, was next read and passed.

Agricultural Statistics.—The Secretary brought forward the reply of Government to the letter which was addressed by him to the Chief Secretary in accordance with the resolution of the Society at the last Meeting.

No. 233.

To H. H. Ewart, Esq., M. D., Secy to the Agrl. Society.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th instant, requesting that permission may be granted, in you to receive and transmit, free of postage, all letters and documents containing information relative to prices, &c. of the agricultural products of India.

In reply, I am directed to state, that it does not seem to his honor the President in Council to be necessary to make any alteration in the existing rules, under which the correspondence of Societies, if relating to public objects, can be transmitted through this office. I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Cannell Chamber, Feby. 20th, 1839.

This was regarded by the Society as tantamount to a refusal, and the further prosecution of the measure was therefore deemed impracticable.

Report from Glasgow on Assam Tea.

Mr. Dearie favored the Society with an extract of a letter, dated December 12th, which he had received from Mr. W. P. Patton, of Glasgow, to Messrs. Eglinton, McClure and Co., of this city, respecting the Assam tea sent home last year, from which it will be observed, that the brokers and tea dealers in Scotland speak very favorably of it:—

"Provost Dunlop has given me to-day a small canister of Assam tea, sent to him by the India Board, to have a report upon it, and I have given it to Mr. Connal for that purpose. It appears a most useful description of tea, and may become an article of great national importance"—and from ditto, dated 19th December 1838. "The tea dealers and brokers here report very favorably of the quality of the Assam tea:—It is good and strong, and would be very saleable here. It is worth about 2s. per lb."

The President remarked on the great importance of this communication, and alluded to the fact, that hitherto no communications, connected with the proceedings of the Tea Committee, had ever been communicated by the Government to the Agricultural Society. In the success of the enterprise all took an interest, and he recommended, that the Secretary be directed to apply to Government in the General Department, for a copy of the report and proceedings of the Tea Committee, that the same might be made public.

Dr. Wallich said, he thought the Committee would, as a wish to the effect was expressed by the Society, readily furnish their papers on the subject, and undertook to bring the desire of the Society, to the notice of the other members of the Tea Committee.

Capabilities of the soil of Guzerat for the production of superior cotton.

Mr. Ewart favored the Society with a highly interesting extract of a letter, which he had received from his brother at Bombay, who has been largely engaged in cotton-spinning at Manchester. "Dr. Burnes, at Kaira, has 50 or 60 trees of Bourbon cotton, three years old, some of the produce of which he showed me. It is excellent cotton, quite equal to the best New Orleans cotton. The seed from which these trees are grown, was taken from trees, which he found growing wild,—part of which were planted in that country 15 years ago by Mr. Gilder. The seed does not seem to have been deteriorated,—it is black and smooth, not like the Indian seed, to which the Cotton adheres so firmly."

Mr. Ewart adds:—"My brother does not say what soil these plants are grown in, but I will ask him. It is curious, that such plants should have been neglected

so long as 15 years; but it is only another proof of indolence and carelessness!"

The Secretary mentioned, in connection with the foregoing intelligence, that he had discovered among the papers lately published by the Court of Directors on cotton, wool, raw silk and indigo,—the original report of the Bombay Government made in the year 1818, touching the plantation of Mr. Gilder, Civil Surgeon, and adverted to by Mr. Ewart, in his communication, and of which he submitted the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Gilder very judiciously selected a spot for his late experiment in the Eastern Districts, between the Subarnnity and the Myhee, where the greater portion of the soil is of a light, sandy nature, as recommended by the cultivators in the Island of Bourbon, and where the general division of the country into enclosures, protects the plants materially from the influence of the hot winds and from the ravages of cattle, which appear to be an almost insuperable objection to the cultivation of this shrub in the open country about Broach."

"The cotton produced from twenty-seven beegahs, amounts to about 44½ maunds of clean cotton, and on examination at the presidency, has been reported by the native merchants, to be of excellent quality, that is very much superior to the first and second thumil, and well adapted to the Europe market."

The information now communicated, therefore, of the superiority of the cotton grown in these districts, after a trial of so many years, is a very encouraging stimulus to the cotton growers in India, and proves that good sites are all that they require to command success.

Agricultural Prospects in Azimghur.

The Secretary (Mr. H. C. Tucker) of the Branch Society at Azimghur, reports the following gratifying intelligence from his division to the Parent Institution:—

"I have the honor to inform you, that the medal and prize for the best Oracheite sugar-cane was won by Mr. H. E. Hunter, an indigo planter and zameendar of this district.

The prizes distributed were as follows:—

Best Oracheite sugar-canes, (Medal to be given when received from Calcutta,).....	10 Rs.
Ditto potatoes,.....	10 "
" carrots,.....	10 "
Ditto celery,.....	10 "
" turnips,.....	5 "
" cauliflowers,.....	5 "

Total..... 50 R

The rewards were distributed in a meeting of about 14 Europeans, and upwards of 3,000 of the most respectable natives in the district, who had been assembled to witness the investiture of a khillat of 1,300 Rs. given to a Tahseeldar by Government for the suppression of Infanticide—and also to examine the Government school of the station. The competitor's sugar-canes, after astonishing the natives by their size, (the top leaves reaching the top of the canopy, nearly 14 feet high) were distributed to them for eating, and the taste then bestowed, has given the strongest impulse to the diffusion of the cane throughout the neighborhood. The cane thrives well here, and this year nearly 1,000 canes have been distributed to various individuals interested in its cultivation. We are trying the planting of the canes in October, instead of March. The Canes planted in October escaped nearly entirely the ravages of the white ants and insects,

* Lieut Kirka, in the Dhoon, has practised this plan with great success. H. H. S.

which usually destroy half the seed cane when placed in the ground in March; and should the cane ripen before the rains, so as to yield good sugar, the benefit will be incalculable. Even if they only afford the natives a pleasant food, and thereby at the end of the hot weather, the experiment will not have been useless. I purpose letting you know the state of these canes, in June—at present they look most flourishing—and though planted too late, are already about 2 feet high.

We have, within the last six weeks, obtained three new subscribers to our Society, which is in a flourishing condition. 20 beegahs are being added to the garden, to be laid out as a nursery to supply the district with Otahette cane, Egyptian and other cotton, Guinea grass, Malabar mangoes, &c. The few pods of Egyptian cotton which have ripened, have been much approved by all the natives who have seen and felt them, the cotton being much greater in quantity, very soft and silky, and easily separated from the stone. Guinea grass is a product which will be especially valuable in this district, where the jungles are all being rapidly cut down, and the land brought into cultivation. Without the introduction of this and other artificial grasses, great difficulty will be, and is even now, experienced, in providing the numerous cattle with provender. The natives have a prejudice against turnips, although they plant and consume potatoes to a considerable amount. Mangel Wurzel, should it succeed, will be very useful. I am anxious to encourage the vine, which ought to flourish in a light sandy soil like this. The vines in the Horticultural Garden are very good ones, and I have had a number of kulms taken this year, with a view to their diffusion over the district. A couple of vines planted by the hut of the poorest peasant, would furnish him with a delicious luxury in the hot weather, and the common complaint of grapes not ripening sufficiently, would very probably be removed by the heat of the cottage roof. It shall at any rate be tried. The Tobacco had not a fair trial this year, so that I am unable to judge of the result."

Hooghly Branch Society.—A report from Dr. Wise was next read, communicating the particulars of the disbursements of the Society's prizes at Hooghly on the 9th February.

"The exhibition of vegetables took place in the Zemindaree School house at Hooghly, and was attended by the principal residents of the Station and a large concourse of native gentlemen."

The display of vegetables was very respectable, and the following prizes were awarded.

1. Ram Chunder Mallick, received the first prize of a silver medal and five rupees, for the best potatoes reared in the neighbourhood of Harripaul.*

2. Hurry Mallick, received the second silver medal and five rupees, for the best specimens of holocote, turnips, Indian corn, cabbages, and arrow root."

The report concludes with a list of other rewards to the number of six, bestowed for other vegetables.

Gardening and cane planting at the Mauritius.—Mr. Hugon, in a letter from the Mauritius to the Agricultural Society of India, states, that "Gardening here is carried on, on a large scale, by Europeans. I saw one estate, which yields 8,000 dollars annually entirely by the sale of vegetables."

"Whatever be the quality of the soil, the depth at which natives plant the cane in India is uniform,—here it varies very much even in the same plantation. I think the first steps in improvement should be in the mode of planting, and that attention should be directed

* Many hundreds of beegahs of land are in potato cultivation in the Collectorate of Hooghly. H. H. S.

to that point as much as to the introduction of the Otahette cane."

Caoutchouc.—Dr. Wallich communicated the award made by the London Caoutchouc Company to Captain Veitch, for his zeal and industry in promoting the manufacture of Caoutchouc in Assam.

"The Board regret that the samples received are not prepared in such manner as to allow their awarding to you the premium of one hundred guineas, but in conveying their cordial thanks for what has been sent, and to testify their feelings for your promptitude in promoting that which, from the largely increasing consumption of rubber cannot fail to be a most important branch of export from the East Indies, I am directed to inform you, that the Board have, with great pleasure and satisfaction, voted the sum of twenty-five guineas as an acknowledgement to you, the disposal of which, in any agreeable and appropriate form, has been left to the arrangement of Dr. Royle, and your brother, Captain Veitch, R. E., with whom this matter now rests, and from whom you will no doubt shortly hear." "With respect to the value of the rubber, which, from its not being allowed sufficiently to dry, was found on its arrival here to be in mass, the Board have considered that the full market price should be allowed, and the amount therefore, viz.—2 cwt. 1 qr. at 1s. per lb. = £12 : 12, is placed to your credit, and which will be paid to any person you may appoint to receive it. The value, if sent as directed, would have been at present market price 2s. per lb."

"The Board desire me to express their hopes, that the success which has, in so short a time, attended your efforts, will induce you still further to apply yourself to its more perfect preparation, and in encouraging this branch of trade in an article hitherto of no avail in the districts of our Eastern possessions, fully bear out the opinions which have been so confidently expressed by Dr. Royle,—that the production of so important a staple of commerce in our settlements, was not merely possible, but certain, if necessary attention was directed to its collection."

The Secretary called the attention of the Meeting to a letter which he had received from Mr. Payer, at Jeypore Factory, in the Collectorate of Dinagapore, intimating the loss of nearly all his investment of sugar-canes from the circumstance of their being packed in paddy straw instead of with the birna or culm grass. The Society were pleased to resolve that Mr. Payer should be furnished next year with a supply gratuitously, to compensate for his loss.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary.

[Hurkaru, March 16.]

EXHIBITION OF THE MADRAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition of the Horticultural Society took place on Saturday morning, at the hour appointed, in the Experimental Garden, and we were most agreeably disappointed to find that the display more than equalled anything we have before witnessed in Madras. We were happy to observe also, that there was a very full attendance of visitors, and the number of ladies was greater than on any previous occasion. As stated in the Public Notice, the exhibition took place at the Garden, in the temporary Conservatory. A covered way, was fitted up from the north side, and the show room was ornamented with festoons of flowers, which contributed not a little to the display. Soon after the hour appointed, the place was crowded with company, who appeared much pleased with the well-covered tables of vegetables and flowers—fruits being at present almost entirely out of season. But the most gratifying

part of Saturday's exhibition, was the very large proportion of excellent vegetables which belonged to market gardeners, in not a few instances rivalling, and in some excelling, those exhibited by European and Native gentlemen.

When the first Exhibition took place, about three years ago, only two or three natives were amongst the candidates for prizes, and the articles they produced were indeed wretched. The second time there was a little improvement, but not much. Last year the specimens produced by the market gardeners, were far more numerous, and some articles equalled the best of their kind. On Saturday there could not have been less than twenty market gardeners present, and many of the articles exhibited were excellent, especially potatoes, carrots, turnips, brussels and guavas. One gardener brought a splendid Citron, and there were native vegetables and fruits in considerable abundance.

Amongst the displays from gentlemen's gardens, Mr. McJaggart's, General Waugh's, and Mr. A. Arbuthnot's, were allowed to be the best, next to that of the Horticultural Society. There was perhaps no show

quite equal to what Mr. McDonnell exhibited on former occasions, but there was a more general good display especially in potatoes, which was in very great abundance.

Mr. Ben Janssen, had an excellent basket, as usual; and there were some very good specimens from Sir R. Comyn's, Major Butterworth's, Mr. Zecherpel's, Chacapa Chetty's, Colunda Moodelly's and others whose names will appear in the Secretary's Report. Mr. Turner sent some potatoes and a few ears of wheat from Poonamallee.

There were not so many baskets of flowers as there have been before, but some were very beautiful. Mrs. General Waugh obtained the silver medal for the best nosegay; prizes for flowers were also awarded to Mr. A. Arbuthnot, Mr. Home, Mr. Zecherpel, Col. Whannel, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Mischin.

The exhibition lasted from 10 o'clock until nearly one, and as far as we could judge, appeared to give very general satisfaction.—*Madras Courier, Feb. 18.*

CALCUTTA MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL OF ARTS.

RULES.

I. NATURE OF THE INSTITUTION.—The nature of the Institution is a voluntary association of Mechanics and others.

II. OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.—The object proposed is the instruction, at a cheap rate, of the Members in the principles of the arts and in the various branches of useful knowledge.

III. MEANS OF OBTAINING THIS OBJECT.—The means proposed are—

1. The payment of a small annual sum by each Member.

2. Donations of Money, Books, Specimens, Implements, Models and Apparatus.

3. A Library of Reference, a Circulating Library and Reading Room.

4. A Museum of Machines, Models, and specimens of Natural History.

5. Lectures on Practical Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy, Chemistry and the Arts and Sciences generally.

6. An experimental Workshop and Laboratory.

IV. INSTITUTION NOW CONSTITUTED.—The Institution shall consist first of those who before or on the Twentieth of March 1839, shall have caused their names to be inserted in the Books opened to receive them, and who shall have since paid to the Secretary their subscriptions as hereinafter directed, and signed the following declaration in the Books of the Institution.

I do hereby promise to observe and keep all the Rules of the Mechanics' Institution and School of Arts, and to promote its welfare to the best of my power.

And second, of those who may hereafter be duly admitted, in conformity with these Rules.

V. OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.—The Institution shall elect one President, two Vice Presidents, two Honorary Secretaries, two Trustees and twenty four Committee Men, who, together, shall form a Committee of Management, to which the Government of the Institution shall be confined.

VI. There shall be also appointed two Auditors of Accounts.

VII. All these Officers must be Members of the Institution, and be elected by ballot.

VIII. No one of these Officers, except that of Lecturer, shall take any office of emolument in the Institution, whilst he remains a Member of the Committee of Management.

IX. CONTRIBUTION AND ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.—Every Member must contribute five rupees yearly to the Funds of the Institution, to be paid in advance.

X. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member and seconded by another, and after the 10th of September next, no Member shall be competent to propose or second the admission of a Member until he has himself been a Member of the Institution for three months.

XI. Every Member on paying his Subscription, shall receive from the Secretary a Copy of the Rules and orders together with a card admitting him to all the privileges of the Institution and the Ladies of his family to the Lectures.

XII. No Member shall be admitted to the Rooms of the Institution or to any General or other Meeting, unless he produces his card.

XIII. The Members' Cards are personal and not transferable.

XIV. Any Member lending his card for the purpose of introducing a person not a Member, to any room or Meeting of the Institution, shall, upon proof thereof to

the Committee of Management, be fixed five rupees; and he shall not be admitted to any room or Meeting of the Institution, until the fine be paid.

XV. The Secretary or other Officer shall detain the card of any Member which may be presented by a person not a Member.

XVI. No Member, unless he shall have joined the Institution before or on the 31st of March, 1839, shall vote at any Meeting or ballot for Officers until he has been a Member three months.

XVII. Every Member shall be at liberty to introduce friends to the Library and Museum of the Institution, provided such friends are not residing within fifteen miles of Calcutta, and whose stay in Calcutta shall not exceed a month.

XVIII. COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS AND SUB-COMMITTEES.—The Committee of Management shall have the care, superintendence, and control of the Institution.

XIX. No business shall be transacted in the Committee or any Select-Committee, unless four of its Members are present.

XX. The Committee of Management shall cause to be kept, fair and accurate Minutes of their Transactions, and of all Receipts and Payments on account of the Institution.

XXI. The Committee shall have the power of dividing itself into select Committees for dispatch of business; of not less than four Members; and that the reports of such Select-Committees on the matters specially referred to them, shall be of equal force and effect with a report of the General Committee, and shall be entered on the Minutes accordingly; but such select Committee shall have no power over the funds of the Institution except such as may be specially delegated to them. The President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, shall be ex-officio Members of all Sub-Committees.

XXII. The Committee shall cause the Accounts of the Institution to be made up twice in every year; namely, to the 30th June and 31st December, and shall lay them together with the Minute Books, Books of Account and Papers and Documents relating thereto before the Auditors, before, or on the fifteenth day of the next ensuing months of July and January; and they shall further give such information and explanation, as the Auditors may, from time to time, require, to enable them thoroughly to investigate the state of the Accounts, and they, the Auditors, shall return the accounts audited with their remarks thereon, before or on the last days of the said months of July and January.

XXIII. The Committee shall submit each half yearly Audit, with the Books of Account, Documents and Vouchers, to a General Meeting, to be called in the next ensuing months of August and February, and not earlier than the fifteenth days of such months and the said Audit, Books of Account, Documents and Vouchers, shall remain upon the table of the public room of the Institution, for the inspection of every Member, from nine in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening, from the first day of such month until the day on which such General Meeting shall be held.

XXIV. The Committee may engage proper persons as Lecturers, and shall cause to be given courses of Lectures on Practical Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Arts and Sciences Generally.

XXV. The Committee of Management shall appoint such servants as they may think necessary, for the purposes of the Institution.

XXVI. The Union Bank be appointed the Bank to the Institution.

XXVII. The Committee of Management have power to name the persons who shall draw upon the Bank on behalf of the Institution, and the Bank shall be instructed not to pay any draft not signed by such persons.

XXVIII. All Cash received on behalf of the Institution, shall immediately be paid into the Bank.

XXIX. At the first Meeting of the Committee of Management after the first General Meeting of the Institution, all Books and Papers relating to the Institution shall be delivered to them.

XXX. The Committee shall have the power of investigating any alleged act of flagrant misconduct in any Member, on a requisition in writing from one Member of the Institution, seconded by another, stating the particular offence, and shall have power, after investigation, to expel such offending Member; provided that no Member shall be expelled, unless two-thirds of the Committee signify their concurrence or writing.

XXXI. The Committee of Management, must meet regularly once in every month, on a day and at an hour to be fixed by themselves, at their first meeting after their appointment.

XXXII. The President, or two Vice-Presidents, or three Committee-men, may, at any time, by requisition in writing signed with their names, call a Special Meeting of the Committee of Management.

XXXIII. The President shall take the chair at all Meetings at which he is present, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, in their absence the Committee shall appoint a chairman for the occasion.

XXXIV. All questions in the Committee shall be decided by show of hands, unless a ballot be demanded by two members. The Chairman may always vote.

XXXV. TRUSTEES.—The property of the Institution shall be vested, for the use and benefit of the Members, in two Trustees, to be named and appointed by the Members in General Meeting assembled.

XXXVI. When a vacancy occurs in the number of Trustees, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be filled up at the next first General Meeting of Members.

XXXVII. RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.—All payments on account of the Institution shall be made by drafts on the Bank of the Institution.

XXXVIII. The Secretary shall keep a General Cash Book of all his receipts and payments. This book shall always be laid on the table of the Committee of Management at every monthly Meeting.

XXXIX. AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS.—The Auditors shall attend the Committee of Management of being summoned thereto at the times and for the purposes before directed.

XL. Upon receiving the Books and Accounts, the Auditors shall proceed to examine and check the whole. They shall make all such inquiries as they may think necessary of the Committee of Management, and all other persons, to enable them to make a full, clear, and precise statement of the Accounts of the Institution.

XLI. The Auditors shall lay their Statement of each half year's Accounts of the Institution, signed with their names, with such observations as they may think necessary, before the Committee, within fifteen days after receiving them.

XLII. NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.—All nominations must be made, in writing, seven days before the day of election and delivered to the Secretary.

XLIII. A list of those nominated and for what office, shall be hung up in the Public Room of the Institution.

XLIV. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Every Officer of the Institution, shall be elected by Ballot at the first General meeting of the year.

XLV. The Officers shall be elected to serve for one year, and at the expiration thereof, shall be re-eligible by ballot.

XLVI. TIME AND MODE OF BALLOTING.—At the first General Meeting in each year, the President shall take the chair at a certain hour in the evening, to be named, at which time the balloting shall commence.

XLVII. Three Members not holding offices, shall be appointed Scrutineers.

XLVIII. Each Member shall deliver his balloting list to the President, who shall deposit it in the balloting box. The Secretary marking off the Member's name.

XLIX. When the balloting closes, the Scrutineers shall deliver a statement to the President, who shall announce the result to the Members.

L. If the suffrages for two or more candidates are equal, lots shall be prepared by the Scrutineers, and drawn by the Chairman.

LI. ALTERATION OF THE RULES.—The Rules can be altered only at the General Meetings of Members.

LII. Propositions for altering the Rules and Orders, must be made in writing and signed by 10 persons who have been Members three months, delivered to the

Secretary one month prior to the General Meeting for notification and placed in a conspicuous part of the Institution.

LIII. GENERAL MEETINGS.—There shall be two General Meetings in every year, viz. on or after the 15th February, and another on or before the 15th August, of which 14 days' notice must be given by public Advertisement, naming the purpose.

LIV. All voting shall be by show of hands, but if that mode appear doubtful, the Members shall divide.

LV. The following Reports shall be presented to the Meeting:

1. Of the total amount of all money received since the last Meeting.
2. Of the total amount of all money expended.
3. Of the balance in hand.
4. Of all donations, whether of money or other contributions, and the names of the donors.
5. Of the number of Members added since the last Meeting.
6. Of the number of persons who have ceased to pay their Subscriptions.
7. Of the total number of Members.
8. Of all other matters which the Committee of management may be desirous to communicate. *Hark., March 29.*

PLACES AT WHICH DAK BUNGALOWS ARE ERECTED.

On the undermentioned Roads	
From Burdwan to Benares 342 miles.	
Burdwan,†.....	0
Birbhum,.....	12
Bardham,.....	12
Kyranole,.....	14½
*Buktenuggur † or Mungerpore,.....	13
Assursole,.....	13
Taldunga,.....	13
*Gya,.....	12
.....	12½
Tapa Choney,.....	13
*Dootares,.....	14
Bughader,.....	12
Barkatta,.....	15½
*Bardas,†.....	15
Churperun,.....	11
Dumrah (descend the Ghaut),.....	8
Bata,.....	12
*Sheergatty,†.....	13
Muddenpur,.....	14½
Norungahat,.....	14
*Baroon (Soane River),.....	14
Digra (Soane River),.....	8
Batman,†.....	14
Jehanabad,.....	14
*Alphunabad,.....	14

Noubutpore,.....	13
|| Mogulserai or Allypurgur,†.....	16½
*Benarest (Ganges),.....	10½
.....	40
Total,.....	342
51½ From Bara, on Grand Trunk Road, to Gya, 80 miles.	
Bara,.....	0
Kooslan,.....	8
*Gya,.....	12
.....	20
Bilah,.....	12½
*Jehanabad,†.....	26
.....	28½
38½ Nemanadwah,.....	0
*Patna (Ganges, †),.....	0
.....	31½
42½ Total,.....	80
From Sheergatty to Gya, 21 miles.	
Sheergatty,.....	0
Chirkes,.....	11
Gya,†.....	10
.....	21
42½ From Benares to Allahabad, 74 miles.	
Benarest,.....	0
Mizamorad,.....	14
Maharajgunj,.....	10
*Gopecgunj,†.....	13
.....	37

Burrard,.....	11
Sydabad,.....	10
*Allahabad† (Ganges),.....	16

Total,.....

37

Allahabad to Cawnpore, 128 miles.

Allahabad†.....	15
Koeila.....	15
Kussea.....	16
*Lohunga.....	16

46

Arapore.....	17
*Fatepore†.....	16

Kalyanpore.....	16
Sirsaul.....	17
*Cawnpore†.....	16

49

Total.....

138

N. B.—There is a Post Office at Urdu near Shahadpore, half way between Kussea and Lohunga.

Cawnpore to Allypore, 183 miles.

Cawnpore,†.....	0
*Araul,.....	40
*Bewur,.....	52
*Etah,.....	46
*Allypore,†.....	45

138

N. B.—There is a Post Office at Bowgong, 5 miles north of Bewur.
The road to Futyghur branches off at Goomsingunge, 24 miles north of Araul.

Meerut to Mussoree, 118 miles.

Meerut,.....	0
*Deobund,.....	51
Kerie,.....	29
*Rajpore Hotel at foot of the Hills.....	32
Mussoree Hotel,.....	6

Total,.....

118

Umballa to Simla, 77 miles.

Umballa,†.....	0
*Bar,.....	41
Subathoo,†.....	13
Syree,.....	10
Simla,†.....	13

Total.....

77

Hurk., March 27.]

* Convenient distances for night daks.

† Post Office Stations.

‡ Place where cross road turns off to Gya and Patna.

§ Place where cross road turns off to Hazareebaugh.

|| Place where cross road turns off to Chunar, Mirzapore and Saugor.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

SECOND TERM OF 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan and Sir H. W. Seton.)

SEENARAIN CHOSE V. JUDDONKAIW DAY CHOWDRY.
EXECUTOR, &c.

Sir E. Ryan mentioned to Mr. Clarke, that the Court had discovered that the decision which they pronounced against him in this case, was wrong. The action was upon a joint and several bond, brought by the obligee against the executor of the deceased obligor, the other co-obligor still surviving, and upon the case coming on for trial, *ex parte*, the Court had nonsuited the plaintiff on the ground that the action was not properly laid, that the liability survived to the surviving co-obligor, and that the executor of the deceased was not liable at all. The Court had been misled by a supposed coincidence between the present case and the Tagore case, but in the latter in fact the obligation was joint only.

Mr. Clarke said, that he had intended to move during this Term to set aside the nonsuit, although the Court had refused liberty at the trial, for the case of *May v. Woodward* in Freeman's K. B. reports was precisely in point in his favour. It was true the executor of the deceased could not have been as a co-defendant with the surviving co-obligor, because that would be treating it as a joint contract, in which case the liability unquestionably survived, but the contract being joint and several, the obligee had the option of suing either severally.

Sir E. Ryan said, that there was no doubt upon the point, and the Court were of opinion that they ought not merely to grant a rule, but to give a verdict at once for the plaintiff.

Nonsuit set aside, and verdict for the plaintiff entered instead.

COLLYPROBUNNO MOOKERJEE V. MALCOLM MACLEAN.

Mr. Prinsep moved for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages. This was an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit*, for injury to the lands and crops of the plaintiff, in which the Court last Sittings gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with Co.'s Rs. 5,900 damages.

Sir E. Ryan suggested that the motion should be postponed, until a full Bench were present.

THOMAS SANDYS V. AGA KURBOOLIE MAHOMED.

The Advocate General, moved for a rule to enter a nonsuit. This cause was tried last Sittings (reported in the *Hurkara* of February 16th,) when the plaintiff obtained a verdict, with liberty to the defendant to move to enter a nonsuit. The grounds of the motion were, that the action had been improperly brought in the name of Mr. Sandes alone, as some of the bills of costs which the plaintiff sought to recover, were made out in the name of Hogg and Sandes, the former being an ostensible, if not an actual, partner, and others had been made out in the name of Mr. Hogg alone. The case of *Guidon v. Robson* 2 Campb. 302, decided, that an ostensible partner, although it be shown distinctly in evidence, that no partnership actually exists, must be joined as co-plaintiff. There was another ground of moving for the rule, taken by the learned Advocate, viz. that the plaintiff had recovered for a conveyancing bill which had never taxed.

The Court said, it was not necessary for the learned Counsel to go minutely into his grounds at present, and that he was entitled to his rule.

Rule not granted.

WILLIAM ROBERT COWLEY v. WILKINSON
CHORDONHAM

Mr. Clarke moved to take the amended bill off the file for irregularity. The original bill had required such extensive amendments, that it became necessary to re-engross the bill altogether. Now one of the alterations set up a new case altogether, for in the original bill the purchase money was stated to be part of the sole and separate monies of the complainant, and in the amended bill it was stated to be the money of Maharejah Tejchunder, and by him set apart for religious purposes, yet this important alteration was introduced, without anything upon the record distinctly to point it out, for the original words stood uncanceled in the first bill, and they did not appear at all in the second. And this was not only objectionable on the score of inconvenience, it being impossible to ascertain the alterations without collating one bill with the other (which the Court will certainly never take the trouble to do) but it was altogether bad for irregularity, because one part of the record contradicted the other. He apprehended the unvariable practice was, in amending a bill, to allow all the alterations whether of omission or introduction, to appear visibly upon the face of the amended bill itself.

Sir L. Ryan said, that without doubt that practice was the preferable one in point of convenience, as they could then readily catch the alterations, but it was quite out of the question to urge this as a ground for taking the bill off the file for irregularity. The Clerk in Court had mentioned, that the practice was not uniform, but it might now be understood, that the more regular practice was to prevail in future.

Order discharged.

INDIVIDUALITY KISTANOWITZ DOWRY AND OTHERS versus
BIRNBAUM HIRMAN AND OTHERS.

This was a plea in equity for want of parties, it was set down for argument by the complainants. It was sufficient to state, that the plea alleged that a party claiming to be an adopted son, and also a widow were (among others) necessary parties to the suit, and it set out in detail the circumstances of the alleged adoption. The bill of complaint, however, itself admitted that the claim was set up by the alleged adopted son (stating it as a pretence) and averred that he was out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but prayed process of subpoena against him as soon as he should be within the jurisdiction and reach of process. The defendants in their plea, excepted certain parts of the bill out of the plea, and to these excepted parts they put in their answer.

The Advocate General was heard in support of the plea. The learned counsel was proceeding to shew that the different parties in the plea named, were indispensable parties to the suit, but he was interrupted by

Sir E. Ryan, who said, that there was a preliminary objection which must first be got over. The plea had quite unnecessarily set out the title of the alleged adopted son, raising by a multitude of allegations and averments, issues upon which substantially depended the whole subject matter of the suit. If this plea were allowed to be good in form, the Court would have to decide the whole cause upon the plea, which they certainly should not do.

The Advocate General apprehended there was no objection in principle to deciding the merits of the cause (if feasible) upon the plea. He confessed he could not perceive the alleged informality, but he did not pretend to be very intimately versed in the intricacies of pleading, especially in equity, and he should leave it to his learned junior.

Mr. Clarke, on the same side, then contended that the plea was good in form. Several distinct facts were

alleged, no doubt, but they all tended to one point, simply whether the alleged adopted son was or was not a necessary party.

Sir H. W. Seton. The bill itself admits that he is a necessary party, for it sets out his claim.

Mr. Clarke. Only in the pretences, and that is no part of the complainant's case. It is only part of the supposed case of the defendant, and the allegation has no other object than to lay a foundation for the interrogatories which are to tilt the defendant's conscience. How are we to take advantage of the defect of parties? We could not have demurred, because it does not sufficiently appear on the bill, and no course was left but to plead.

Sir H. W. Seton. But your plea contains unnecessary and improper allegations. The bill distinctly admits that this party is a necessary party, and actually prays a subpoena against him as soon as he shall come, within the jurisdiction. The only question upon which you could take issue was, whether or not he was within the jurisdiction of the Court. But there are other objections to the plea, for certain parts of the bill are excepted out of the plea and answered, and the answer seems to overrule the plea, as the plea is clearly a bar to the whole bill, if a bar at all.

Mr. Clarke cited a case from Beames, in which the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn were the defendants, and he contended, that at all events, the plea must be allowed as far as related to the widow, for a plea might be good in part and bad in part.

Messrs. Prinsep and Leith contra were not called upon.

Sir E. Ryan. We are of opinion that this plea must be overruled, and in the usual way, with liberty to amend on payment of costs. The alleged title of the party claiming to be an adopted son, appears on the bill and the only fact upon which the plea could take issue is the question of jurisdiction. We think that we cannot separate the parts of this plea, allowing one and disallowing another, because each part goes to the whole bill.

Plea overruled — Hurk, March 5.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

ROBERTSON L. KIRKMAN.

The trial of this case occupied the Court nearly the whole day. The action was brought to recover damages for slander and libel, in which the defendant cast certain imputations injurious to the plaintiff's character. The defendant pleaded the general issue and a plea of justification. Evidence was gone into at considerable length on both sides, but the details are quite unfit for publication. The plaintiff's case (i.e. the proof of publication of the libel, and uttering of the oral slander) had been fully made out, when the Court commented on the absence of a witness, who appeared from the preceding evidence to be the party best calculated to speak to the truth or falsity of the justification, whereupon the plaintiff's counsel, after protesting against the unfairness of calling upon the plaintiff to meet by anticipation the defendant's case, produced

* But query whether the plea would have been tenable even then, because the prayer of process, whenever the party shall come within the jurisdiction, seems to make him a party to the bill, and nothing more is required at any future stage but, the making of the subpoena, to bring him before the Court. Now the omission to issue a subpoena, is a defect which certainly cannot be taken advantage of by plea.

the witness in question and the whole of the defendant's evidence afterwards went solely to establishing a negative case, by contradicting the testimony of this individual, so that his case if established, would have necessarily rested on *hearsay evidence*.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Lesch*, conducted the plaintiff's case.

Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *Cochrane* were for the defence. The Court, after long deliberation, pronounced judgment in the following words:—"We do not consider it necessary to comment upon the evidence which has been adduced upon one side or the other, but we give a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages one rupee."

A Mr. *Healey*, who was called as a witness for the defence, and who was in the "Preventive Service," although his leisure hours are said to be occasionally devoted to lectures upon elocution and to histrionic pursuits, favoured the Court with an amateur dramatic performance in the witness box, exhibiting at each sentence an abundant diversity of intonation and gesticulation. This gentleman took an objection in time to his own examination, and declined being sworn, until his expenses were tendered to him, but the Chief Justice informed him, that he must take the oath and give his evidence, and that if any actual loss by an abatement of his salary or the like, accrued, he would be entitled to demand the amount from the party who subpoenaed him, but that for the fanciful value of his time or his services as a witness, he had no claim to remuneration.

Verdict for the plaintiff, with damages one rupee.—*Hurhuru*, March 6.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

(Before Sir H. W. Saton.)

No business was done in Court to-day, except the taking of a few common motions.

COMING TO HEARTS.

Mr. *Prinsep* mentioned this case, of which he had spoken yesterday. His motion was to enlarge the time for a commission to examine witnesses in England upon interrogatories in an equity suit. The learned *Advocate-General* was to have shewn cause against the enlargement, but he was not present in Court, and the learned counsel was doubtful whether he could safely postpone his motion, as the time expired to-day.

Mr. *Clarke* mentioned as *amicus curiæ*, that the Chief Justice had been of opinion in another case, that if the application to enlarge the commission were not made in time, the irregularity would not be aided even by the consent of the opposite side, and the commission would be defunct.

Mr. *Prinsep* then said, that he had considerable doubts, whether the time had in fact expired, because he found that the calculation had been made, reckoning a "month" as a lunar, and not as a calendar month.

Mr. *Clarke* once more stepped in as *amicus curiæ* mentioning, that the general term "month," where the Crown was the party applying, had been held to mean a "calendar month," solely because it was considered derogatory to the dignity of the Crown not to grant the utmost possible time which the words would allow; but he apprehended, that the exception proved the rule, and that in ordinary cases, "month" would signify a "lunar month."

* In legal phraseology generally, "month" signifies a "lunar" month, as in statutes, *Lucas v. Hopper* 6 L

Mr. *Prinsep* then observed, that he should move to enlarge the time until Monday next, for the present, and this would give the learned *Advocate-General* an opportunity of coming in and opposing the enlargement absolutely.—*Hurk*, March 7.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

(Before Sir F. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Saton).

COMPTON MONROE MOORE & JAMES MATTHEW MACLEAY

Mr. *Prinsep* moved for a new trial in this case, on the ground of excessive damages. This was an action for trespass and injury to land, and for an alleged destruction of the paddy crops, baobab trees and indigo plant upon 1,757 biggahs of char lands situate in and forming part of the village of Bhautchallah in Turrit Hill circle, in the pargana of Phoychahpore in the month of December 1835 and June 1837. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and also a demise of the lands in question, and at the trial in the 1st Sittings the Court found a verdict for the plaintiff on both issues, assessing the damages at Rs. 390. In pronouncing their verdict, the Court stated the circumstances upon which they grounded their calculation of the damages, and the learned counsel now went into a detailed examination of the grounds of the calculation, contending that the sum awarded to the plaintiff was excessive. The learned counsel also seemed to argue that there was evidence of a tenancy, but this, if established, would have been clearly a ground of non-suit. When this motion was made before, Sir J. P. Grant was absent, and the Chief Justice suggested that it should be postponed until he was present especially as that learned judge was in Court at the early part only of the trial itself.

The Court granted a rule nisi.

SHEWETTY COMMISSIONARY DOWNSIDE SHEWETTY SEENOO-SOONDERY DOWNSIDE

Mr. *Clarke* moved that the petition of appeal in this case be allowed. In the issue directed out of Chancery, the Court had found a verdict for the defendant, whereupon the plaintiff moved on the equity side for a new trial, and upon the order refusing it, now moved on an appeal.

The *Advocate-General* for the defendant said, that his learned friend was irregular, for no order nisi appeared to have been granted.

Mr. *Clarke* said, that he moved upon notice, upon other equity motions in general. He was certain that this had been done before.

Sir F. Ryan, you had better be regular:—the ordinary practice is to obtain a rule nisi first.

Mr. *Clarke* then said, that he should charge his motion accordingly.

The *Advocate-General* apprehended that the present motion must be discharged with costs—he was brought here to shew cause.

Sir F. Ryan said that an order nisi would be granted as a matter of course, and the costs should abide the event.

Order nisi.

R. 225, in contracts and agreements, *locutus v. Hankins*, 1 Strange 446, in rules of Court giving time to plead and the like *Tullett v. Infield* 3 Burr, 1486. But it is otherwise in bills of exchange and promissory notes.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE DECEASED.

The *Advocate-General* said, that he had moved at the end of last Term for a commission *ad litem* in *quidam*, and the result of the investigation had been that the party was declared to have been incapable of managing his affairs for the last twelve months. The present application was, that it might be referred to the Master to enquire and report, who was a proper party to be constituted the committee of the person, and the committee of the estate and property.

Sir E. Ryan inquired whether the learned counsel had put in a petition with his grounds.

The *Advocate-General* answered in the affirmative. *Order granted.*

BANKIM CHUNDER BONNERJEE AND OTHERS V. RANCHOND BONNERJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborns. were heard in support of exceptions taken to the Master's report, finding that the firm of Calvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co., and their banian, were fit and proper securities for entering into recognizances with Mr. Charles Reed, to the amount of Rs. Rs. 3,32,000, to enable the said Mr. Charles Reed to take out of Court the sum of Rs. 1,66,000, to abide the event of the appeal in the above cause to Her Majesty's Privy Council in England. The learned Counsel contended, that there were serious objections in principle to accepting the security of an *agency house*, however responsible the individual members might be. The money, if paid out of Court, would be entirely at the disposal of the firm, and they might speculate with it in any way they chose. Then it was well known, that the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank, were in the habit of refusing to advance more than *one lac* upon the security of any single house of agency in Calcutta. The Bank of Bengal might have done otherwise in practice, but it was certainly contrary to the terms of their charter. This firm might be, and no doubt was, a perfectly solvent and most substantial firm at the present moment; but considering the fluctuations of trade and commerce, it was impossible to foretell how long the prosperity of a house might continue. But the objection was to the principle of allowing "the firm" to become the security:—it did not appear that the members were individually liable, and four out of the five partners might retire to-morrow, and the house might consist of a single person. The Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, from which there were more appeals home than from the Supreme Court, were in the practice of requiring a specific pledge of lands as a security, before they allowed the property to be taken out of Court by the respondent.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Prinsap contra, contended, that it would introduce an extraordinary principle, and be attended with the most inconvenient and embarrassing consequences, if, commercial security were refused as insufficient. What other or better security could possibly be had? Were they to apply to the members of the Civil Service? to the Military? to native *Gentlemen*?—Why, the only men who would undertake it, or were likely to undertake it, except in some few special cases, were the members of the trading community, who, naturally enough, look it up as a sort of commercial speculation.

Sir E. Ryan said, that objection was to the firm itself becoming the security, and not to the persons, because they were engaged in trade.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Prinsap said, that this objection was the more incomprehensible of the two,

The security of the house was surely better than the security of any single partner. They had the greatest respect for the decisions and the doctrines of the Sudder Court, but they were at a loss to perceive how the security of landed property in the *Moham* was in any way preferable to the security of a house of agency, whose substance and solvency were unimpaired. Land might be seized at any time for the non-payment of the revenue, and sold at a Government sale (as sometimes happened) for a single *rupee*; and it was apprehended, that even the Sudder Court could not hold against process at the suit of Government, for default in the payment of revenue. With respect to the money in question being placed at the disposal of a trading firm, there was objection to that in principle. The temporary addition of a *lac* and a half to the capital of the firm, was not likely to diminish their solvency. All that the Court required was a reasonable security, without regard to possible contingencies, for the restitution of the sum in question, if the Court above should decide in favour of the appellant.

Sir E. Ryan thus delivered the judgment of the Court after some deliberation.—"This, in form, is an exception to the Master's Report; but such in strictness is not the accurate mode of proceeding. The proceeding ought to have been by petition to review the Master's Report; and as such we shall now consider it. It is unnecessary to decide the main question raised, whether a mercantile firm may or may not be a good security in this Court in appeal cases; but as the question has been raised, we shall express our opinion. We think that there is no objection to it in principle. No doubt the Master intended, although it is not distinctly so expressed, to give the security of the individual partners as well as of the firm. But another ground of objection arises on the face of the report. It appears that Mr. Charles Reed is a person in embarrassed circumstances, and that the house would only become security on the express stipulation that the property was to be at their own uncontrolled disposal. Again the banian, who is the other security, is necessarily, from his situation, mixed up, in a great measure, with the firm, and with all its dealing and transactions, and we cannot regard him as independent of the firm. There is, therefore, in reality only one security to look to, which is this single trading firm, having the fund in question at its disposal. It must be observed, that however numerous the partners of a firm may be, we shall consider them all as constituting only one security. The Master may join another house of agency, or some other person as security. And we would suggest this as a general rule for his guidance and consideration,—that where the property exceeds *one lac* of *rupees*, he should require distinct and independent securities for each *lakh*.

Referred back to the Master.—Hurd., March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

GOPENATH ROY V. SRIKUMTUTY SIKHOOSCHANDRY BAKSH, EXECUTRIX OF SHANLOLL TAGORE.

This was an action against the defendant, as widow and executrix, of Shamloil Tagore, upon a bill of exchange, at three months after date, for the sum of Rs. Rs. 2,500, of which Shamloil Tagore was the drawer, and Shamloil Tagore, deceased, was in his life time the acceptor. The defendant pleaded the plea of *plene administratrix* (or *no asset in hand*) only, admitting the debt demanded; and the plaintiff, submitting to the plea, replied, craving judgment of assets *quoad*, i. e. when assets should come to the hands of the defendant as executrix.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith, were for the plaintiff. Upon the case being called on, the plaintiff took his judgment as of course, the demand being thus admitted. Judgment of costs *quoad acciderint*.—HURKARU, March 11.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

SONERS V. HASTIE.

The Advocate-General shewed cause against the order for enlarging the commission to examine witnesses in England in this suit.

Mr. Prinsep supported the order. One of the witnesses to be examined, Mr. John Hastie, was in a very precarious state of health when the last accounts arrived from England, and indeed had not been expected to recover at all. The attorneys for the defendant, Messrs. Wight and Boyle, were in daily expectation of hearing upon the subject from their inner in England, Mr. Wight, and he should only ask for a month at present, and if it became necessary, he should renew the application.

Sir E. Ryan said, that one month further time would be allowed, on payment of costs.

Order absolute to enlarge the time one month, on payment of costs.—HURK., March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1839.

COBINAUTH PAUL VERSUS BOONAUTH PAUL.

Mr. Sandes opened the pleadings.

Mr. Leith stated, that this was an action to recover the amount of two *hondas* or bills of exchange for rupees 550 and rupees 600 respectively, of which one Dabey Persaud Dutt was the drawer and the defendant the acceptor *per procuration*. To counts on the bills, were added a count for money had and received. The defendant pleaded to the former that he did not accept, and to the latter, the general issue. It would be proved that one of the defendant's brothers had written the acceptance to one of the bills, and another brother to the other bill, and that the defendant had authorized them to accept by procuration, that they were members of a joint family, and partners in the same *coolie*.

Several witnesses were called by the plaintiff, and they deposed to the fact of the acceptance and of the authority given by the defendant. The acceptance to one of the bills was proved to have been written in the presence of the defendant himself. The proof, with respect to the other, was not so distinct, but it appeared that defendant and his brothers were in partnership, and that he had subsequently acknowledged his liability on both of the bills.

Mr. Prinsep appeared alone for the defence, and submitted that the plaintiff's Counsel had adopted a very circuitous and inconclusive mode of proving so simple a matter as an acceptance to a mercantile instrument. The learned Counsel accordingly addressed the Court in the first instance for a *nonsuit*, contending that the plaintiff had wholly failed to make out his case.

Sir E. Ryan said, that whether probable or improbable, there was clearly evidence to go to the jury.

Mr. Prinsep then said, that he would go into his case, and he was instructed that he should be able to disprove altogether the alleged joint trading partnership between the defendant and his brothers, and to shew that by whomsoever the acceptances in question were written, they were altogether unauthorized by the defendant.

The first and only witness, however, called by the learned Counsel, corroborated the statement of the

plaintiff's witnesses, that the defendant and his brothers were joint in food, and partners in trade.

The Court were of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to recover on both of the bills.

Verdict for the plaintiff, Co.'s Rs. 1,250, with interest.—HURKARU, March 13.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

THOMAS SANDES V. AGA KURBOOLIE MAMONED.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cochran shewed cause against the rule nisi obtained in the early part of this term for setting aside the verdict for the plaintiff, and entering a *nonsuit* instead, or reducing the amount of damages. Some of the bills of costs which were the subject matter of the action, were in the name of T. Sandes alone, some in the name of Hogg and Sandes, and some in the name of C. Hogg alone; there were also items for conveyancing which were objected to, as not being taxed. The objection to the plaintiff's right to recover upon the bills made out in the name of Messrs. Hogg and Sandes, was that Hogg ought to have been joined as co-plaintiff, and the objection to the right to recover for the bills in Hogg's name, was that Hogg himself and not Sandes, ought to have brought the action. But the plaintiff had abandoned his claim upon all the bills which became due, during the actual continuance of the partnership, and the mere using the name of Hogg as a nominal member of the firm, after his interest had entirely ceased, did not make him a necessary party. The case of *Guidon versus Robinson*, 2 Campb. Rep., had been cited by the other side, in support of the position that an ostensible partner must be joined as a Co-plaintiff with the real partners. This was in point, no doubt, but in fact it has been since overruled. Chitty in the 1st vol. Pleadings, says, that this question was one of some difficulty, though now clearly established, and he cites this very case under a *sed vide*. The cases of *Glossop v. Cohnan*, 1 Starkie, *Tord v. Elworthy*, 14 East, and *Kell v. Nainby* 10 Barn. and Cress., are clearly the other way, and establish that it is competent for the plaintiff to give evidence that one who appears as partner is not really interested in the partnership. [The learned counsel were then proceeding to contend that conveyancing items were not *taxable*, when the Advocate-General intimated, that he had no intention of contesting that point.]

The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep, for the defendants, in support of the rule. The cases cited by the other side, are not applicable to this, because the sole question here is, with whom was the contract made. In this country, the warrant to sue, which is indispensably necessary to authorize the attorney or attorneys to act, constitutes the foundation of the express contract between the client and the attorney. In England it is otherwise,—because there, nothing more than a written retainer is ever given, and in most cases not even a retainer or written authority of any kind, so that the contract is only implied. The question, therefore, is, in whose names are the warrants of attorney? if they are in the name of Hogg, how can this possibly authorize Sandes to act or enable him to recover for his services? But another consideration arises; how did the dissolution of partnership take place? Was it advertised in the *Gazettes*, and confirmed by a deed of dissolution, and did the client, who had entrusted the conduct of his suit to the charge of the firm jointly, assent to its withdrawal over to the charge of a single partner? The question is not a mere technical one, nor is the objection founded upon a principle which does not affect the merits of the case; for the defendant may have a ground of set-off against the omitted partner or against the joint firm, which would not be available against the plaintiff alone.

The Court, at the close of the argument, intimated their intention to look into the authorities, and give judgment at a future day.

Cur. adv. vult.

DOE D. O'HANLON AND ANOTHER V. PALISZCQUE.

This is a "special case," the argument of which was appointed for this day, but it was postponed until Monday next, by leave of the Court, on the ground of the indisposition of the plaintiff's counsel.

Standi over—*Affick*, March 15.

Monday, March 19.

MUDDESMOHUN COPOORNAH V. MOHA RANEE DASSUNT COMARKEP.

The Advocate-General applied to enlarge the commission for taking the answer of the defendant. The affidavits stated, that the application was not made for the purposes of delay; indeed this was a cross suit in which the original defendant had filed a bill of discovery in aid of his answer, so that any delay would affect the party herself as being the complainant in the original suit. There was some difficulty experienced by the gentlemen to whom the commission was addressed, in obtaining admissions from the Rajbarree of Mirdwan, for the purpose of executing the commission, and this was the ground of the delay.

Mr. Clarke opposed the application, as quite unnecessary, the cross complainant being ready and willing, and having expressly offered, to take the defendant's answer without oath or signature. The commission was thus rendered altogether superfluous, and the Court, under such circumstances, could not possibly grant the enlargement prayed for. The answer was ready and might be filed forthwith without more ado.

The Court said, that as the defendant was willing to take the answer without either oath or signature, the commission became altogether unnecessary, and they certainly should not enlarge it.

Order discharged.

E. MACNAUGHTEN, RECEIVER, &c. V. PRISONCOOMAR TAGORE.

Mr. Clarke applied for further time to enable the defendant to put in his answer, to the bill filed by the receiver of the estate of Ladleymohun Tagore deceased. The defendant had been absent in Jessore, and had found it necessary to refer certain papers and documents, to instruct his solicitor in the preparation of his answer.

Mr. Princep opposed the application; a month had been already given, in addition to the usual two months allowed by the practice of the Court.

The Court granted three weeks' further time, on payment of costs.

Order accordingly.

CALLYPROBENED MOOKENJEE V. MALCOLM MACLEAN.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Laith, shewed cause at considerable length against the rule nisi obtained by the defendant, which was in the alternative either to reduce the damages, or to grant a new trial.

Mr. Princep and Mr. Clarke supported their rule at still greater length.

Sir E. Ryan. The Court is of opinion, that this rule must be discharged. The application, in effect, an application to grant a new trial, not on the ground of excessive damages, but on the ground that the verdict is against evidence. If we had believed the witnesses of the defendant, there would have been an end of the

plaintiff's case altogether; but we did not believe them. Now the affidavits which have been put in since, tend but little to corroborate that testimony, because they consist of mere hearsay, and, if the deponents were in the situation of witnesses in the witness-box, such testimony would of course be inadmissible. As to the question of law, it is contended that the plea of the alleged demise of the *locus in quo* is established by the record in the former action, where the plaintiff recovered judgment for use and occupation of the land, from April 1834 to November 1835, with the exception of a period of six weeks. But this does not prove, but rather negatives, that there was any demise during the six weeks, and the trespass may have been then committed.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that he was not present in Court when the cause was tried, but he formed his opinion now upon the criterion, whether there was a probability of important additional light being thrown upon the case by granting a new trial, and, if so, whether it was owing to the default of the defendant that such additional evidence was not produced before. In his (Sir J. P. Grant's) opinion, nothing had been shown to satisfy the Court that a new trial would have the effect of throwing additional light on the matter, and he acquiesced in its refusal.

Rule discharged.

GREENUTTY SEEBONSONDARY DASSER V. GREENUTTY COMULMONEY DASSER.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Laith, shewed cause against the order nisi obtained by the complainant, that her petition of appeal be allowed. Upon the issue at law directed from the Equity side of the Court, a verdict had been found for the defendant, Comulmoney, and as there was a minute of their Lordships disallowing appeals against a verdict, the plaintiff, Seebonsondary, had applied, in the first instance, for a new trial on the Equity side of the Court, and upon the order of refusal, moved the appeal. The learned Counsel contended, that this was nothing more than an ingenious artifice to evade the general principle, and that it was in effect an appeal against the verdict itself. The issue out of hancery was directed for the purpose of satisfying the conscience of the Court, and for that purpose only, so that until the decree was made, or some ulterior proceedings had, there was nothing whatever to appeal against. Non constat that the Court would ultimately decide in consonance even with the verdict at law already found; and on the other hand, if a new trial were forced, and a different verdict compelled (as it were), this might make no difference as far as regarded the conscience of the Court, who was already satisfied, and non constat therefore that the ultimate decree would be in accordance with the second verdict. Until decree, therefore, the appellant had no *locus standi*. And what would be the grounds brought before the Privy Council at home, for the purpose of reversing on appeal, the decision which this Court had pronounced upon the issue at law? Nothing else than the second-hand depositions of the witnesses, who had been examined at the hearing of the issue, which would not be a whit better than the evidence taken in the Examiner's Office in the original equity suit itself!

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Nott supported their order nisi. This application was not a mere *case*, but strictly in accordance with the express provisions of the Charter. The 30th section allowed an appeal to the King in Council, "if any person shall find him, her or themselves aggrieved by any judgment, decree, order, or rule of the said Supreme Court of Judicature," under certain limitations and conditions therein specified. In the present case, it was an order of the Court, from which the party sought to appeal, and all the conditions and provisions required had been complied with. It

was a mere whimsical fallacy to say, that the appellant was not aggrieved by the order refusing a new trial, and that the Court could not necessarily decree in consonance with the verdict at law, pronounced in the issue which had been expressly directed in supplemental aid of the proceeding in equity. The minutes of their Lordships, disallowing appeals against verdicts, did not touch this application, but was strictly consistent with it; for, this was not an appeal against a verdict, but from a distinct and substantive order of the Court upon the Equity side. The minutes of the Court runs thus: "We are of opinion, notwithstanding the case of Wooneshunder Paul Chowhry, v. Sremutty Wooljamney Dosses, in Clarke's Rules p. 172, that no petition of appeal against a verdict can be allowed. The appeal is directed to be by persons aggrieved by any judgment, decree, order, or rule of the Court;—words, which clearly do not comprehend the mere finding of a verdict, whether it be on the common law side of the Court, and afterwards to be carried into effect by a judgment, or (as in the case cited) upon an issue directed to inform the Court sitting in Equity, what decree or order it is to pronounce. It is not certain that the judgment, decree or order, will correspond with the finding, but if it does, the effect of an appeal against the verdict, is obtained by an appeal against the judgment or order founded upon it; for all the evidence and proceedings had in the cause appealed, are to be transmitted to the Privy Council, and they have therefore the fullest opportunity of deciding on the correctness of the verdict. This view of the question is strongly corroborated by the provisions as to security in which it is left to the discretion of the Court to direct the judgment, decree, rule or order, to be carried into execution, or that sufficient security should be given for the performance thereof, a provision which can have no application to cases, where no acts of the Court direct any thing to be done, which is the case with the mere finding of a verdict, until it is carried into act by the judgment, decree, or order of the Court. We are also of opinion, that no petition of appeal ought to contain any statement of the observations made by Judges, and that if these are stated at all, it is competent for the Court to reform the petition by directing the statement to be omitted. The only ground of appeal is, that the result is wrong, and this can only depend on the pleadings and evidence, and not at all on the arguments used by the Court, which ought not therefore to be stated as grounds of appeal. We think it desirable that Judges should exercise the power of reforming petitions of appeal themselves, and not refer them to the Master, for impertinence. And we think, in any case of appeal, they ought, at the request of either party, to furnish the parties with the statement in writing of their reasons for the decision they have formed, so as to give them in the most authentic shape, the means of arguing in support or impeachment of their decision without treating the reasons given for it, as material to themselves to the result of the appeal." It was apprehended, therefore, that there was nothing in this minute opposed to the principle of the present application, but that it was rather confirmatory of the arguments used for allowing the petition of appeal.

The Court said, that this was an important question, and that they wished to consider the matter more fully.
Cur. adv. vult.—Hutcheon, March 19.

THURSDAY MARCH 19.

AGA ABDOU HUSSEIN V. MOHAMMED HASSOON.

Mr. Norton opened the pleadings. The action was upon a promissory note, payable four months after date, for Co.'s Rs. 750, with interest at 12 per cent.; of which the defendant was the maker, one Shaik Sheriff the

* Per Ryan, C. J., Gifford and Maikin, J. J. Filed 20th January, 1888.

payee and indorser, and the plaintiff the indorser and holder. The defendant had pleaded a special plea, rather curiously worded, to the effect that the note had been delivered to the payee for a special purpose only (the settlement of a certain suit between him and one Rajjub Ally), which had never been accomplished, and that the plaintiff had notice of this circumstance, and took the note without valuable consideration. There were also money counts, to which the general issue was pleaded.

Mr. Leith, for the plaintiff, submitted, that upon these pleadings, the issue was upon the defendant, and that the defendant, therefore, must begin. Bills of exchange and promissory notes *prima facie* import due consideration, and if the defendant attempts to impeach the consideration, and thus discharge his liability, the onus of proof rests upon him. This had been repeatedly decided in a recent case. *Edward v. Jones*, 7 Carr. and Payne 633. *Mills v. Barber*, 1 Mees. and Welsby 425. *Mills v. Oddy*, 2 Cr. Mees and Roscoe 103.

The Advocate-General apprehended, that at all events, the other courts must be abandoned by the plaintiff before he could call upon the defendant to begin.

Sir E. Ryan, decided upon the authority of *Mills v. Oddy*, that the issue was clearly upon the defendant, and that he ought to begin. The general issue being pleaded to the money counts, did not alter the cases, but of course upon those counts the plaintiff would be precluded from giving any evidence. His Lordship laughingly observed, that the right to begin was claimed, in the cases cited, as a privilege, but here the defendant seemed particularly anxious to concede his right to the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Prinssep for the defence) then addressed the Court. It was certainly extremely questionable in the present instance whether the right to begin, would prove a very valuable privilege, but he should, nevertheless, state, without reserve, the facts which constituted the defence upon which his client relied. At the time the note in question was given to Shaik Sheriff, there was a contemporaneous agreement between him and the defendant, that it was not to be enforced unless a certain litigation then pending between the defendant and one Rajjub Ally, should be favourably adjusted through the agency of the said Shaik Sheriff, the payee. This litigation was not adjusted, and the condition, therefore, remained uncompleted with, yet Shaik Sheriff, in breach of his agreement, chose to negotiate the instrument and indorsed it to the plaintiff; such an agreement certainly would not affect an innocent and *bona fide* holder, but he (the learned counsel) was instructed that the plaintiff had full knowledge of all the circumstances, and, moreover, gave no consideration for the note which he had now put in suit.

Shaik Sheriff himself was thereupon called, and examined at great length, but notwithstanding certain questions which might have been objected to as leading, and others whose rather obvious tendency was to impeach the testimony of the examinant himself, the examination in chief most completely proved the plaintiff's case, and made cross-examination quite unnecessary. Another witness was then called, but the learned counsel for the defence, finding themselves in the predicament of being unable to establish any case without contradicting their own witness in almost every particular, judiciously abandoned it.

The Advocate-General begged to mention, that the first witness had told a different story when examined in the insolvent Court upon the same matter.

Sir E. Ryan. He might have been made a witness for the plaintiff, (and you could then have contradicted him) if you had pleaded so as to put the plaintiff on proof of the indorsement.—There must be a verdict for the

plaintiff on the Court upon the preliminary facts, with interest from the date at twelve per cent.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

HERNIM AND UX. V. DE SOUTA AND OTHERS, EXECUTORS OF A WILL.

In this case, a legal question of some difficulty had arisen upon a certain clause in the will of the testator, Mr. Mendon, whether a certain legacy was a *lapsed* legacy, by the death of the legatee in the lifetime of the testator, or was vested in the legatee in remainder. The executors were unwilling to pay over the money at their own risk (although the opinion of several Counsel taken by them, was in favour of the Court for their own security).

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Clarke for the complainants.

The Advocate General and Mr. Burwell for the executors.

The Court decreed the executors to pay over; but they allowed them costs out of the estate, because they had a right to require the sanction of the Court's decree for their own protection.

Decree accordingly.

DOR V. FALIOLOUS.

The Court intimated, that in this case (standing for Thursday), which is a "Special Case" for argument, they should adopt the rule acted upon at home, and only hear one Counsel (the juniors) upon each side.

For the lessor of the plaintiff, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton are the Counsel; and for the defendant, there are three. The Advocate-General, Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith. It will be argued, therefore, by Messrs. Leith and Morton only.—*Hark*, March 20.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

MORON THE DEBITOR OF PATRICK O'HANLON AND JOHN WALLIN ALEXANDER V. NICHOLAS FALIOLOUS.

This ejectment was tried last sittings, when a nominal verdict was given, subject to the opinion of the Court, upon a "special case," the facts being admitted on both sides. The case was on this wise. An action having been commenced against one Rankinsen Collesah, a writ of sequestration, for non-appearance of the defendant, was sued out by the plaintiff, and the lands for which this ejectment was brought, were there, under seized and sequestered. After the sequestration, Rankinsen filed a petition of insolvency, and an order of adjudication was made, and the usual assignment executed on the same day. After the insolvency, the sequestrator obtained an experts judgment, and sued out a *conditional expensas* thereon; and at the Sheriff's sale the defendant in ejectment, who had full notice of all the circumstances, became the purchaser; and this ejectment was instituted by the assignees of the insolvent, to try the title. The order of adjudication was not complied with in certain particulars, and the defendant in ejectment, contended upon this ground, that the insolvency itself was fraudulent and void.

Messrs. Clarke and Morton were the counsel for the lessors of the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General, with Messrs. Prinsep and Leith, were the counsel for the defendant; but the Court intimated that they should only hear one counsel (the junior) on each side. The special case was accordingly argued this day by

Mr. Morton, for the plaintiff. Besides the question of law, it has been attempted to establish the existence of fraud, from the mere non-compliance with the order of Court; and this must first be considered.

Sir E. Ryan. You had better go at once to the point of law.

Mr. Morton. The whole then depends upon the legal effect of the writ of sequestration, as given by the Charter. This writ of sequestration law, is unknown at home, and the only writ closely analogous to it, is the writ of *distraint*, as given by the uniformity of process Act. 1. The object of the writ is merely to enable the plaintiff to proceed in his action, and it is, therefore, nothing more, than a formal step in the routine of procedure. This object is intended to be attained either by coercing the defendant's appearance, or dispensing with it; and such being the sole object, it is sufficiently distinguished from the *fiat facias*, and all writs of execution, whose object is to give the plaintiff satisfaction for a proved debt, not to put him in the way of winning an alleged debt. An obvious distinction exists between *mensu process* writs against property, such as the writ in this case is, and *final process* writs. The latter contemplate no future event to give them efficacy, but operate *per se*, and therefore bind the property, while the former are conditional upon a subsequent event and do not transfer the property at all. An analogous distinction is taken by Lord Hardwicke in *Hawkins v. Crook*, 3 Ark. Rep. 593. But some cases go even further, and decide that no sequestration, whether to compel appearance or to enforce a decree, can absolutely change the property, whether it be upon *mesne* or *final process*. *Bligh v. Darnley*, 2 P. Wms. 621. The distinction between sequestrations and executions under *fiat facias*, is most aptly illustrated in *Clark v. Withers*, 2 Lord Raym. it is not clear, however, that even a *fi. fa.* will pass the property to the judgment creditor so as to prevent the insolvency from overriding it. For Lord Tenterden, C. J. in 9 Bingh. 281; and *Guy v. Hitchcock*, 5 New and Managing Rep. 11. Of the power and effect of the writ of sequestration under the Charter. The plaintiff has no power whatsoever to deal with the property, and the only effect of the sequestration, if it gives him any right at all, is to confer an *inchoate* and *contingent* right, liable to be subsequently divested. It is not a *lien*, for *lien* cannot be without actual or constructive possession. *Heywood v. Waring*, 2 Campbell. Again, it may be defeated by the mere appearance of the defendant, and putting in and perfecting special bail. *Pyne v. Pyne*, Clarke's Rules 151. The insolvency, therefore, *ipso facto* defeated the right, (such as it was) because, on general principles, it must defeat every right not absolute at the time. A non-suit would defeat it also, and a judgment which is a nullity (as in the case before the Court) as being obtained after the insolvency of the defendant, must have a parallel effect. But, finally, the Court cannot hold this sale good, without contravening the general principles of the bankruptcy and insolvency laws, that no act of the insolvent, whether of omission or commission, can prejudice the rights of his creditors. The insolvent might have pleaded his insolvency, *pais darrein continuance*, (*Todd v. Masfield*, 6 B. and C.) and not having done so, the *laches* may affect himself, but cannot possibly prejudice them.

Mr. Leith, for the defence. Considering this as strictly a *bona fide* insolvency, it cannot, even then be held to overrule the sequestration. It is a fallacy to say, that the object of the writ is merely to comply with a formality, for this Court always considers the sequestration as a security for the ultimate judgment. In the first place, then, there is a clear analogy between this writ and a common *fi. fa.* and, secondly, it will be shown, that the effect of a *fi. fa.* would be to bind the property, so as to give a title paramount to that of the assignees upon a subsequent fiat of bankruptcy or adjudication of insolvency. 1. The cases cited on the other side tend to lay down contradictory principles; for they seem to show first, that *mensu process* writs do not bind property, while *final process* writs do bind it; and then that neither have a binding effect. But if

the argument for the absence of all analogy between a writ of sequestration and a writ of fieri facias, depends upon showing, that the former contemplates a future event, and therefore cannot operate *per se*; this is easily answered by showing, that the latter writs partake obviously of a similar character. The act which they contemplate, is the suing out of the venditionis expositum, which is the sole authority to sell. This is proved by the case (in the House of Lords) of *Giles v. Greer*, 9 Bingham, where it was held, that an extent at the suit of the crown takes priority of a precedent fieri facias at the suit of a subject; and the dicta of the Judges eight of whom delivered their opinions *in affirmam*, show that the execution of that writ is incomplete until the sale by the Sheriff. So are the *King v. Giles*, 8 Price, and *King v. Cotton* in Parker's Reports. Again, if the analogy is proved between this writ, and the writ of fieri facias, the case is at an end, for the authorities show that under the latter writ, the judgment creditor has a right paramount to that of the assignees under a subsequent commission of bankruptcy. *Thomas v. De Sauges*, 2 Barn. and Alderson. The question of the creditor's rights being thus affected by the laches of the bankrupt, does not arise; for the laches was anterior to the bankruptcy, as it consisted in omitting to enter an appearance, and thus allowing the sequestration to issue in the first instance. But the argument up to this point, has proceeded upon the supposition that the insolvency is *bona fide*;—the circumstances, however, show that it was fraudulent and void. The terms of the order of adjudication have never been complied with, and the insolvency, therefore, can only be inchoate and not complete. The assignments are mere voluntary assignments, and the assignees of the insolvent are not in any more favourable position than the alienees under an ordinary deed of assignment. The case of *Gale v. Robert McClintock, Sheriff of Calcutta*, in the year 1834, decided in this Court, is expressly in point. An action was there brought against the Sheriff for a false return of nulla bona, and a question arose between the sequestrators, under a subsequently issued writ of sequestration, and the trustees under a deed of assignment, and the Court held that the sequestration overrode the assignment; so the sequestrator recovered against the Sheriff. That case goes even beyond the present, and must decide it.

Upon the plaintiff's counsel rising to reply, the Court expressed a doubt, whether he was entitled; but after some discussion, the right was conceded.

Mr. Horton in reply. The case of *Gale v. McClintock*, is only intelligible on the supposition that the Court had grounds for considering the assignment to be fraudulent and void. Upon any other supposition, it labours under the serious defect of overproving the point; for it is impossible to hold that a subsequent sequestration can bar an honest assignment, without holding that it is absolutely impossible to make a valid and effectual assignment, which may not be defeated by subsequent events! Besides this, a voluntary assignment to trustees, before the Insolvency Court or the Insolvency Act were in existence, does not stand upon the same footing as an assignment directed by an express order of adjudication. No case has been cited to show that a sequestration binds property. The whole of the defendant's case rests upon a supposed analogy between the present writ and a fieri facias; but the analogy has only been shown in one particular, and the distinction is lost sight of, that the former is only for the purpose of proving an alleged debt, while the latter is to satisfy an established debt. With respect to the alleged fraud, which it is contended, vitiated the insolvency and order of adjudication there are two answers. 1stly. Even if the inference of fraud were warranted by the facts disclosed, this is not the proper mode of advantage of it, for the Supreme Court cannot except by way of appeal, take

cognizance of the question of the alleged invalidity of an order of adjudication passed by the Insolvency Court, so long as it stands unimpeached there. 2ndly. But there is nothing whatever in the evidence before the Court to justify the presumption of fraud. There appears nothing more than a non-compliance with the order of adjudication, which, at the utmost, can only amount to laches, and no degree of laches can affect the validity of the order or of the assignments executed in compliance with it. The appropriate remedy is not an application to annul the order, but to enforce it. In point of fact there is no distinct proof even of laches; and the question ought not to be raised in this incidental manner, and between collateral parties.

The Court, at the close of the argument (which lasted about four hours) intimated that they should postpone judgment.—*Hark*, March 22.

FRIDAY MARCH 22.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

PLAID SIDE.

SHIBLOLL TAGORE V. INFAMOUSLY REFUSING TO OBEY, WIDOW AND REPRESENTATIVE OF SHIBLOLL TAGORE, DECEASED.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General stated, that this was an action brought to recover the sum of Company's rupees 36,406, (with interest) paid by the plaintiff for the use of the deceased Shamloll, being in satisfaction of a writ of execution issued on a judgment obtained in this Court by Connyloll and Gupauloll Tagore, against both Shamloll and Harloll jointly, but for which Shamloll was, in fact, by virtue of a certain agreement between themselves, solely liable. These parties, Shamloll and Harloll Tagore, were brothers, the sons and co-heirs of Ladley-mohun Tagore, deceased. After the death of their father Ladley-mohun, they had entered into mutual agreements, for the purpose of effecting a fair division of his estate and effects; and a fair apportionment of the liabilities and claims against the estate; and under these agreements the debt in question, upon which the judgment and execution by Connyloll and Gupauloll had been obtained was the proper debt of Shamloll, but it had been paid in fact by Harloll, who had advanced the money at his brother's special instance and request, and who now sought to recover the amount from the legal representatives of the said Shamloll. The defendant had pleaded only the plea of no assets; and the plaintiff, submitting to the plea, had replied, craving judgment of assets *quando*. The plea of *plene administravit*, standing alone upon the record, of course did not put the existence of the debt in issue, but, by implication, admitted it; yet as the declaration was upon the common money counts, where the damages never specially appear, being laid at a large arbitrary sum, (in the present case at one lakh of rupees,) it would be necessary to give proof of amount.*

Witnesses were then called to prove the sum paid by a draft on Messrs. Carr and Tagore, drawn by Harloll in favour of the judgment-creditors, and duly honoured.

Mr. Prinsep, who was instructed for the defence, cross-examined the witnesses, with respect to the account upon which the payment was made, and also the particulars of the agreements, and the arrangement entered into between the brothers!

* Query, nevertheless, whether any evidence at all was necessary, and whether, upon such pleadings, the plaintiff and particulars together, did not ascertain the amount for which the plaintiff was entitled to take his judgment in future.

The *Advocate-General* objected to this line of cross-examination, as being utterly inadmissible and irregular. The defendant's counsel was striving to impeach the claim, in the very face of his own admission upon the record!

Mr. *Pringle* contended, that his examination did not necessarily tend to anything more than a taxation of the debt; and he apprehended that it was open to him to reduce the verdict even to nominal damages, although he might not be allowed to bar the claim altogether. His learned friends, however, had themselves gone into unnecessary matters, and they could not object to the defendant following up the inquiry.

The *Advocate-General* said, he was quite at a loss to perceive how the plaintiff, by proving more than was necessary, entitled his opponent to prove what was inadmissible! He would submit it to the Court, whether it was competent for the defendant upon the sole plea of no assets in hand, to impeach the debt in the manner attempted.

Sir Henry Seton was clearly of opinion, that upon these pleadings the defendant could not be let in to any such defence.

A question afterwards arose, whether the plaintiff was entitled to interest, there being a count for interest.

Sir Henry Seton said, that according to the general rule at home, the plaintiff would not be entitled to interest. There should, therefore, be a verdict for the principal sum; but he (the learned Judge) would communicate with the learned Chief Justice and mention the point again to-morrow morning in Court.

Judgment of assets quando acciderint, for Rs. 36,406.
—Hark., March 23.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Sir H. W. Seton sat alone this morning and took common motions.

In *Harilall Tagore v. Seehoonsoondary Dabee, widow*, &c. heard yesterday, his Lordship this morning intimated, that he had mentioned to the Chief Justice the point whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover interest, and that the Chief Justice concurred in the opinion that the plaintiff was not entitled.—Hark., March 25.

MONDAY MARCH 25TH.

WALSH AND OTHERS v. SLATER AND OTHERS.

Mr. *Johnson* moved in this cause, which is a cause, pending in the *Holls Court* in Ireland, for a commission directed to Henry Studholme Brownrigg and others, officers of H. M. 9th Regiment of Infantry, to swear Major Lewis Saunders Bird, to the truth of his affidavit of the services on Rensign James Cunningham, of the same Regiment, of an order to the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and also of a writ of subpoena to appear and answer in the said cause, and of a copy of the prayer of the bill of complaint.

Sir E. Ryan.—Under what authority do you move? I see that the order refers to a particular statute:—no, perhaps, you had better mention it again, and look into the act referred to.

DOCKRELL AND CO. v. SEAL AND ANOTHER.

The *Advocate-General* said, that he had to move in this cause, that the trial of the action (on the plea side) might be postponed on the ground of the absence of a material witness, and that, upon particular grounds this postponement might be without payment of costs.

Sir E. Ryan interrupted the learned Counsel, by observing, that the cause did not appear to be entered on the board at all!

The *Advocate-General*.—Then, it is not, my Lord, it ought to be.

Sir E. Ryan.—That depends upon whether specific instructions were given to that effect, to the Clerk of the Court. But it seems to me that you have all you want; by the very circumstance that the cause does not happen to be entered upon the common law board, as your application is to put it off at all events.

The *Advocate-General* said, that under the circumstances of the case, his purpose was not thereby equally answered. The cause had been down on the board last term, but had stood over to abide the result of a motion for an injunction, the defendants at law having filed a bill to restrain the proceedings: the motion came on for hearing at the end of the term, but the defendants at law declined moving to make their order for an injunction absolute. The learned Counsel submitted, that, according to the practice in England, *remains* ought to be set down without fresh instructions.

Sir E. Ryan.—But this is not a *remains*, and the officer could not regularly re-enter it as a matter of course.

Took nothing.—Hark., March 26.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.)

WALSH AND OTHERS v. SLATER AND OTHERS.

Mr. *Johnson* again mentioned this cause, in which he had moved yesterday. The statute referred to in the order of the M. R. was 2 and 3. Will. IV. c. 33, enlarged and extended by 3 and 4. Will. IV. c. 82.

Mr. *Clarke*, as *amicus curie*, mentioned a case which was somewhat similar, in which he had moved before Sir Henry Seton.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the difficulty which occurred to the Court was with respect to the apparent and obvious anomaly of granting a commission to swear an affidavit in a matter not pending before the Court in any shape. How could they take judicial cognizance that the affidavit would not be a voluntary affidavit? The matter, however, might be mentioned again, if necessary.

SHEEMUTTY TARRAMONEY DORRIS v. SHEEMUTTY DON- NOPOORNAM DORRIS AND HUMBROCHUNDER HOLDEN.

This was an action on the common law side, the trial of which occupied the Court the whole day.

Mr. *Morton* opened the pleadings, the plaint was in trover, and the defendants had pleaded, first the general issue, and secondly that the property was not the property of the plaintiff.

Mr. *Clarke*, for the plaintiff, stated, that this action was brought to recover jewels and certain other property to a very large amount. The plaintiff was married several years ago, at a very early age to one Bharut-chunder Dutty, and upon that occasion her father presented her with several valuable jewels and ornaments as a marriage portion, and her husband and father-in-law also made her presents. Upon the death of her husband, she continued to reside with her mother-in-law, one of the defendants, until a quarrel took place between them about these very jewels, and she returned to her father's house. An action of trover was brought some time since in the Supreme Court, to recover the property in question, but the plaintiff being then under age, the action was laid in the name of her next friend as guardian:—in this, however, the plaintiff was nonsuited

not because there was any defect in the proof of ownership, but merely because no other demand was proved than a demand made by the brother, (not the father, who was alone the real guardian) and the Court thought that such a demand and refusal were not sufficient to support trover. The defendants claimed here as executor and executrix of the plaintiff's father-in-law.

The first witness, Kishomohan Byack, the plaintiff's father, was then called for the plaintiff and examined at great length by Mr. Morton, this lengthy examination being required in order to prove each of the numerous articles in the plaint described and their respective value. In cross-examination, Mr. Leith extracted the fact, that this witness paid the costs of the present suit, and upon this ground he submitted that his evidence was inadmissible.

Sir E. Ryan. It is a thousand pities you did not take the objection before:—it would have saved us two hours of unnecessary labour.

Mr. Leith declared that he had not been before aware of the fact which had transpired, and that his question was quite a random shot.

Other witnesses were then called. It was proved that the plaintiff quarrelled with her mother-in-law (one of the defendants) about the jewels, and left the house because they were not delivered up, the defendant saying in excuse, that "she did not know where they had been placed." A notice (joint in its terms) to deliver them up was also proved to have been served upon the other defendant, Hurrochunder Holdar, and at the trial this was produced by the joint attorney for the two defendants. General evidence of their value was given (about Rs. 8,000) and most of the ornaments were specifically enumerated from recollection, by one of the witnesses, but he did not know the value of each. It was proved too that Ononopoorah had admitted them to belong to the plaintiff, her daughter-in-law. It was not shown in any way that they had ever been in the possession of the other defendant Hurrochunder.

Mr. Leith, for the defence, submitted in the first place, that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. With respect to Ononopoorah, there was no proof of conversion, and with respect to Hurrochunder, there were no proof of possession. Now both were necessary in an action of trover.

Mr. Clarke, contra, submitted, with respect to the former defendant, that the quarrel concerning the property sufficiently proved the demand, and besides that, she must be taken to be affected by the notice served upon her co-defendant, and now produced in the witness box by the joint attorney for the defendants. With respect to the other defendant, the possession of one executor was the possession of another, and Hurrochunder must be presumed, therefore, to have had possession of the property.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court had doubts whether the quarrel was not sufficient proof of demand and refusal, although his own opinion was that the plaintiff ought to be nonsuited. Upon the other points, they were unanimous against the plaintiff. There would be no nonsuit, therefore, but the defendant Ononopoorah would have liberty to move, and with respect to the defendant Hurrochunder Höklar, there must be a verdict for him, as this was an action of tort, and the act of one executor did not bind the other. This party therefore might now be made a witness for the defence.

Mr. Leith then commented upon the evidence, contending that there was no definite evidence of value but called no witnesses.

Sir E. Ryan said, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff against the defendant, Ononopoorah Dowry,

subject to the conditions before-mentioned. The only question in the meantime was the question of amount, and the Court would assess this generally at Rs. 8,000; for there could be no hardship in doing so, the usual option being given to restore the specific property, and so reduce the verdict to nominal damages.

Verdict for the Plaintiff, Co.'s Rs. 8,000, with liberty to move &c.

MUDDENMOHUN MULLICK AND ANOTHER, v. GURJEE AND OTHERS.

This cause, standing on the common law board, was struck out by consent.

Struck out.

MANUEL V. OWEN.

Mr. Clarke said, that he had just moved in this suit, to confirm the Master's Report, and he was now instructed to move to take the money out of Court. He only mentioned it, because the parties were anxious; but it appeared to himself clearly irregular and premature, because the order confirming the Report must first be obtained and indeed served, and it would regularly form part of the grounds.

The Court acquiesced.

Took nothing.

DOE V. FALLOLOGUS.

Sir E. Ryan wished to know whether any gentleman at the bar had a copy of Dowling and Ryland's Nisi Prius Reports, because these reports appeared to contain a decision closely analogous to the point argued in the above special case, and the Court were unable to meet with the book.

His Lordship also inquired whether the Court could be furnished with notes of the grounds of the judgment in Gale v. Robert McClintock.—Hurkaru, March 27.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

(Before Sir H. W. Selim.)

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF HURLOLL MITTER V. HILDER.

Mr. Leith moved, under the 1st Ejectment Rule, to enter an appearance for and confess the plaint in the name of the casual ejector. The rule requires an affidavit of the due service of a copy of the plaint and notice, and that the lands lie in Calcutta, or in the actual occupation of one who is subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, setting forth the cause of jurisdiction. Now in the present case, part of the premises were not in Calcutta, and the actual occupant, who was a mere monthly tenant, was not personally subject to the jurisdiction, but the landlord, who was of course the actual owner of the lands, was within the jurisdiction; and as the ejectment was to try title, it was apprehended that an affidavit, that the landlord or tenant of the freehold (the real defendant) was subject to the jurisdiction, sufficiently complied with the rule, and that the Court might hold plea of the lands. There was also a clause in the mortgage deed (which was the title of the lessor of the plaintiff) making the mortgagors especially subject to the jurisdiction in respect of the property mortgaged, and there was a joint family dwelling-house belonging to the mortgagors, in Calcutta, in which one member of the joint family resided. It was submitted, that upon one or other of these grounds, the premises out of Calcutta were within the jurisdiction.

Mr. Cochrane mentioned, that this was a case in which he had just moved to let in the defendant in possession to take defence for a two-anna share.

Mr. Leith said, that his present application only extended to the remaining fourteen-anna share.

Mr. Cochrane begged to apprise his learned friend, that he should have a motion ready for him in the matter to-morrow.

Mr. Leith said that he should be only too happy, and he hoped his learned friend would send the fee!

Sir H. W. Seton intimated, that he wished to consider the matter, before he gave his opinion upon the point raised by the motion made by the learned Counsel.

Mr. Leith requested permission to wait upon his Lordship in Chambers, as this was the last day for setting down causes in the common law board for trial at the ensuing Sittings.

[Mr. Leith afterwards attended at the Chambers of the learned Judge, when his Lordship pronounced his opinion, that with respect to the land out of Calcutta, the jurisdiction was not sufficiently shewn. The cause was therefore set down for trial only with respect to the premises in Calcutta, the rest being struck out of the ejectment plaint.]

Refused.

Note. It seems from this, that an express clause of subjection to the jurisdiction of the Court, cannot, under any circumstances, make lands, (not otherwise within it) subject to the jurisdiction. It seems too, that the holder of lands out of Calcutta, although personally subject to the jurisdiction, may always defeat an action to try the title, by simply letting them to a monthly tenant or perhaps a tenant at will.—*Qu?*—*Hurkaru*, March 28.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

THOMAS SANDES V. AGA KURBOLIE MAHOMMED.

Sir E. Ryan pronounced judgment in this case. This was an action brought to recover the amount due for certain bills of costs; the warrants of Attorney were, some in the name of Sandes alone, others in the name of Hogg and Sandes, and others in the name of Hogg alone. A verdict was found for the plaintiff, with liberty to move to enter a nonsuit; and a rule nisi was granted. There was no plea except the general issue; but there is no doubt that *nonjoinder* may be taken advantage of under the general issue, upon the plain principle that a contract with A., is not a contract with A. and B. jointly, and the evidence, therefore, is obviously admissible under *non assumpsit* or the simple denial of the contract in fact. Now the general rule no doubt is, that all the members of a firm must be joined as co-plaintiffs; but the plaintiff here only sought to recover items which had accrued due after the dissolution in fact of the partnership, and the question is whether a mere ostensible partner must be joined in the action. We are of opinion that he need not be joined, and that evidence is admissible, that, although a party is nominally a partner, he is not in fact actually interested. This rule is established by *Tad v. Birchley*, 14 East, 210, and *Parsons v. Croxley*, 6 Espinasse. There is also a case in 1 Carrington and Payne's Reports, *Davenport v. Rackstraw*, which was not cited at the bar and also *Evans v. Silverlock*, Peake's N. P. C. 31. A case cited in Collyer on Partnership, p. 393, goes even further, and it is not necessary to go this length in upholding the verdict for the plaintiff. This is the case of *Atkinson v. Laing* (1 D. and R. Nisi Prius Rep. 16) where Lord Tenterden decided, that a partner carrying on business on his own account, but in the name of himself and his former partner, might

recover alone even upon a contract made during the existence of the partnership. This doctrine, therefore, would even authorize the recovery in the case before the Court, for the (abandoned) items which accrued due previous to the retirement of Hogg from the firm. With respect to the argument urged that the defendant may be thus precluded from availing himself of a debt due from the firm, as a set-off, it is observable, that Lord Tenterden laid down in the case just cited, that if such a set-off or counter-demand existed, it would have been necessary to include the other partner as a plaintiff in the action. Another argument urged here, was that the suppression of the fact that there had been an alteration in the firm, while the former name continued to be used, amounted to a breach of professional confidence, as between attorney and client; but the cases of *Orphan v. Wade*, 2 Starkie, and *Kell v. Nainby*, 10 Barnwell and Crosswell, shew that there is no difference in this respect between the case of attorney and client, and the case of any other party, dealing with an ostensible partnership. The Court is of opinion, that the case is not affected by the question in whose name the warrants were given; because the real question is with whom was the contract made; and *Arden v. Tucker*, 4 B. and Adol. is strongly in point. It is only necessary to observe upon the case of *Guidon v. Rabson*, 2 Campbell's Reports 302, which was strongly relied upon for the defendant as an authority for the position that an ostensible partner must be joined, that the action upon a bill of exchange, and the name of the ostensible firm appearing on the face of the bill, there was a variance between the instrument declared upon and the instrument proved at the trial.

In conclusion, we are happy that the strict law fully corresponds with the justice of the case; for nothing has transpired and we have heard nothing urged, which could afford a justification for the ground or defence attempted to be established.

Rule for a nonsuit discharged.

SHELMUTTY COMULMONEY DASSER V. SHEMETTY SEEDOO-BOONDERY DASSER.

Sir E. Ryan. This was an application to make absolute an order nisi that the petition of appeal be allowed, and the appeal was against an order on the Equity side of the Court, refusing a motion for a new trial of an issue at law in which a verdict was found for the defendant. This Court have decided and recorded a minute to the same effect, (see a late number of the *Hurkaru* containing it) that no appeal against a verdict shall be allowed; and we still adhere to that determination, but we are not disposed to extend the decision to the present case, nor are we inclined to acquiesce fully in all the reasons which the Court there assigned as the grounds of their opinion; for some of those reasons, if recognized, would govern the case now before us. That decision itself, however, we still uphold; and it is observable, that it does not overrule any express decision of the Court for the opinion expressed in *Woomaschander Paul Chowdry v. Sheemutty Woomulmoney Dasser*, was merely an obiter dictum, the order being, in fact, upon other grounds, discharged. The power of appeal, is given as a privilege, and is to be construed liberally. It is curious to trace the right of appeal, from the statutes to the Charter of Justice. I has sometimes been thought that it is to the former, that we are rather to look, in determining the powers and jurisdiction of this Court; but my own opinion has always been, that the Charter more properly affords the criterion. Now the 18th section of the statute contains words ("judgment or determination of the said Court") of a much more exclusive and limited character than the expressions in clause XXXII, of the Charter ("judgment

or decree, or decretal or other order or rule of the Court"); and the words used in our Charter, are similar to those used in the Charters of Madras and Bombay. In the case of *Santacana v. Arderol*, 1 Knapp 262, the appeal (from Gibraltar) was against a verdict, and although the Court disallowed it upon general principles, an objection was taken to the right to appeal, though the Reporter suggests, as a note, that the application ought to have been made for a new trial; and that the appeal ought to have been from the order of refusal (which is precisely the contrivance resorted to in the present case). The words of the Gibraltar Charter (See 2 Knapp 67) are much more limited than in our's; and this is a strong illustration, therefore, of the liberality with which the Courts construe the right of appeal. This Court has actually allowed the appeal in cases very similar to the present. In *Rajah Ramlochan v. Bulram Chose*, Notes M.S. of Hyde J., and Smoul's Rules p. 63, a petition of appeal was allowed against an order discharging a rule nisi for confirming an award; and the case of *Surroopchunder Adu v. Ragonauth*, also in Smoul's Rules, is precisely in point, being an appeal granted from an order refusing to set aside a nonsuit in issue at law directed from the Equity side of the Court. We are of opinion, therefore, that this petition of appeal must be allowed.

But a question arises of some importance, for the discretion of the Counsel for the appellant, upon which I shall offer a few suggestions, and it may be advisable to consider whether the appeal, although the right is admitted, is likely to be practically beneficial. In the case of *Santacana v. Arderol*, 1 Knapp 269, it was held generally that no appeal will lie from the judgment of the Court below on the sole ground that the testimony of witnesses had been improperly discredited; and although this decision has since been qualified, the same principle is favoured. The cases of *Canepa*

v. Larion, 2 Knapp, 276, and *Ursak Sing v. Bony Fortaud*, hold that there must be some clear and distinct point upon the merits, that the case must be so unsatisfactory as to require further explanation, or so improbable as to be palpably and manifestly unworthy of credit, before the Court will, upon a question of evidence, recommend a reversal of the decision; and that in all other cases, the Court will adopt the far safer course of adhering to the determination of the Court below. These suggestions are now thrown out merely upon the question of the expediency of the appellant availing herself in this stage, and under such circumstances, of her admitted right, and this is of course solely for the consideration of Counsel.

The *Advocate-General* said, that he had been brought in to oppose the application in the first instance irregularly upon notice. He hoped the Court would give the costs of this.

Mr. Clarke begged to mention, that the practice had always been to move upon notice, and not to move for an order nisi in the first instance. He did not mean to say that this was not wrong, but he had certainly acted according to precedent and had been misled.

Sir E. Ryan said, that under the circumstances, each party should pay their own costs of that application.

Order absolute that the petition of appeal be allowed.

WALSH AND OTHERS. *v.* SLATER AND OTHERS.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court remained of opinion, that they could not grant the commission applied for in this case. They would be very happy to aid, if possible, in carrying into effect the Order of the Master of the Rolls but they would not do what they had no power and authority to do.

Motion for a commission refused.—Hark., March 29.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MARCH 16, 1839.

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF SERGEANT J. THOMPSON.

The applicant having sworn to the correctness of his schedule, and there being no opposition, he was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE DAVID BROWN.

This applicant having failed to serve notices on 18 of his creditors, put in an affidavit, setting forth, that he and Mr. Perry, the messenger of the Court, had for two days exerted themselves to find out the abode of these creditors, but failing in their efforts, the notices could not be served. The applicant was further opposed by Mr. R. F. Smith, one of his creditors. The Judge informed Mr. Strettell, the applicant's Attorney, that the affidavit sworn to by Mr. Brown and Mr. Perry, were too general, and he required the applicant to state specially why so many notices were not served. The further hearing of this case was postponed until the 20th April next.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

This case was postponed for a fortnight, to enable the Examiner to file his report.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FARMER.

Mr. Strettell, the Insolvent's Attorney, applied to postpone the case until the next Court day, as the advertisements directed by the Court on the former sittings of the Court, had not yet been inserted. Application granted.

IN THE MATTER OF M. SCHLATTER.

Mr. Sandes applied to postpone this case, to enable his client to file a supplementary schedule, in consequence of his having received account sales from Europe by the last Overland Mail. Application granted.

IN THE MATTER OF SHAIKH ABDULLAH.

In this case, an application for an attachment was made by Mr. Sander, and granted.

IN THE MATTER OF JAS. CULLEN.

Mr. Boyle made an application on behalf of Thomas Holroyd, Esq., to be discharged from the Assigneeship to the estate of James Cullen, Esq. The application, owing to some irregularity, was refused, and the Judge informed Mr. Boyle, that if he were to renew the application in an amended form during the next Court day, the application would be granted.

IN THE MATTER OF JAS. MACLEAN.

An application was made on behalf of the Estate of the late Lieutenant J. Maclean, to have the deceased's portion of the dividend, accruing to the estate from the estate of J. Palmer, paid over to the deceased's Executor, Mr. D. Maclean. Application granted.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Co.'s Re-4 per 100 sicca rupees, was declared by the Assignee of the Court to be payable in the estate of John Palmer, deceased. This being the sixth dividend declared in this estate.

A first and final dividend was declared of Co.'s Re-2 per 100 Rs. 100, in the estate of Shaik Jerroup.

IN THE MATTER OF C. A. CAVORKE.

Mr. Strettell, the insolvent's Attorney, informed the Court, that in this case the insolvent had paid the sum of Co.'s Re-5,000 into the hands of his Assignee, and had requested him to pay his Attorney the expenses of a suit which the insolvent had maintained in the Supreme Court. This request Mr. Alexander, the Assignee, it appears, had refused, and demurred paying without an order of the Court. On the last Court day, an application had been made by Mr. Strettell for such an order, but the Court had declined to interfere in the matter. Subsequently, however, the Assignee had consented to pay the costs of this suit, with the exception of certain charges amounting to 200 rupees, which he objected to pay without a further explanation regarding them, which Mr. Strettell could not afford without referring to certain papers, and consequently required time. Application granted.

IN THE MATTER OF C. TROWER.

A motion was made by the Advocate-General on behalf of Charles Trower, Esq., now a prisoner in the Jail of Calcutta, applying for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Mr. Pearson stated, that Mr. Trower had been arrested on the 15th of February, at the suit of Choones Lall Jahoree, and after he had been 15 days in Jail, he applied for the benefit of the Act. An adjudication was granted, but in the interim, detainers had been lodged against the applicant, by Govind Banoojee, Raja Buddenanth Roy, and Fyzoo Khansamah, and the hearing of the applicant's case has been fixed for the 20th April next.

Mr. Pearson has informed the Court, that Mr. Trower, after his arrest, with much difficulty obtained leave for two months from the 18th February, and a probability is, that if Mr. Trower, at the expiration of his leave, does not resume his official duties, he will eventually lose his appointment of Civil Auditor, and as the hearing of his case does not come on until after the expiration of his leave, should he not be able to resume his duties, and thus lose his appointment, the salary of which is 2,388 rupees a month, his creditors would thereby suffer the loss of the deductions which the Court would, on the declaration of his insolvency, order from his salary. Mr. Pearson, in addition to the above facts, stated, that Mr. Trower, during the period of his incarceration, is subject to a deduction of 1,500 Rs. per month from his pay. This likewise is a heavy drawback on the credit side of his estate, which, if he were enabled, by a discharge from custody through an order of this Court, to resume his duties, would cease and the estate be benefited thereby. This discharge Mr. Pearson was perfectly aware his creditors would instantly grant; but in so doing they would legally be debarring from any dividend made by the insolvent's estate, as the discharge would be a virtual absolverment of his debt to them. This consideration alone had prevented

their releasing Mr. Trower from custody, and he, Mr. Pearson, with the consent of Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Counsel for the creditors, moved the Court to order the release of Mr. Trower, pending his adjudication, and previous to the declaration of his insolvency. Mr. Pearson admitted that this application was unprecedented, and he could not adduce any analogous cases, but this case was in some measure based on the principles of the 6th and the 23d Sections of the Act of Parliament, thus assimilating to cases wherein insolvents, on delivering assets to the amount of half of their debts, were entitled to their discharge from custody and pending their adjudication and eventual discharge. Mr. Pearson admitted, that in this case Mr. Trower could not put his assignee in possession of effects to the amount of half his debts, but as the case was granted on principles of equity and for the benefit of the estate, and with the consent of the creditors, he prayed the Court to grant the application.

Mr. Longueville Clarke, on the part of the detaining creditors, supported this application, and quoted 11th cases of Shaik Mohebullah and W. F. Hair, but the Court did not consider them to be analogous to this; nor did it consider the case of Jones, quoted by Mr. Leith, to assimilate to the present case.

The Judge, in passing his order on the application, admitted it to have been based on principles of equity and beneficial to the estate; but he regretted, that under the existing regulations, he could not comply with the prayer of this application. In ordering its refusal, he added, that as the case was one of such importance, he would consult the Chief Justice on it, and should his opinion differ from his (Sir W. H. Stetson's) he would inform Mr. Pearson of it, and grant the application. — *Hurkaru March 18.*

MARCH 30, 1839.

In the matter of James Jacobs—This Insolvent's case was referred for the Examiner's report, and it being completed to-day, the office copy thereof was delivered at half-past 11 this morning; Mr. Clarke, therefore, had not time to be prepared on behalf of his Client, one of the opposing Creditors, and the matter stands over to the next Court day.

The insolvent will have to amend his Schedule, in consequence of exceptions being about to be taken to the Examiner's report, as intimated by his Attorney, Mr. Strettell.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.—Order applied for and obtained by the assignee, to file accounts.

In the matter of Poole.—The like bid to declare a dividend.

In the matter of G. Rehelo.—The same as the last above.

In the matter of J. Palmer and others.—The Senior Counsel for the East India Company, obtained an order to realize some dividend payable from this estate.

In the matter of Mr. J. W. Sage.—This Insolvent is in Jail for not paying the monthly sum ordered to be paid, and on this day obtained an order for his discharge on the next Court day, the 20th of April, subject to such opposition as might be made; and this order is to be advertised in the public papers, the assignee consenting to it.

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

THE HUGHLY COLLEGE.—The students of the Hughly College, were examined on the 23rd ultimo, by a deputation of gentlemen from Calcutta, who declared themselves highly gratified at the progress the boys had made.

PRIZES FOR STUDENTS.—Arrangements are in course of preparation, by Sir E. Ryan, the President of the Education Committee, to institute a prize of competition among the Senior Students of the principal seminaries of Calcutta. The merits will be tested by their respective qualification in producing an essay on a given subject, which will be read at the Town Hall before a competent set of individuals. The prize will be awarded to the successful candidate, by the Honorable W. W. Bird, Esq.

MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENT.—Messrs. Cockerell and Co. are about to employ a native practitioner, selected from amongst the students of Medical College, for the Medical treatment of natives in their service. This will save many a poor fellow from falling a victim to the quackery of cobraujes and hakims, nine-tenths of whom are perfectly ignorant quacks.

THE FREE SCHOOL CHURCH BELL.—The bell of the Free School Church, while it was being tolled for morning service, cracked to such a degree, as to become now quite useless.

FIRES.—Several fires have occurred during the month, but the mischief done by the flames, comparatively speaking, has been trifling.

Several fires have taken place this week also; but the flames have been quickly extinguished, and the damage done to property, has consequently been trifling.

MURDERS.—Three murders have been committed during the month in Calcutta, in all which cases the murderers have escaped detection.

A BAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on the morning of the 25th of February with the Calcutta hounds. After killing one jackal, the hounds were drawing for a second, when Mr. H. P. James, who was riding his favorite little horse *Tiptop*, put him at a very deep and broad ditch. The little horse got one foreleg on the opposite bank, but struck the bank with the point of the shoulder of the other leg, and has broken the shoulder bone, and driven the shoulder joint out of its place. Every thing has been done for him which Mr. Hughes could suggest, but the gallant little nag, it is much feared, must be destroyed.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT FURICIDE.—An old man named Thomas Andrews, residing in Harpoota Lane, had a narrow escape of being murdered by his own son. It appears, that the son having contracted irregular habits, and not following, or endeavouring to get any employment, the father desired him to quit his house, more than once, but without effect. On the 8th instant, the son came home reeking, when the father insisted on his leaving the house immediately, saying, that if he did not, he would be turned out. On this the son went out, but soon returned and made a stab at his parent with a table knife, that he had brought with him; but, luckily, from his hand being unsteady, the blow did not hit the place aimed at, the right side, but was caught in the left arm. The son

then accidentally fell, and the inmates of the house coming to the old man's assistance, the knife was wrenched from his hand, and he was put into the custody of the Police.

EXPOSING INFANTS IN THE JUNGLES.—A female, for having exposed her new born infant in the jungles, was sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlut to three years' imprisonment in the zillah jail of Behar, where the crime occurred, with labour suitable to her sex. The child was found by a Brahman who lived near the scene of exposure, and he, being childless, has adopted it. The mother, in mitigation of her crime, pleaded destitution, and the shame of publicity, the child being the fruit of an illicit connection.

MANSLAUGHTER.—A Mullate named Nicholas Clossum, native of Jamaica, was lately sent to the Police Office from the district of Burdwan, charged with the murder of Cokhur banian, a natives of Soomurdeighur. It appears that the deceased was most severely beaten by the orders of the prisoner, who is a superintendent of an indigo factory in Zilla Burdwan. The Chief Magistrate, after he had taken the evidence of 4 witnesses in the case, committed the prisoner on a charge of manslaughter, and sent him back to the Magistrate of Burdwan.

DACOITS.—About the ninth instant, the family dwelling house of one Bissanauth Holdar, at Luckheerai-poor, within the thanah of Rajbhat, zillah Hooghly, was, in the dead of night, stormed by a gang of dacoits, about twenty or twenty-five in number, all armed with swords, bludgeons, &c. They carried off every thing valuable that the house contained. On the day following, the case being reported by the Darogah of the division to the Magistrate, strenuous exertions have since been making to trace the offenders, but hitherto without effect.

On the night of the 19th February last, between the hours of eleven and twelve, the dwelling house of Muddun Suranar, of Joybagar thanah, coterah, zillah Hooghly, was attacked by a gang of dacoits, who carried off every thing they could lay their hands upon. Some of the men being armed with swords, others with spears, the inmates durst not offer any resistance. On the 25th the Darogah of the division, on it spoken to his credit, brought, in custody, before the Magistrate, several of the offenders, together with a portion of the property carried off, found in their possession.

AUDACITY OF A NATIVE.—A most daring attempt is now making by a native of considerable opulence, to establish a monopoly of traffic upon some of the Calcutta Canals, in the prosecution of which, repeated acts of robbery and piracy have been committed upon the boats in the Canals in open day; the boats sunk, and the cargoes either destroyed or carried away.

CHURRACK POOJAH.—The following orders have been issued by the Chief Magistrate, respecting the Churrock Poojah:—

"In consequence of discussions which took place last year, it has been determined that the Churrock Poojah processions, should in future, be so conducted as to cause the least possible annoyance. The quiet and respectable inhabitants of the Town of all ranks, residing in the Southern parts of Chitpore road, the Consols, and the Chowringhee Road, and persons passing to and from the neighbourhood of these places

on their lawful avocations, have been annoyed and incommoded by these processions, by the noise and buffoonery attending them, and the crowds by which they are accompanied, and the police have in consequence received the authority of Government, to see that these processions, in coming from Kalsee Ghaut, are made to pass northwards along the Circular Road (which is thinly inhabited and not much frequented by persons on business) to the Colootollah and Machwa Bazar Roads, where they can enter the native town.

THE LUCK.—No. 4353, was drawn the lakh in the Calcutta Lottery.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Rao Rustomoy Dutt, has espoused the cause of the beggars and blind, with intense interest, and proposed some wholesome arrangements with the regard to the disposal of the funds invested in the District Charitable Society. He has suggested the propriety of dividing the society into four committees, whose business it will be to preside over the four quarters of the city, and with a view to place the prospects of the society on a sure footing, made it imperative on these members of the committees, to become subscribers to the fund. He has further proposed, that these committees shall be invested with the powers of distributing the stipend at their respective quarters, so that the trouble which was formerly imposed on the poor, is now fairly obviated, inasmuch as they are now paid at a place close to their respective residences.

Bahoo Muttelall Seal has given a parcel of land in Mirzapore for the Leper Asylum, and Rustomjee Cowarjee, Esq., has offered to build the huts for the purpose.

NUMS SINGH.—A private letter from Loodbhianh mentions, that a report had reached that station of Runjeet Singh's being again dangerously ill, and scarcely expected to linger much longer. Subsequent reports say, that the health of Runjeet Singh has so much improved, that it is now intended to reduce the force at the head quarters of the Si-Ind division.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.—On the 27th of February, pursuant to a Commission de Lunatico Inquirendo, the Commissioners, Mr. Longueville Clarke and Mr. Osborne, sat in the Supreme Court; fourteen jurors of highly respectable rank were impanelled, witnesses were examined, and after a patient investigation of seven hours, including an examination of the lunatic, Cossinath Pundit, who attended the Court in person, the jury found that Cossinath Pundit was of unsound mind, and had been incapable of managing his affairs for the space of one year past—that his malady was greatly increased by the use of deleterious and intoxicating drugs—and that inasmuch as he appeared to have experienced much inattention on the part of his family, they recommended him in future to the care of the Court. The Commission was then adjourned to 12 o'clock on Monday next, in order to give time to prepare the inquisition, when the commissioners and the jurors will assemble and sign the inquisition.

CRIMINALS' COUNSEL ACT.—The draft of an Act allowing prisoners the benefit of Counsel's address, as well in cases of felony as in misdemeanors, an alteration in practice, suggested by the trial of Mr. Ogilvy in the Supreme Court, is now published. The first section gives the prisoner the right of being heard by counsel, or by attorney "in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, where attorneys practise as counsel." The second section allows the prisoner the benefit of "counsel, attorney or valkel," "in all cases of examination by a magistrate or justice of the peace." The third and fourth

sections of the Act relate to the right of prisoners, under certain limitations, to demand, and be furnished with, copies of all the depositions, upon which they may have been held to bail or committed to prison.

THE STRAND MILLS.—These works were sold to Bahoo Mulla Lal Seal, on the 1st instant, for one lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The following is a scale of maximum rates of subscriptions prescribed by sections 5 of the rules of the Medical Retiring Fund, which have been in operation from the 1st of January last.

Members of the Medical Board, Co's Rs.	256	0	0
Superintending Surgeons,....	170	10	8
Surgeons,	59	11	8
180 Senior Assistant Surgeons, ,	34	2	1
60 following ditto,	21	5	4
And all others,	12	12	6

Assistant Surgeons who have voluntarily relinquished promotion, are required to subscribe as Surgeons to the Military Orphan Fund, viz, 6 rupees per month.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIES OF MANUFACTURE.—An extraordinary species of manufacture has been contrived lately, by an officer of Engineers, residing at Alunch. It consists of lace and veils, with open patterns in them, made entirely by caterpillar's. The following is the mode of proceeding adopted. Having made a paste of the leaves of the plant on which the species of caterpillar he employs feeds, he spreads it thinly over a stone, or other flat substance of the required size. He then, with a camel-hair pencil dipped in olive oil, draws the pattern he wishes the insects to leave open. This stone is then placed in an inclined position, and a considerable number of the caterpillars are placed at the bottom. A peculiar species is chosen, which spins a strong web; and the animals commence at the bottom, eating and spinning their way up to the top, carefully avoiding every part touched by the oil, but devouring every other part of the paste. The extreme lightness of these veils, combined with some strength, is, on the authority of an English contemporary, truly surprising. One of them, measuring twenty-six and a half by seventeen inches, weighed only a grain and a half, a degree of lightness which will appear more strongly by contrast with other fabrics. One square yard of the substance of which these veils are made, weighs four and a half grains, whilst one square yard of silk, of the same size, weighs one hundred and thirty-seven and a third grains; and one square yard of the finest net weighs two hundred and sixty two and a half grains.

THE EAST UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.—This publication, which has been conducted with very considerable talent, and has contained some excellent articles, is about to be desunct.

CONVERSION OF A HINDOO YOUTH.—A pupil of the General Assembly's school, of the name of Hysack, about sixteen years of age, has relinquished the religion of his forefathers with a view to embrace Christianity. The youth is of a respectable family and connexions, and has been in the institution for some years. His father went recently to take him from the school, but he refused to leave it.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.—The subscription list of the new Mechanic's Institution, shows a goodly array of names. Already no less than 2,200 rupees have been subscribed by the liberally disposed community of Calcutta, as donations to the new building, and about a hundred and twenty persons have enrolled their names on the list as members.

PSEUDO PERTAB CHOND.—The papers relative to the trial of the *pseudo* Rajah Pertab Chunder, have been received at the Nizamut Adawlat, from the Sessions Judge's Court at Zillah Hooghly. They are very voluminous, and this accounts for the delay in engrossing the copies for the perusal of the Superior Court. The opinion of the Mahomedan Law officer of the Court, is more favorable to the prisoner than the Sessions Judge's. Nevertheless both coincide in convicting the defendant of having set the focal authority at Culna at defiance. The opinions are attached to the papers submitted to the Nizamut Court.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 20th instant, came forth under a double head, and announced to the public, that he had acquired that unusual appearance, by absolutely marrying his own "little brother!" In other words, the *Commercial Advertiser*, has manipulated the unfortunate *Daily News*.

COMMISSARIAT ALLOWANCE.—In consideration of the peculiar nature of the expedition on which the army of the Indus is at present employed, the uncommon and uncalculated expenses to which officers are subjected, and the responsible character of the duties required to be performed, the Government have sanctioned to all officers temporarily employed in the Commissariat Department, the payment of the full Staff salary attached to the situation of a Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

THE LANCIER.—The French brig of war *Lancier*, came off the fort on the 17th instant, giving and returning a royal salute. An Envoy from the French Court to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, came out a passenger on board. He is here for the purpose of negotiating about India labourers.

SIR H. FANE.—Sir Henry Fane, it is said, will return immediately to these provinces. His object in going to Bombay, was merely to obtain a passage to Calcutta the first opportunity.

HAIL STORM.—On the afternoon of the 12th instant, a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with a hail storm, fell at and about the place called Jahanabad, in Zillah Hooghly. Considerable injury has been sustained by the crops of the season, and the people will greatly suffer in consequence.

CAPT. D. L. RICHARDSON.—Capt. D. L. Richardson has been appointed Aid-de Camp to the Deputy-Governor, Col. Morrison.

MILITARY ITEMS.—An increase of two Companies, has been made to the infantry portion of the Shekawattie Brigade, commanded by Major Forster, at the recommendation of the political agent at Jeypore; and the Brigade consequently now consists of two Regiments of Native Infantry, 670 strong, Cavalry 593, Horse Artillery 12, and Foot Artillery 129.

Letters from Cawnpore mention, that the General Officer commanding the division, had called for volunteer drafts from the corps of the line located within the limits of his command for promotion in the Infantry branch of the Legion, ordered to be raised for service in Jalaon, to the extent of eight Subadars, eight Jamadars, forty-eight Havildars, and forty-eight Naicks. The Legion is to consist of a corps of Irregular Cavalry, of four *Reesallahs* of eighty Sowars each, dressed in blue and armed with matchlock and tulwar; of a Regiment of Infantry of eight Companies of one hundred privates each, dressed in green and armed like Light Infantry,

and of a Brigade of two 6 pounder guns, with the usual proportion of ammunition and stores.

STRAND RAILING.—At the suggestion of the Chief Magistrate, it is in contemplation to form a wooden balustrade, or railing, on the west side of the strand road, similar to that which now exists on the east, commencing from Baboo's Ghaut and terminating near the sluice of the Fort water-gate.

CLERKSHIP OF THE COURT OF REQUESTS.—The Chief Clerkship of the Court of Requests, has been conferred on Mr. McLeod, brother of the Chief Commissioner, in supercession to the claims of Mr. Uvedale, that is to say if long and efficient services can establish a claim. The salary of the situation, is 650 rupees per mensem.

THE MONORRUM.—This festival, which has from time immemorial, been attended with riots in the town of Calcutta, past off this year without any. A fracas nearly took place, as some hing like a pitched battle was to have come off between, the syces of Cook and Co.'s and Hunter and Co.'s stables; but the judicious arrangements of our active Superintendent of Police, effectually prevented the fight.

THE CATHEDRAL.—A proposition, which was made to Government, for reconstructing and enlarging the cathedral, has not met with their approval. They do not disapprove of it on the score of expense, but inconvenience.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—A letter from Jessore, received yesterday, states, that there had been no rain fit to sow with, and that the January and February's sowings were dying away from drought.

Complaints have since reached Calcutta of want of rain and sickly indigo plants.

MEDICAL STUDENT'S SKILL.—Ramanarain Dose, a student of the Medical College, lately saved the life of a native youth, who had, by a fall, received a severe concussion of the brain. The native doctors had given the lad up, and he was about to be killed by *water joltes*, when the Medical student operated on him, and restored him to consciousness, and ultimately to health. This is the first triumph of the Medical College, and must be highly gratifying to the Professors.

A PAGODA FOR PARSIS.—The above, which is to be a new thing in this country, is now being built at the expense of Baboo Rustonjee Cowasjee and Co., in Doomtollah street. It is to be an extensive building all the way from nearly the entrance into Doomtollah at the junction of two roads, i.e. the Chitpore and Doomtollah, to a great way northward, or from Doomtollah, towards Moorcheebah. A number of old tiled houses, formerly the shops of China carpenters and others, have been pulled down for the express purpose, and the whole of the building may be said to occupy 3 or 4 beegahs of ground.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Camp at Roree, on the left Bank of the Indus, dated the 7th of Feb., 1839.—Mr. Macnaghten is in the camp of Shah Soojah at Shikarpore, and will advance towards Candahar as soon as the Bolan pass is clear of snow, whether any part of our own force can move with him or not. Such is the nature of the private intelligence from some officers of the Shah's army.

8th, 11 A. M.—A dispatch has just been received by Brigadier Roberts, from the Commander-in-Chief, which

countermands the orders from our advance to Hyderabad, and directs that we remain in our present position. In a private communication His Excellency informs the Brigadier, that the Amers have given in. I should not be surprised if we are ordered to return to Agra forthwith. We cannot live here during the hot weather, and Mr. Montgomery will not require the Bombay Army and our own, to settle Shah Asaf on the throne of Cabul.

Letters from the 1st Division of the Army of the India, dated 12th ultimo, state, that the division was on its way to Shikarpore, where it was to halt for a day or two, and then proceed on to Candahar, where it was expected to arrive early in April. It was reported that Dost Mahomed was retreating to the mountains, and that the Candahar Chief would give in on our approach.

Every letter from the Northwest speaks in favour of the bridge of boats constructed by our Engineer officers to enable the Army to cross the Indus. The bridge is described to consist of two spans, one of 49 boats, stretching from Roree on the left bank of the river to the island of Bukkur; the other of 19 boats, communicating with Sukkur on the right bank. The former chain measures 1,100 feet, the latter 486 feet. The boats used are of all sizes, from thirty to sixty feet long, the largest and strongest being placed in the centre of the stream, where the current runs four or five miles an hour. A few trifling accidents only occurred in crossing this splendid bridge, arising from a little irregularity.

A letter dated the 22d February states, "The troops are in the highest health and spirits, and should the carriage but hold out, are in a state and temper to go anywhere or do anything. We are all anxious to get through the Bolan pass, as every day's delay here, will only tend to render that undertaking the more to be dreaded, from the increasing heat of the weather. The wants of the Commissariat are the only cause of our halt here. The whole Bengal force is now assembled here occupying the 35th Native Infantry, left in Bukkur. The Cavalry Brigade moves for the Bolan pass on the 23d. 1st Brigade 24th, 4th Brigade 25th, and 2nd Brigade with the Shah and contingent about the 2nd proximo. The Cavalry Brigade, is the talk of the Army; unable to take their own duties, a wing of a Native Infantry Corps is detached with them for that purpose, thus scripping whatever Brigade furnishes it. It has hitherto fallen most unjustly on the 1st Brigade. Surely the two Native Cavalry regiments could perform all Camp duties required from Infantry soldiers. It is said to be 10 marches to the Pass."

A letter from the 4th Infantry Brigade, dated Shikarpore, 24th Feb, affords the following intelligence: "We are to march from hence to-morrow, and hope to reach Dacca by the 8th or 9th proximo, after which we are to push on to Candahar with all speed. The Shah, with the second brigade, follows ours on the 2d proximo. Sir John Keane is expected here on the 4th. We have had some rain, a rare occurrence here, and it is now cool and pleasant. The Bolan pass is still covered with snow, but by the time we reach it, we hope to find it all clear for us."

A letter from Camp Jagon, two days in advance, dated 15th February, adds: "Here we are brought up at last, from the scarcity of water, and the brigades, in consequence, obliged to move again next Sunday to reach here on by single corps."

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Camp Pergapore, 15th March 1839:—

"The 3d Regiment of Foot or Buffs, marched from this Camp on the morning of the 7th instant, for Meerut.

Colonel Skinner, C. B., with part of his corps, left this for Hanoon the 9th.

Major General Duncan, and Staff, composing the Head Quarters of the Sind Division, marched from this Camp, under the usual salute, en route for Kur-naul, on the 11th instant.

The troops composing this Camp at present, consist of the Artillery under Brigadier Graham, C. B.

The 2d, 5th and 27th Regiments of N. I. with a wing of Skinner's Horse (the yellow boys.) The whole of this force is for the present under the command of Lieut-Colonel N. Wallace, of the 2d Regiment; being the Senior Officer in the absence of Brigadier Wymer."

"We are so near to Lahore, that a salute is seldom fired by the Maha Rajah, without our distinctly hearing it. In fact we are in the Sheik states."

A letter from Shikarpore, dated 2d March, says, "to-day, the order has come telling us that we are to go on to Cabool and to leave this after the Park of Artillery. Sir John Keane's A. D. C., has just arrived at Mr. McNaghten's tent, and the Bombay Troops are about 50 miles from this, so we shall see them in five or six days."

DOCKING ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Calcutta Docking Association, held on the 6th instant, at the office of the Secretaries, was very fully attended. The Secretary was called upon to read the report of the work done by the Company during the last twelve months, which showed the affairs of the Company to be in a very prosperous condition, and daily improving. The Meeting then proceeded to discuss several points contained in the report concerning the loss on the building of the *Enterprise*, the erection of a slip in the place of the present lower dock at Kidderpore, &c. The bought shares of the Association, amounting in number to forty-three, were purchased by several Members of the Meeting, at par. A proposition was then made by Mr. Homfray, that it appearing to the Meeting that closer supervision in the dock yard at Kidderpore, necessary, a superintendent be appointed on a handsalary, who shall have an interest in the Association shall be placed there in order to prevent in future such losses in the purchase of timber, &c. as have lately occurred. This proposition met with the approval of the meeting, and has been made over to the Committee, to be specially looked into by them, whether any saving can be made in the present establishment to meet this extra charge. It was found by the meeting, that no alteration could, by the rules of the Association, be made in the deed of co-partnership, at this present meeting, it was therefore decided that another General Meeting should be convened for this particular purpose. Major Henderson, it was resolved, should be required to send out a plan from home of the new slip, and to obtain the opinion of some experienced Engineer, whether such a slip was practicable or not in that spot.

DR. SPRY AND GODEVE.—Dr. Spry, at the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held on the second of March, in reference to the admission of the successful students of the Medical College, as Members of the Society, on terms of equality with the other members, said, that although these young men had undoubtedly passed an examination equally severe, if not more so, than that to which the members of the medical profession at home are subjected, that, from the subordinate situations they are destined to hold, viz, that of sub-Assistant

Surgeons, he did not consider them fit to be placed on the same footing with other members of the Society, and he for one could not associate with them as such. Dr. Goodeve, as Secretary of the Society, reported what fell from Dr. Spry, and a great deal of virtuous indignation being hurled at Dr. Spry, for his illiberality, by several writers in the newspapers, that gentleman has entered into a correspondence with Dr. Goodeve, who he accuses of making him appear in the most unexorable light possible, by a garbled report. His own story of the affair, however, makes his case somewhat worse than Dr. Goodeve had represented it. We will not comment further on the subject, but merely remark, that the sentiment expressed by Dr. Spry at the Medical and Physical Society's meeting is strangely at variance with those uttered by him at the meeting to establish a Mechanics' Institution, and several other places.

ASYLUM FOR NATIVE LASCARS.—The meeting convened at the Sailor's Home on the 15th instant, to adopt measures for the institution of an asylum for native lascars, corresponding with that in existence for European seamen, was attended by about a dozen persons. Captain Vint was called to the chair, and much desultory conversation ensued, during which the impositions and cruelties practised upon the native sailors by the crimps, were feelingly dwelt upon. It occurred to the meeting, that the habits of the lascar, and the fact that most of them are residents in town and fathers of families, would render a Home for them useless, and frustrate the objects of the institution, unless it were connected with a registry office. The following resolutions were therefore agreed upon:—

1. Proposed by Mr. A. Grant, and seconded by Mr. C. Duane.—That it is deemed expedient by the meeting, to establish a Lascar's Home and Registry office, for the purpose of protecting the lascars belonging to, or coming this port, from the imposition practised upon them by the crimps.

2. Proposed by Mr. J. W. Cragg, and seconded by Capt. Thomson.—That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the best means for establishing a Lascar's Home and Registry office, and that they do report the result of their investigation at a meeting to be held this day fortnight.

3. Proposed by Capt. Balston, and seconded by Capt. Proudfoot.—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose; Rev. T. Boaz, Mr. Charles Dearie, Mr. A. Grant, Capt. Thomson, and Mr. J. Young.

4. Moved by Captain Richards, and seconded by Mr. W. Clark.—That the committee put themselves in communication with Government, the Chamber of Commerce, the mercantile houses, &c., &c, in order to ascertain how far they may be disposed to afford assistance to the proposed institution.

5. Moved by the Rev. T. Boaz, and seconded by Captain Proudfoot.—That the Committee be empowered to draw up a slight prospectus, explanatory of the objects of the proposed institution.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—At the sixth half yearly meeting of the Steam Tug Association, held on the 18th instant, the following resolutions were adopted.

1st.—That the accounts now upon the table be passed.

2nd.—That the Report of the Secretaries be approved and passed.

3rd.—That a dividend of one hundred rupees per share, being the equivalent of 20 per cent. per annum upon the capital, be paid out of the profits of the past half year, to the subscribers of the original capital.

4th.—That out of the further amount of profits for the past-half year, the sum of rupees 10,000, being the equivalent of rupees 50 per share, be paid on loan at

six per cent. per annum interest, to assist in the completion of the new steamers, &c., and that the amount so lent, be returned to the shareholders of the original capital, from the future earnings of the joint capital.

5th.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee of the past year, and that the same gentlemen be re-appointed and requested to act as a Committee for the present year.

LA MARTINIÈRE.—At the half yearly Meeting of the Governors of that admirable Institution, La Martinière, held at Government House on the 18th instant, the following distinguished individuals were elected members of the Working Committee during the ensuing year:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, the Hon'ble Mr. Canton, the Rev. Mr. Charles and Doctor John Grant.

MOFUSSIL.

DELHI.—Lieutenant Pottinger, who was reported to have been expelled from Herat, is still there, and on the best possible terms with Shah Kamran. It appears some differences had occurred between him and the Prince, which were subsequently arranged without much difficulty.

AGRA.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is at present undergoing a prosecution at the suit of the Revd. Mr. Sturrock in the Arches's Court, on the allegation of having caused the complainant to read a certain prayer which he conceived to be contrary to the Litany, viz. that for British India. Report says that the Reverend prosecutor expresses much confidence in the termination of the suit, which he anticipates will be the means of causing the Right Reverend Father in God, to be relieved from his exalted office, and informs his parishioners, with much complacency, that the penalty of the offences with which he has charged the distinguished Prelate, is on a second conviction, twelve months' imprisonment.

The disposal of the subscription to the Metcalfe Testimonial, has occasioned much discussion amongst different subscribers, who do not altogether coincide in the proposal to make over the whole sum subscribed in the North Western Provinces to the Calcutta Committee; but who are desirous that some testimonial should be raised in the Provinces, to perpetuate the respect and esteem in which the late Lieutenant-Governor was held by all classes. Another section of the subscribers, with that out of the subscribed Funds a sum should be appropriated to the erection of a building at Agra, in which the Agra Public Library might be deposited, rather than suffer so useful and important an institution to languish and fall away, after all the trouble and expense which has been incurred in its foundation.

NEPALES.—Some Nepaulese were arrested a few days back in the city, and letters found on them, to the Rajpootana states; and rumour's thousand tongues are at work with the contents of these and another letter which was enclosed in a kinkob bag, and torn to pieces by its bearer, when he was arrested.

The following resolution was passed at the Metcalfe testimonial meeting, held on the 13th instant:—

That with a view to meet the wishes of several of the subscribers in the North-Western Provinces, to the Metcalfe Testimonial, disapproving and opposing the suggested transfer of the whole Funds, to the Metcalfe Building in Calcutta, and with reference to the recorded resolutions, passed at former Meetings, this Meeting are of opinion, that so much of the resolution of the last Meeting, stipulating that a Bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to put up in the Calcutta Library Building, be modified and that the amount estimated as the cost of the Bust or 6,000 rupees, be appropriated to the building at Agra, to be termed the Metcalfe Testimonial for the North Western

Provinces, in which the Agra Public Library shall be deposited, and that the remainder of the subscription, after deducting the said sum, 6,000 rupees, be forthwith remitted to the Secretary of the Metcalfe Fund committee, to be added to the Metcalfe Library Building Fund, and that the subscribers be again solicited for the payment of their subscriptions outstanding, that the accounts may be finally adjusted as here is determined; that the following Committee be appointed to superintend and decide on the building of the Metcalfe Testimonial for the North Western Provinces. Major Terranceau, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wells, Mr. Morland, Dr. Duncan, Mr G. J. Gordon, Capt. the Hon'ble H. Dalzell.

MOORSHEENABAD.—The following is an extract of a letter from Moorsheedabad:—

"I think it will be interesting to your readers to be informed, that another proclamation has been made out by our Magistrate, Mr. Lushington, the purport of which is, that every man must quench his fire and put out his light after 8 o'clock in the evening, under pain of being put into confinement for three Calendar months, and moreover to pay a fine of 10 Rs. This order, I am given to understand by enquiry, is meant only for the people of the huts and other buildings of combustible materials, and it is given out with a view to prevent the frequent occurrence of fire breaking out in this station.

The other evening I heard a *chowkeedar* howling out through the streets, "put out the lights," "put out the lights," and the light of a poor fellow who was at that time taking his victuals, was, in pursuance of this proclamation, forcibly put out by this Policeman, and thus he and his meal were left in darkness.

MUSSEERABAD.—A case of heavy pecuniary involvement, which has just come to light, has created a considerable sensation at this station. The party involved is a young officer generally reported to have possessed property at home, on which he drew to a very heavy amount. It now, however, appears, he had no property to draw against. It is even said forgery has been committed, and large sums obtained this way. A fashionable tradesman of Calcutta has, it is further reported, been duped out of jewellery to the amount of 12,000 rupees. The affair, it is thought, will give employment to the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

ASSAM.—The following is an extract of a letter from Assam, dated March 13th.

"I have nothing to tell you from these jungles just now. The weather has been most overpoweringly hot lately, quite equal to May, with the thermometer up to 85 in the house. From Suddyah I hear nothing. An attack was made a few days ago, on one of our out lying picket guards, by a large body of men, but they were met by such sturdy resistance, that they lost 7 killed, and near 60 wounded; while another party, under a Native officer, coming up to the firing, stumbled on a new stockade of the Kamptees, and giving them two volleys, sent them flying, leaving the place full of dhows, spears, shields, and blood. Report says, Major Lester is likely to get the command of the corps, but others, more in the secret, say, the political agency will be, as it now ought, abolished, and a commandant only allowed. The Goorkah Subadar Major, who was promoted for gallant conduct three years ago, killed 7 of the party who attacked him, with one of the knives used by the Nepaulese, called *tookoorias*. He was a very brave little fellow, and as a mark of the sense entertained of his conduct, the rank of Subadar Major was, contrary to usage, sanctioned in his favor, though at the time the youngest subadar in the corps."

The following is a detailed report, by Lieutenant, Marshall, of the recent proceedings in Assam:—

Suddyah, March 6, 1839.—I have the honor to report, for your information, that leaving this on the morning of the 28th ultimo, accompanied by the Burha Ghau and his men, as also the Dhoanias, I proceeded to the mouth of the Noa Dehing, where I was informed the enemy had erected a strong barricade on the opposite side of the nullah. We arrived there about 2 P. M., and were immediately fired on. I ordered it to be returned, and getting ready the mortar, crossed a party over (in dinghies I had taken from this place for that purpose) under its fire, but they found the enemy had fled. As there was no road to De-lackmoonkh (where a small but strong stockade was erected) and that we would be obliged to cut one ourselves through trees and kugrah jungles, I encamped, after destroying the barricade at the mouth of the river, in grass jungle. Several of the sepoys, I am sorry to say, were wounded by panjas, but none by the fire of the enemy. The next morning we proceeded towards Derack, and on arriving near the nullah, were fired on from the stockade, and from a party of the enemy who had crossed over to a sand-bank on the opposite side of the Noa Dehing. Both fires were silenced, and crossing the nullah we took possession of the stockade, which had been abandoned. We suffered no loss on our side, but found lots of traces of blood about the stockade. I can only attribute our losing none of the men, to the heaviness of the tree jungle, which was so great, that the stockade was not discernible till we got close up to it; from thence we continued our march, and encamped on a sand-bank about 2 miles further on. We marched the next morning and encamped, about 2 and 3, opposite Kunga Gorah. It was impossible to make long marches the jungle was so dreadfully heavy, and we were obliged to cut away for the baggage elephants. Marched the next morning very early, and after a very harassing march, we arrived at a large sand bank about 2 miles from Moonglong, where I directed a party, consisting of 1 Subadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, and 50 Sepoys, 6 matchlock men and about 30 Doonias, to cross the river and group through the jungle and cut up the enemy in their retreat; while I would attack the stockade, under the fire of our guns (a six pounder and a small mortar.) We had not proceeded more than 200 yards, when a fire was opened on us from a strong barricade concealed in the jungles on our right, but it was soon carried, and one of the Doonias only, was severely wounded in two places. We had got about 100 yards further, when a very sharp fire was opened on us from a barricade on the left bank of the river, and continued for upwards of 10 minutes, until the Subadar's party had got across; but as I immediately ordered the men to sit down in extended order behind the grass jungle, by which means only one man was wounded, a matchlock sepoy. As soon as the fire was silenced, I proceeded to a sand bank, immediately in front of Moonglong, and a few dhows from the guns, I waded across with 80 men, to storm the stockade; but on getting there not a soul was to be seen. I imagine, that seeing they were going to be attacked from both sides, or the noise of the guns, was the cause of their not making a stand, as the enemy were between 5 and 600 strong, and the stockade was one of the strongest and largest I have ever seen, and capable of holding 8 or 900 men.

It is evident the enemy only expected to be attacked from opposite, as they had not only panjad the banks, but the bed of the river near the bank.

On taking the place, I posted sentries over the grain, and proceeded to a village of 7 large Singha houses about 2 miles higher up, and where I understand was another large stockade. On arriving there, I found nothing but the houses, which I burnt to the ground, then returned back to Moonglong, and encamped on

the sand opposite. I sent all the elephants across to bring what grain was required, had the rest destroyed, broke down the Stockade, and burnt the place to the ground. I very much wished to have followed the enemy to Palangpang, Tang Sang, Tong and Koom-kee; but as the instructions contained in your letters of the 26th and 28th precluded me from doing so, I marched the next morning towards Suddenh.

I beg leave most respectfully to bring to your notice the able assistance given to me by Lieutenant ~~Prin-~~gault, commanding the Artillery, and Mr. Apothecary Prin-gault; the latter not only from the knowledge of the Assamese language and partial knowledge of the Singhos and the country, but from his assisting me in leading on men at the different attacks; as also the bravery and courage evinced by Subadar Lallhet Singh, who volunteered his services in every attack, and was ever first when there was anything to be done.

THE AFGHAN CHIEFTAIN ROOHULLAH KHAN.—A letter from Loodhiana states, that the Affghaan Chieftain Roohullah Khan, having been threatened with an attack from the Force under Now Nihal sing, had quitted the neighbourhood of Derah Ismail Khan, and betaken himself to the mountains, where he was maintaining himself and followers by plunder. The Kowur, with a view to wean him from his predatory habits, had offered him a jaghire; but so enamoured was he of the excitements of war and blood-shed, that he rejected the offer with scorn, and with 10,000 horse, joined his ancient friend Dost Mahommed, calling upon his relations, and all who were the children of Afghanistan, to march themselves under the banners, and, if necessary, sacrifice their lives in defence of the Ruler of Cabool, and in averting the impending doom of their common country. Many of Dost Mahommed's Omrahs, however, appear to have deserted him, and he is in other places described as helpless, with reference to his means of coping with the British force. The families of those Sindars who had deserted him, are stated to be in confinement. From the same quarter we hear, that the Eussool Zee, with Pendah Khan, of Durbund, at their head, and Fetteh Khan of Punjar, having taken offence at the conduct of Dost Mahommed's son, had sent proposals to Colonel Wade to pay him a visit, which would have taken place before, had not difficulties been thrown in their way by the officers of our Ally, the Lion.

NATIVE STATES.

LABOUR.—Amongst the latest of the Rajah's demonstrations of fidelity towards his trusty ally, the Company, was his refusal, in open Court, to receive a communication from the Nepal Rajah, on the ground, that the Company's enemies were his enemies, and their friends his friends. It is not said, if the communication was received afterwards by the "back stairs."

MADRAS.

METSON.—On the 6th instant, a splendid meteor was observed in Madras.

STEAM MEETING.—A meeting anent Steam navigation, was held on the 13th instant, and Lord Elphinstone presided on the occasion. The only business was to lay before the inhabitants a statement of the proceedings and correspondence of the standing Committee, and, death and absence having now diminished the number of the latter down to one member, to elect other gentlemen to fill the vacant places. This was completed; and the opportunity was seized for reiterating a declaration of the anxiety that exists here to see a comprehensive Steam communication by the way of the Red Sea, in

preference to any other route, finally established. Thanks were also voted to the London Committee, to Lord William Bentinck, Sir Wilmot Horton and Mr. Caird, and to the Bengal Steam Committee, for their zealous and efficient exertions in the good cause.

BOMBAY.

THE SEMIRAMIS.—The *Atalanta* was to sail on the 22d ultimo, for the purpose of helping the *Semiramis* out of the predicament she has got into at Juggut, on the coast of Kattywar, news having arrived that the vessel had got ashore at that place about midnight on the 13th instant. She was high and dry, and there appears to be little probability of her being got off. Admiral Maitland will proceed in the *Wellesley*, for the purpose of rendering all assistance in his power. Cholera had broken out on board the *Wellesley*, and two men had fallen victims to it.

The *Atalanta* returned to Bombay on the evening of the 2d instant, bringing with her a large portion of the *Semiramis*' machinery, but nothing to inspire confidence that the vessel can ever again be rendered fit for service. She remains on the same spot, where she originally grounded, and, for the present, is not floated by the tide, but hope is entertained, that when every thing has been removed out of her, which has already in great part been done, and the high tides of the middle of the month arrive, she may yet float, and then there might be a possibility of saving her, as it appears she has suffered much less than was imagined, being in fact, in all but her false keel, unlamaged.

WAR WITH PERSIA.—It is said, that the *Wellesley* is destined against Bushire, with positive orders to attack the place, in consequence of the very strong representations made by Mr. McNeil to this Government of the equivocal and highly unsatisfactory conduct of the Shah lately in his relations with us, which has left us no alternative but to try the effect of a hostile demonstration. The *Algerine* is to follow to day, and a sufficient number of boats fitted for the purpose, will be collected to obviate the difficulty of vessels of the *Wellesley*'s draught of water being unable to approach within gun shot of the town.

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS' QUALIFICATIONS.—It is said that Government has resolved to establish a rule that all uncovenanted assistant shall henceforth possess an adequate knowledge of the languages of this country. The terms of the circular are, that upon appointment, or within six months after, the assistants, shall pass an examination in Hindoostanee, and that within eighteen months after passing in that language, or two years after appointment, he shall undergo an examination in the language of the country in which his duties may lie. A deduction of fifty rupees per mensem, is to be made from the pay of the individual, until he shall have passed in the first: after this, a deduction of thirty rupees only will be made until he shall have passed in the second. Both deductions, however, will be repaid, provided he be qualified within specified time, viz. six months for the examination in the first, and two years for the second.

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON BUSHIRE.—The *Wellesley* has proceeded to the Persian Gulph merely for the purpose of making some general demonstration of force in that quarter. She has not received any orders to attack Bushire, nor has she any present intention of so doing. Her pacific designs may be conjectured, from the fact of Lady Maitland having embarked with His Excellency.

SCINDS.—By the last accounts from Scinde, the army was to leave Hyderabad on the 9th instant, to proceed to Shikarpore. The Ameers had come down with ten lacs on account of the stipulated sum in the meantime, which Sir John Keane had forwarded, and seven of

which reached Bombay in safety in charge of Capt. Pepper. There is a report that Col. Pottinger wishes the reserve of the Army under General Valiant, to be moved from Karachi to Tattah, that is from a healthy to a most unhealthy place, but it is doubtful if this arrangement will take place.

Letters from Scinde state, that Sir John Keane moved from Hyderabad on the 11th of Feb., having, as it was supposed, settled every thing in the most satisfactory manner. Considerable diversity of opinion exists as to the policy of the last step taken by His Excellency, that of refusing to visit the Ameers, or to receive them, except at his own tent. Every demand made by our Government upon these Princes, had been fully conceded and it could answer no purpose thus to reduce them to the lowest state of humiliation and contempt in the eyes of their own subjects. The Beloochees are, in fact, stung to the quick at what they consider the dastardly conduct of their Princes; and instead of increasing this feeling by degrading them still farther, we should labour henceforth to support the Ameers as our instruments and do all that we can to replace them in a respectable position in the estimation of their own subjects. Sir John Keane, at the head of the combined army, is not, it is said, the equal of the Ameers of Hyderabad even in their fallen state. The late conduct of Sir Henry Fane towards the chief of Bawalpore forms, it is contended, no precedent for the present case, the latter being a mere petty feudatory. The Ameers even offered to come to the East bank of the river, if Sir John would cross and meet them there; this, however, he refused to do and their humility, could go no further.

There are, at present, ten thousand Beloochees in Hyderabad bent upon wreaking their vengeance equally upon us and upon their own princes. There are also numerous encampments in the vicinity, of 200, 300 and 400 men who are no doubt inspired with the same sentiments.

POST MAHOMED.—By accounts received from Candahar in thirty seven days, it is stated that Kamran has arranged every thing with the British Government and given up Herat to their entire management, receiving, in return, a large monthly pension. It is said that four Englishmen, one of whom is Pottinger Sahib, have taken charge of every thing. A vakeel had been sent to Hyderabad by Dost Mahomed to the Ameers, accusing them of cowardice for having basely delivered up their country, and directing them to tell the British to come forward as fast as possible, as he was ready to meet, and fight them.

It is rumoured that Dost Mahomed's troops, under his brother, had approached near to Herat, expecting to find an ally in Kamran; on hearing that it had been given up to the English, he returned to Candahar. Persian troops had also been in the same quarter.

DURABILITY OF TEAK WOOD.—As a proof of the extreme durability of teak wood, and its adaptation to the purposes of ship building, a piece of it has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, by a gentleman in the Civil Service, which, after more than twenty years' submersion, is perfectly sound. It is part of a boat, sunk in the year 1818, off the port of Cambay, and which, from the River Myhee having during the last year, shifted its channel, was left so near the surface that the owner was enabled, at low tide, to get her afloat. The boat, when the accident occurred, was returning to Cambay, freighted. She belonged to Atmerham Boledur, a merchant of the place, and had then built five years. She is now, to all appearance sound, and has neither suffered in nail nor timber, by her long submersion.

TRADE OF THE PERSIAN GULPH.—The intelligence communicated weeks ago, of the interruption to trade in the Persian Gulph, caused by hostilities

having commenced among the Arab tribes at Bahrein, is confirmed. The belligerent parties are the chiefs of Bahrein and Apoothabee in the Persian Gulph; and British subjects are warned against risking their property by embarking it on board of vessels belong to either. It is with each other, and not with the British Government, that these Potentates are about to wage war.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.—Mortality is still prevailing in the island. While cholera is committing its ravages to a small extent in many parts, a kind of fever is carrying away some every day.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—It is said that a suggestion has been made to Lord Auckland, that the Steamers from this port to Suez, should, during the ensuing monsoon, make for the Laccadives in the first instance. It is thought, however, that, with our present vessels, the attempt would prove abortive. We understand that it has been suggested to Government, by one of our Naval Officers, that during the monsoon the steamers shall continue to ply between Suez and Aden, and that the communication between Bombay and Aden, shall be maintained by the sailing vessels.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.—Letters have been received from the army, dated Luckee the 22d, and Chulkee the 28th of February. The troops had passed the mountains at Sehwan with the loss merely of a few Camels. The exertions of the officers and men had been highly creditable. Accounts of the unheard of power displayed in blasting huge masses of rock, and, as it were, forcing a road through the mountains, will, it is believed, precede the arms of our countrymen and be productive of excellent moral results. The following is an extract from one of the letters:—

"We have had a very difficult job in getting over the Luckee Pass.—The climate and face of the country here is quite changed since we crossed the Pass. It is now quite cold again and the country extremely rich, with green grass and clover growing in it. I don't expect this will last long. Sir Henry Fane passed us at Luckee. We march now direct for Larkhna, and I should hope, will be at Candahar itself in two months."

BURMAH.

AKYAB.—During the month, intelligence from Akyab, to the 22d of January, have been received. Speculations of an unpleasant complexion were prevalent at that station, upon the absence of all information from or concerning Colonel Benson, for two months preceding that date. The account of the Suddya affair had just reached Akyab, and seems to have created a greater sensation than it otherwise would have done, in consequence of a report, which had spread from the Aeng Pass, that a party of 800 Burmese had appeared on our side the border and burned a small guard-house constructed there by the British. The numbers of this party, it was supposed, might be exaggerated, but little doubt was entertained, that the Burmese authorities having intelligence of a recent visit which the Commissioner and Commandant of the province had made to the Pass, had sent forward a party to reconnoitre.

RANGOON FEB. 18.—Intelligence to the 5th of February, from Rangoon, intimates, that the Yewoon has returned in triumph to Rangoon, though without any trophies of the victory over the rebels of which he boasts. Fresh troops are continually pouring into the place, however, and throughout the country the most active preparations for war are in progress, and no manner of notice is taken of our Resident.

It is said the Woondock is more alarmed at internal than external enemies. Troops are arriving from the capital. Perhaps the present state of the country will

compel Tharrawaddie to patch up a hollow truce with us, that he may crush the rising spirit and further ruin the country.

March 2.—The Sharbundah arrived yesterday from Amerapoora, but had not seen any one attached to our Residency.

His Majesty conceives the Colonel to be more intent on personal points than national ones. He is indignant with some party or person, whom he suspects, and has advised the Colonel to adopt this straight-forward line of conduct. He probably begins to suspect he has made a wrong estimation of our intellectual powers. Benson is not a Bayfield. His Majesty has not sent to Rangoon so large a force to suppress the spirit of insurrection, as the Woon-douk required to have, because he did not wish to excite suspicion of any hostile intention against the English.

Some two thousand up-country troops have made, or are making, a cordon around the rebels who, when caught, are to be executed, with some 40 who are now in prison. Several attempts have been made on one house, to set it on fire. All the houses are being unroofed, to guard against fires.

5th March.—Ever since the second abortive attempt to effect a counter revolution, the Local Government and his Majesty's satellites, at Rangoon, have laboured to make His Majesty's warlike motives and actions reflect peaceable intentions. The supposed Russian diplomatic character, reported here on his arrival from the Capital, that three distinct armies were to be in motion under the command of the young Prince (Tharrawaddie's son), and for which His Majesty bully is said to have kicked him. This is an improvement on the Lynch Law.

A report prevailed, yesterday, that our Resident had quitted Amerapoora. Should the Resident take this step, this, together with our warlike attitude, will *unnerve him for the moment*, mainly owing, however, to the prevailing discontent amongst his subjects in which event nothing short of satisfaction for the murders at Moulmein and territorial acquisition as a future security and their reimbursement of our expenses, should prevent our proclaiming for the old King, so that whether we have war or peace, Rangoon and Basseen must belong to us or be under our influence.

Orders are said to be down, to execute some 40 rebels, together with more, which the royalist troops from Ava are in search of.

Three attempts have been made to set Rangoon on fire. From the Government having caused all the houses to be unroofed, this event is dreaded. I think the attempt may be connected with the liberation of the rebel prisoners.

This late insurrection being attributed to the crucifixion of the former rebels, another mode of punishment will perhaps be enforced on the present prisoners.

Report says, that the King says, that the Colonel may stop or may go at his pleasure.

MOULMEIN.—Intelligence to the 13th of February, has been received from Moulmein. Details of the reported insurrection near Rangoon are furnished. The Moulmein Editor says:—"On the 25th January, the Rangoon people were astounded by the information that a body of 3 or 4,000 men at Maubee, about 8 miles north of the town, had declared in favor of Tse-kye-medg, the young Prince. Who these men are, whence they came, or how they succeeded in making such a sudden appearance so close to Rangoon, is at present quite a mystery. The Local Authorities appear to have adopted prompt, vigorous, and successful measures, as on the same day a body of 2,000 men marched out to encounter the supposed rebels, and were followed the day after by another 1,000, the whole being under the command of the Yewoon or second officer of the place. The

Yewoon returned to Rangoon on the 5th, having been preceded by bodies of his troops, who daily came in from the scene of their victories. He was accompanied by some hundreds of his men, having their muskets decorated with green leaves. He was received with all the honours of a conqueror and publicly thanked for his great services. He was rewarded by the Woon-douk with dresses, a gold cup and other things; but the most remarkable present made to him on the occasion, was a young lady to whom he had previously paid his devoirs without success, but who was now constrained by the Woon-douk to yield her hand to the gallant hero. To each petty officer, a present was made of five rupees, and to each armed man a head dress."

PENANG.

From Penang papers to the 26th of February, we learn, that the affairs of Quedah remained in statu quo, the *Hyacinth*, being still on her blockading station; but a deputation had arrived at Penang from the Siamese Government, with a polite request, that we would, according to treaty, have the goodness to do battle for them with the Mullays, at Quedah, while they settled their differences with the Cochin Chinese, and that we would also, retain possession of the country, until they, our faithful allies, were at leisure to resume charge of it from us. We hope our Government will not be obliged to comply with the request of the barbarian power. The lives of British subjects, should be esteemed as too precious to be wasted in obtaining territory for a people incapable either of governing or keeping possession of it. The following clause of the treaty between the British and Siamese governments, on which the Siamese it is said, have put a literal construction, would, however, imply, that we are pledged to interfere on the present occasion, in behalf of the Siamese:

"The English engage to the Siamese, that they will not attack, or disturb, nor permit the former Governor of Quedah, or any of his followers, to attack, disturb, or injure in any manner, the territories of Quedah, or any other territory subject to Siam."

MALACCA.

The Malacca papers received during the month, intimate, that the hot and cold springs of Malacca, seem to be attracting attention, and several have been pronounced to possess great medical properties. When the healing powers of these springs become better known, invalids who resort to the Straits for the renovation of their health, will be induced to frequent the settlement to drink the waters, and Malacca, which has been much neglected of late years, may again be thronged with visitors, as it used to be in its more palmy days.

CHINA.

Canton papers to the 19th of January, have been received during the month. The accounts of the opium market are still very unfavorable, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that the celestial Government is determined to put down the trade if possible. Another edict against the smoking of opium has been issued, and nothing is doing in that market. The Lintin deliveries up to the 8th of January, had been only 8 chests!! The general trade, which had been stopped, was not fully re-opened until the 15th. The Hong Merchant have adopted a new regulation with respect to securing ships, which will have the twofold effect of checking the importation of opium into Canton, by means of ships coming up to Whampoa, and secured by them, and of making the penalty of any such breach of the laws, fall upon the individual offenders, and not upon the whole

trade of the port. The Hong Merchants will not secure a vessel until the owner has entered into a penalty bond of 20,000 dollars, to be forfeited and appropriated to the liquidation of foreign claims if any opium be imported on her, and the trade of the particular vessel to be stopped.

Although the trade has been re-opened, however, Ke-shen, Viceroy of Pe-che-lee, has recommended the Emperor to stop the entire foreign trade for several years, until the whole stock of opium in the country shall be exhausted, and then, when the foreigners come begging to be permitted to trade again, to impose upon them the condition of paying for all the goods they purchase in sycee silver, in order that all of the said precious metal which the "traitorous natives" have suffered to "leak out" of the country, may be brought back.

One fact stated in these papers, is curiously illustrative of the state of society and the character of the police in the Celestial Empire. It appears, that the police harpies being authorized to search houses for opium, had abused the privilege, not merely to the extent of harassing the people beyond all endurance in the mode of search, but by actually secreting opium about their persons, in order to leave it in the houses of individuals, to implicate them in a charge affecting their lives! The police myrmidons are supposed to have resorted to this practice in order to extort bribes. One very dreadful instance of the effects of the system is recorded among our extracts. An old man, whose son had been falsely accused and arrested, comes before the Magistrate to appeal against this iniquity, and to offer the bail of himself, and many friends for the prisoner, and his appeals and proposal being treated with contempt, dashes his brains out on the table. This, of course, the celestial functionary regards with perfect sang froid. The young wife then rushes to the tribunal, and being treated in the same manner, immediately cuts her throat. The affair has led to an investigation and a proclamation to quiet the alarms of the people.

Canton papers to the 26th of January, have been received during the week. They intimate, that the state and prospects of the Opium trade are worse, and in Canton itself the drug is perfectly unsaleable. The measures taken by the Chinese Government seem equally effective on the Coasts. Domiciliary visits were being made under the authority of the Viceroy, and the most disgraceful means resorted to, even to the satellites of power secretly depositing the forbidden article in particular houses, so as to lead to the conviction of the unfortunate owners. A violent spirit had shown itself among the people in opposition to the measures of government; meetings had been held, and resolutions adopted for the general protection, one to the effect that the gates should be shut and a search of the searchers made, which so alarmed the Viceroy that by proclamation he forbade any farther domiciliary visits. One letter, after speaking of the depressed state of the trade, says, "we cannot look for any improvement unless the popular discontent generally prevailing, should be manifested in much stronger terms than has hitherto been the case. Every part of the coast of China has been visited by vessels with opium, but without any success worth mentioning, the measures adopted to prevent the trade, being apparently as successful along the whole line, as they have been in this province."

SINGAPORE.

Singapore papers to the 14th of February have been received during the month. They give the following account of the punishment inflicted on the Malay chiefs by the U. S. frigate *Columbia* and *John Adams* sloop-of-war.

Commodore Read was at Colombo when intelligence was communicated to him of what had befallen the *Eclipse*.—he lost no time in repairing to the scene of the outrage, and appeared off *Qualluh Batoo*, about the 22nd of December last. He touched at this place for the purpose of prosecuting his inquiries, and was not long in ascertaining that almost every Rajah on the coast, from *Muckie* to *Qualluh Batoo*, was implicated in the transaction, and had received some share of the plunder of the *Eclipse*. Information was also obtained that one of the principal actors into the tragedy was at *Qualluh Batoo*, under the protection of the Rajah of the district, although it could not positively be brought home to the latter that he had actually been a sharer in the plunder. The delivery of the offender, and of the property brought with him to the place, was, however, immediately required by the Captain of the *John Adams* sloop-of-war in person. The Rajah did not deny that the party was on the spot, but attempted excuses for not being able to deliver him up, by representing that he was very popular in the place, and that there might be some risk in endeavouring to apprehend him and bring him on board. It was then intimated to the Rajah, that no excuse of this kind could be received, that no credit would be given to any representation of his that it was not in his power to seize and deliver up any man acknowledged to be residing within his jurisdiction, and that if he was not secured and sent on-board of the *Columbia* next day, the Rajah himself should be regarded as equally culpable, and dealt with accordingly. This threat having failed of effect, it was then determined to shew the Rajah, that such conduct would not be put up with, and the ships were hauled in as near to the forts as they could lie in safety, when they opened a cannonade on the town, which was kept up for a quarter of an hour, in the hope of compelling the Rajah to surrender the individual who had been demanded at his hands.

Thus proceeding still failing of success and the object contended for not appearing to call for stronger and more decisive measures, the squadron then proceeded to *Muckie*. This was understood to be the place from which the nefarious expedition had sailed, and to which the perpetrators belonged, while its chiefs were at the same time known to have sanctioned the outrage. Having arrived at the anchorage off *Muckie*, the surrender of the culprits and of the property taken, was demanded. The Rajah confesses that five of them were then in and about the place, and in the possession of part of the property, but expressed apprehension that they could not be taken, for the purpose of being delivered up to the Commodore. He was told that unless culprits were delivered up he should be considered as giving them his protection, and as being in receipt of a part of the property plundered from the *Eclipse*. These threats having been repeated here, as at *Qualluh Batoo*, without effect, and finding that no redress or satisfaction was to be obtained, a party of three hundred men and thirty officers, were landed from the squadron, who, in the short space of an hour and a half, completely destroyed the town.

There was no effusion of blood on either side, the inhabitants having, on the approach of the assailants, all fled into the jungle, although a battery mounting five guns, as well as the nature of the ground, offered means of resistance which might have caused some annoyance to an assailing force, if it failed of.

It was also ascertained, that another Chief on the Coast, had participated in the plunder, although none of the marauders were living in his territory. The share he acknowledged to have received was Dhs. 2,000, but wisely preferring to reimburse the money and escape the alternative awaiting his refusal, he compounded with the Commodore to pay the amount in two years,—an indulgence which was graciously accorded him.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The attendance at the Theatre on Thursday night, was again nearly as meagre as on the previous benefit night; the audience was, however, to make up in some measure for the empty state of the benches, and to encourage the performers, far more inclined to applaud, than to decry, the efforts made by the performers for their amusement, and the whole entertainment went off pretty well.

On the drawing up of the curtain, Mrs. Tonson appeared, in the young widow, as *Lucy*, followed shortly after by her lover *Splash*. The re-appearance of "Master Modus," elicited general applause. His was certainly the best acting of the evening, but, as it damped by the emptiness of the boxes, and the dull and lifeless performances of one or two of the characters, who ought to have been as active as himself, he did not, in our opinion, "show off" to such perfection as we have before seen him do. His hits and witty expressions, which were thrown in here and there, were very amusing and took amazingly well, as they always do, keeping the audience in a roar of laughter. His imitation of crying also, in the part where he informs the young widow that his master has blown his brains out, was excellent.

Mrs. Chester's appearance as *Aurelia Fairlove*, drew forth rounds of applause from the audience; her song of "*Why are you Wandering?*" was most beautifully sung, as was also that of "*I'll be no submissive Wife.*" "*The dashing white Serjeant*" was not introduced here, as mentioned, in the Programme. It is our opinion that the song "*Why are you wandering?*" ought not to have been introduced into the body of the play; it would have done much better to have had it between the acts, but as it was, there appeared no meaning for its introduction in the particular part of the play in which it was sung.

In EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY, or the *Diamond Ring*, "Master Modus," as *Sam Swipes*, and the Ex-Secretary as *Sir Christopher*, had it all their own way. Sam was a most excellent character for "Master Modus," to show his powers off to advantage, and his support of it was as good as could be wished; his change of voice

from its natural state, was well kept up throughout, and the manners of a poor man setting himself up to be somebody, and wishing to pass himself off as *Sir Christopher's* lost son, (his sudden rise from poverty to greatness) was acted to the life. The force of habit in early life, was exhibited to all its strength in this character. Sam's clownish manners, and drinking snags, could not be laid aside, though he wished to prove himself a gentleman.

The character of *Sir Christopher* was well sustained by our ex-Secretary, but we noticed one fault in his acting, and that was his constant and unnecessary contortions of countenance and shaking of his cane, otherwise he was good. To us it appears, this amateur has a great liking to personate characters of shaking old men, and he sustains them well too, but we opine he generally overdoes the shaking and grimacing part of them.

Mrs. Black, as *Mrs. Swipes*, was as good as could be wished, though she had but little to do. She is an active, useful body and a great assistance to our small corps.

Mrs. Chester had very little to do in the character of *Lepelia*, but that little was well done. In this comedy she introduced with effect and advantage, the amusing song of "*The Dashing White Serjeant*," the conclusion of which drew forth general applause and an encore was demanded, and the song was repeated and met with undiminished applause.

The character of *Sir Lennox Leinster*, was a perfect caricature. Capt. Littleworth and L'Motte were lifeless personations, but Capt. Littleworth's song of "*The Land of the West*," was very pretty, and smoothly executed. This amateur has a very good and sweet voice, and we should like to hear it oftener on the stage than we do. The shifting of the scenery in this comedy was very bad, and the scenes very old and not at all appropriate. We are extremely sorry that Mrs. Chester has been so unfortunate in both her benefit nights—she is deserving of better treatment at the hands of the community of Calcutta, and, we trust, she will be more fortunate in future.—*Herald*, April 6.

EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE HINDOO COLLEGE.

The Examination of the Students of the Hindoo College, took place at Government House, last Saturday morning, Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair. The assembly was very large, a considerable number of natives, as might have been expected, being present on the occasion. But we were sorry to observe, that there was but a slight sprinkling of ladies. We can account for this circumstance, only by attributing it to the extreme heat of the day. Those ladies who did honor the Examination with their presence, must have been highly gratified with the prize-Essay, "*On the influence of Female Society, in promoting the civilisation of mankind*," which cited so many testimonies to the glory of the sex. As a piece of composition, it was really good, written in a free and flowery style, and would have done no discredit to one possessing greater opportunities than a young Hindoo

Of course no very profound argument could be expected, and indeed it was scarcely requisite, as the propositions therein set forth, would, we are sure, receive the immediate acquiescence of every man who

understood the language in which they were conveyed. Happy would it be for India, if all his countrymen could be led to adopt and act upon the sentiments of his young author. This Essay (read by the Chairman) formed the commencement of the proceedings. A second one was read as a specimen of those which were considered inferior to that for which the prize had been awarded, and it proved that the successful candidate had not obtained the victory without a hard struggle. It appears that the prize was originally adjudged to another competitor; but it having been discovered, that in the composition of his essay he had made too free with the contents of certain books in the College Library, the award was rescinded. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Sir Edward Ryan addressed the class-mates of the youth who had thus attempted to over-reach the Committee. He exhibited to them the folly of such fraudulent attempts, which in the present instance had lost to their school-fellow the prize which he would otherwise have obtained, and was discreditable to his character, he having transgressed the rules of competition with an obvious intent to

decide. Sir Edward further explained to them, that the proper way of using and profiting by the writings of others, was not by copying large portions of them and passing them off as our own; but that we should so study them as to make their contents a part of our own stock of knowledge. That it was from this stock alone we should draw, when we attempt a composition which we would claim as our own. After the essays had been disposed of, answers by one of the boys, to a number of historical questions, were read by the Lord Bishop, Sir Edward Ryan acting the part of catechist. These answers, it was said, had been written extempore, the respondent being cut off from all means of reference. If such was really the case, they displayed a profound knowledge of history, as well European as Asiatic.

Then followed the "Recitations" which were given by the younger boys, a great improvement, as we heard a gentleman remark, as it renders this part of the exhibition particularly interesting. The manner in which these youngsters played their parts, was highly gratifying to

all present, as was testified by repeated bursts of applause. Their pronunciation was (almost without exception) correct, their delivery energetic, and their action appropriate and graceful. It would, we think, have rejoiced the heart of the "glorious Sir Walter," to have seen and heard a picturesquely attired, swarthy little son of the East, pouring forth those beautiful verses in "The lay of the last Minstrel," commencing with "Breathes there a man with soul so dead," with as much alternate fire and pathos as may be supposed to have animated the breast of the Scott when he added, "This is my own, my native land."

During the intervals of other business, the prizes were delivered to the successful candidates, by Sir Edward Ryan, who addressed a few words of encouragement to each. Altogether, the examination went off well and must, we think, have been a rich treat to those who look to the ~~the~~ ^{the} cause of Education for the moral and physical regeneration of the Natives of India. The meeting broke up at twelve o'clock.—*Hurk., April 15.*

EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE ORIENTAL SEMINARY.

We attended the ninth annual examination of the pupils of the Oriental Seminary, at the Town Hall. Shortly after 10 o'clock, a. m., Sir E. Ryan took the Chair, assisted by the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon. The boys of the first class then read passages from Milton's *Paradise Lost*; after which several questions were asked them by the Chairman and his two coadjutors, relating to the History of England and the History of the British Conquest and Settlement in India. The pupils were likewise asked some questions respecting the History of the American Revolution. These they answered tolerably well, but the queries regarding the late Peninsular War, they were unable to answer. They were then tolerably closely examined in Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Optics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Chemistry, Galvanism and Mathematics, and one of these demonstrated the 47th Problem of the first book of Euclid. In Astronomy they were not so very perfect. The prose and poetical compositions on various subjects, were then read by the Chairman, who said that many of them were excellent in point of style. One of the scholars recited with correct emphasis, an Ode in English, on Milton. This Ode was much commended by the Lord Bishop and the Chairman. The former added, that this was the first instance in which he had heard any poetical composition in the English language, the author of which was a Hindoo, read by the author. After this the second class read a few passages from Shakespeare's *Othello*. They explained, as they read, the meaning of the passages in the play. When the class had finished reading, Kuttar Mohon Ghose, a pupil of the 1st class, recited Lord Chatham's Speech on the American War. We do not recollect having heard any specimen of English recitation more ably delivered by any Hindoo youth. The recitations concluded by Insurchunder, a pupil of the 2nd class, repeating Collins's Ode on the Pastourel, and the Dialogue between Edward the 4th and the Earl of Warwick, from Home's play of the Earl of Warwick, repeated by Kelly Doss Deb, who performed the part of Edward the 4th, and by Subenath Ghose, who personated the Earl of Warwick, both pupils of the 5th class. The Dialogue went off pretty well, only we thought the voice of the boy who personated the Earl of Warwick, too effeminate for such a character.

After the recitations, the Lord Bishop and Sir Edward

Ryan distributed the prizes to the scholars, accompanying the presents with appropriate speeches. At about 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, the chairman rose and addressed the meeting. He said, that he was sorry to inform them, that owing to some pressing engagements, he and the Lord Bishop were compelled to leave them; but in thus taking his leave, he felt much pleasure in hearing testimony of the high degree of proficiency evinced by the scholars of the seminary, at whose examination he had the honor to pre-side to-day. Their proficiency in many departments of learning, was fully equal to what he had witnessed in any seminary in India, and what was more creditable to them, was the fact that this seminary is not supported by any public institution, but solely by private contributions. Towards the conclusion of his speech, he passed a well-merited compliment on Baboo Gourchurn Diddy, who is the originator of this Institution, and through whose exertions it is mainly supported, and who is, in fact, the sole active manager of it.

After the departure of the Bishop, Sir Edward Ryan, and the Archdeacon, the examination was resumed by Messrs. Montague and Rockford. The third class read from Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, and were questioned in the History of Greece, Arithmetic and Geometry, in all of which they appeared to be perfectly at home. In consequence of the length of time occupied in the examination of the three senior classes, it became necessary to abridge as much as possible, that appropriated to the junior ones. The 4th, gave specimens of their ability in Reading and Grammar, taking for their subject a passage in the *Odyssey*.

The 6th read from Gay's Fables, and gave ready and correct answers to Geographical questions, touching the situations of European states, their capital cities, &c. The 6th only read, while those yet lower were not subjected to any examination, as the time would not admit of it. It was, however, delightful to see the little fellows who had claims to them, coming smiling for their prizes, and doubtless many a Hindoo mother last evening rejoiced over these tokens of her son's proficiency in learning. Business did not terminate until 3 o'clock, thus extending through a period of five hours, too long a time to be pleasant, especially, at this season of the year.—*Hurk., April 16.*

DACCA GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

The introduction of the natives of this country, into the paths of cultivated knowledge, and literature, and accelerating influence, derived through the *media propaganda*, of divers institutions established for that end, have lately begun to exhibit their anticipated fruits. From every Seminary of education, whether on elementary, or remunerative principles, we generally hear a cry, either of the superior efficiency of such and such a system, and the greater facility of his method; or, of the rapid improvement of the scholars, and the praise which a certain number of individuals were pleased to confer, upon the learned pedagogue, and his *alumni*. This is, however, not to be quarrelled with, as a moderate quantity of steam is allowed to every profession; but in the present instance I shall be guided by the results as they actually appeared before me.

The principal Seminary for the education of youth in this quarter, is that established by Government, consisting of upwards of 300 students, who underwent their third Annual Examination on Thursday the 4th instant, in the presence of the principal functionaries, and a few, of the most respectable European, and Native inhabitants, of the city. Amongst the former, I noticed Messrs. Grant, Cooke, Geo. Lamb, Bell, and Revd. H. Shepherd, who, were, apparently much interested in the issue. Besides the early associations, to which such a spectacle is calculated to give rise, other, and more important, thoughts naturally spring up in a reflecting mind.

From those Institutions, emanates the stream of education, which is to awaken the youth of this country from the lethargy of their fathers, and to purify, and cleanse their hearts from the dross, and impurity, of corrupt antiquity. It is to be hoped, that they may flourish and take deep root. They are the lights of the land—the city on the mountain. In them, we acknowledge the incarnation of the tenth avatar, which is to pour the sublimis of another morn upon benighted India.

The following appear to be the leading objects of instruction at this Seminary, English and Bengalee, Arithmetic, History, Geometry, Algebra and Geography.

The four junior classes, consisting of young beginners, were examined in English reading, translating passages into Bengalee, and worked sums, as far as the Rule of Three, which they went through in a creditable manner.

The senior classes, which are under the more immediate superintendence of the head Master, manifested a perfect acquaintance with what they read; analyzing grammatically, each sentence, and translated passages, selected by one of the visitors, with great facility. They solved questions in Algebra and Geometry, displaying great readiness in the former, and regularity in the construction of the diagrams. We were informed, that they could solve, any propositions from the four first Books of Euclid; but only three were proposed by the Gentlemen present, which were solved, in a manner calculated to show, that they perfectly understood what they did.

In Geography they displayed also a pretty familiar acquaintance, not only describing with readiness the situation of countries and their capitals, but tracing,

with accuracy, each remarkable river from its source to the ocean in which it discharges itself. The solution of problems on the globe, were also performed with great expedition.

The specimens of penmanship, and the maps in particular, were executed with great taste, and accuracy; indeed, I think it scarcely possible that they could be excelled in any of the other schools.

Considering the utility of Geography in expanding the native mind, we cannot too highly approve of the plan which is adopted to diffuse a knowledge of this branch of study throughout the school.

The recitations of pieces selected from Shakespeare, and other writers, were performed in a becoming manner, and appeared to excite much amusement.

At the close of the examination, Mr. Sinclair, the head master, distributed the prizes, at the request of the visitors, to the most successful candidates, and sjugled out some for good conduct, a circumstance of no small moment in such an establishment. The gentlemen then retired, expressing themselves highly satisfied at the advanced state of the school.

It may be necessary to remark, that the prevailing pronunciation at the school is rather incorrect, which I believe is to be attributed to neglect on the part of those who had charge of the institution during its infancy. Some method seems wanting also to impart the study of language in a more speedy and effectual manner; for it will be found, that some of the learners are seldom able to understand much beyond their immediate lessons. A greater scope in this respect might certainly be allowed, than the mere limits of syntactical rules, which are undoubtedly better retained and applied after some acquaintance with a language than otherwise. They should be considered merely as a means for attaining a certain end.

Something more solid is wanted, and the degree of education requisite, seems to be, not that which would store the memory with an uninteresting catalogue of events, or solitary phenomena, to be forgotten when the discipline of the school has ceased; but rather that which would excite ideas, and leave the imagination free to set upon the resources of the mind. Instead of hurrying a student from one glimpse of science, to another, and filling him with an indigestible mass of crude abbreviation, and deductions; he should be made to run the whole course of every branch he undertakes. The works studied should be standard ones; for it is better that the pupils should acquire a thorough knowledge of one branch than a superficial acquaintance with many. The former would create an avidity for knowledge, and give a lasting stimulus to mental improvement: the latter only leads to vanity and affectation, and in the end is little better than ignorance.

These remarks are not intended to detract from the praise to which the conductors of this institution are entitled, for their unwearied labours, who certainly have proved worthy of their hire, and consequently merit every encouragement from their employers.—*Humbart, April 15,*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, have much pleasure in publishing, for general information, the following letter from Timothy A. Curtis, Esq., under date the 19th January last, and of their reply dated 2d instant; as also Report of the Proceedings of a public meeting, held at the London Tavern on the 18th January, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee of which Mr. Curtis was chairman.

The Committee learn from private communications that Mr. Curtis and Sir Robert W. Horton, had each had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in connection with this important matter, and that they were about to have a joint meeting with Mr. Rice; whence it is but fair to conclude, that although, as stated by Mr. Curtis, "the Government and the East-India Company will only treat with a body already formed and ready for action, and not with a prospective Company," still there is no disinclination on the part of the authorities to communicate on the subject. Referring, however, to the above determination of the authorities, it is absolutely necessary that the Company should be formed forthwith; and the Committee have themselves had no hesitation in placing entire confidence in Mr. Curtis and the other gentlemen of the Committee appointed to organize a Company, viz. Messrs. J. P. Larkins, Jas. McKillop, and John Bagshaw.

It will be seen that Mr. Curtis expects, that the Committee will organize so substantial a subscription in Bengal, as will leave no doubt of the deep feeling and interest always expressed here in the success of this great enterprise; and he very justly observes that the people of England will surely expect, in a matter in which our local interests and personal conveniences are so much involved, that our contributions will equal the importance we have attached to the Question. The Committee have pledged themselves, as far as they are concerned, to urge upon the conditional subscribers their own unqualified persuasion, that the honor and consistency of the Indian Public, alike call upon us to respond frankly, and with confidence, to the expectations of the friends of our cause at home; and they, therefore, request a full Meeting of the Subscribers of conditional shares under the notice issued on the 2d September 1837, and of all others who feel disposed to further the present object at the Town Hall on Thursday next the 11th instant, at half past four in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following documents; and the Committee will only add their opinion that, if this appeal is duly responded to, there can be no doubt that, in as short a time as is possible that which we have been so long earnestly seeking, will be attained.

By order of the Committee,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 3d April, 1839.

London, 19th January, 1839.

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq., Steam Committee, Calcutta.

SIR—The accompanying Report of proceedings of a general meeting held yesterday at the London Tavern, at which the Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., late Governor of Ceylon, presided; and the documents which will go forward with the present, and which I shall enumerate at the foot of the letter, will be sufficient to introduce me to your notice, and to account for my addressing you upon the present occasion.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to the merits of Captain Barber, the agent in London, for the

Steam Committee of Bengal, if I did not commence my observations by saying, that it is to his persevering zeal, activity, and assiduity that India owes, in a great measure, the present position of the question of Steam Communication, via the Red Sea, between Great Britain and the three Presidencies; and I most sincerely congratulate my fellow subjects in India, on the progress which that question has made on the public mind in this country; which I trust will be confirmed by the readiness which will be exhibited in contributing to its being practically carried into effect, and responded to with alacrity in the Peninsula of India.

The Committee, to whose care the investigation of the important subject of Steam Communication with India via the Red Sea was confided, was composed of gentlemen, whose names were well known in India, with the exception of myself, and therefore would, have been a guarantee to your Steam Committee, and to every resident in India, that a desire to carry the measure into effect would accompany their labours, as to the most eligible way of so doing; and I think a perusal of the evidence, and the important answers elicited, will shew that they well fulfilled their duty. The question has been thoroughly sifted, and combining the information, now adduced, with that contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1837, it would seem that nothing now remains to be done but to carry it into practical operation. With that view, the General Meeting of yesterday has appointed Mr. Larkins, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. McKillop and myself to take measures for the establishment of a company, and to solicit the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce of the Principal Ports trading to India. To this duty we shall immediately apply ourselves; in the mean time, I must hope that your Committee will organize so substantial a subscription in Bengal, that will leave no doubt of the deep feeling and interest which are felt on your side of the water in the success of this great enterprise, and which can only be ensured by a strenuous and unequivocal effort in its outset. We have always understood, from Captain Barber, that the amount subscribed in Calcutta for the contemplated object, was equivalent to £140,000. Taking the proportions of Madras and Bombay, this amount of subscription would justify our expectation of at least £220, to 230,000 for all India, and a certain number of shares representing a considerable portion of that capital, will be reserved for India, in the proposed company; and in this calculation I hope not to find myself disappointed, as the people of England will surely expect, in a matter in which your local interests and personal conveniences are so much involved, that your contributions will equal the importance you have attached to the question. Your Steam Committee will, I am sure, spare no exertions to realize this expectation; and as I am happy to learn from Captain Barber that the Madras Committee have placed themselves in communication with you on the subject, the united efforts of those two important places cannot fail to produce the desired effect. As much time will be required in the completion of all the arrangements of the projected company, and as the communication between Calcutta and this country is, even with the present imperfect system, practicable in two months, I shall feel greatly obliged by any suggestions your Steam Committee, may be able to afford me in respect to the best mode of conducting the affairs of the Company at Calcutta. You will observe, by the Report of the Committee, that they recommend vessels of 2,000 tons each, and that all the boats should be of the same tonnage, both for the Bombay Station and Calcutta. The obvious reason of this is that, as necessity may require, or as it may suit the

inconvenience of momentary arrangement, the Steam Boats may be changed from one station to another. The intention at present, is also to let the Steam Boat which brings the Mail, &c. from Suez (after dropping letters, passengers, &c. for Bombay at Aden) stop at Ceylon and Madras, merely to leave the Mails, Passengers, &c., at those places, and proceed to Calcutta, without changing boat, thus performing a trip of 4,800 miles. The great object in this arrangement is, first to obviate the inconvenience of passengers changing their luggage, &c. so often; and secondly, to afford all the opportunity possible of the frequent overhauling of the Steam Boats at Calcutta, where proper engineers and artificers are more readily and more certainly to be found than in Ceylon. Another essential consideration will also be the agency, and, as it should combine a practical knowledge of shipping and particularly Steam Boats, with the management of the pecuniary and general business of the Company, and as in all these cases economy and check are two important objects to attain, I should hope you will be able to offer me some useful suggestions.

We have still much to do in England before we can come fairly afloat. I think it is probable there will be subscriptions enough, but the plan must be contingent on the concurrence and contributions of the East India Company and the Government; and this offers the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions sufficient to constitute a Company before obtaining that concurrence; whilst, on the other hand, the Government and the East India Company will only meet with a body already formed and ready for action, and not with a prospective Company to be created upon their undertaking to contribute. This latter consideration will act as an additional stimulus to your Steam Committee to urge forward substantial subscriptions, and to transmit them at as early a period as possible. The first call will be 10 per cent.

Having so far introduced myself to you, as Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, and as one of those delegated by the General Meeting to form a Company, I shall conclude with assuring you that, though commercially unconnected with India, I take the liveliest interest in every way that can promote its social, political, and commercial prosperity and happiness; and am anxious to promote any thing that can add to the comforts, conveniences, and social intercourse of my Indian fellow subjects.

I have, &c.

T. A. CURTIS.

P. S. I find Captain Barber has already sent you the minutes of evidence and the Report; and the newspapers, containing the account of the proceedings of yesterday, which account is very limited, will be sent to night, and Capt Barber hopes to send the full particulars by the Marseilles Mail taken by a short-hand writer at the meeting.

T. A. C.

At a PUBLIC MEETING, held at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, Bart., in the Chair, to receive the Report of the Committee that were appointed on the 12th of October last, to investigate Captain Barber's plan, and any other that might be submitted to them, for establishing Steam Communication with India via the Red Sea.

On the chair being taken,

Mr. T. Curtis stated, that they had been called together that day, to receive the report of the committee that had been appointed at the previous meeting, and he could assure those who heard him, that the committee had faithfully discharged the duty delegated to them. He had never acted with a body of men with more satisfaction, nor had he ever seen more zeal and ability displayed in carrying out an object, than had been manifested with regard to this subject. It would be

improper for him to say more than to call the attention of the meeting to the report which the chairman would read.

The Chairman said that he could corroborate all that had been stated by his honourable friend. The report which he held in his hand was the result of the labours of the committee, and, for his own part, he would say that they had performed their duty in framing it, and in taking the evidence on which it was founded, with admirable success and zeal. The labour which had been entrusted to them was by no means of a light kind, and the report had been drawn up, and the evidence taken, after a model of the proceedings of a committee of the House of Commons, before which he believed that it would be generally allowed the best mode of investigating a subject was pursued. He need hardly add that the report deserved their most serious consideration.

The right hon. gentleman then read the following REPORT.

"The committee appointed at the public meeting on the 12th October, 1838, to investigate the question of steam communication, have agreed to the following report:—

"Your committee having attentively considered the various plans for the establishment of steam communication with the presidencies of India and Ceylon, via Egypt and the Red Sea, by means of a private company, together with the explanations and suggestions submitted to them in the course of that investigation; and having had the advantage of much information on sundry points relating to the general object of inquiry, are strongly impressed with the importance so justly attached to this great and interesting object.

"Your committee are of opinion, that a monthly communication, combining regularity and dispatch, so ardently desired, but hitherto so unsuccessfully attempted, may be effectually secured through the instrumentality of a private association, and that by such agency alone can it be accomplished.

"To establish and maintain this communication, the committee consider that seven vessels, viz., four for the Indian, and three for the European side, of not less than 2,000 tons each, and 500 horse-power, with the necessary accommodation boats on the Nile and Mahmeedee canal, will be required; and from the information before them, they believe that these vessels may be built and equipped in the very best manner, including machinery of the most approved description; that the various depôts for coal, and all other needful buildings, may be provided on a gross outlay of £520,000; and that the annual expenditure on the undertaking, including interest upon the £520,000, at five per cent., with twenty-one per cent., for insurance and wear and tear, with charges for management in Europe, Egypt, and India, may be estimated at £250,000.

"In order, therefore, at once to place the undertaking in a position of undoubted efficacy to carry out the scheme with perfect success, your committee recommend, that the capital of the proposed company should not be less than £600,000.

"To meet the annual disbursements your committee consider that the projectors should look for returns from the following sources, viz., passengers, periodicals, specie, and valuable light parcels and an annual payment from her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, for carrying the mails and dispatches to and from the several presidencies of India and Ceylon and for a monthly conveyance of the mails to and from Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.

"Your committee purposely refrain from specifying any amount of income, to be reckoned upon from these

sources. It appears, however, from approved data, that from 3,500 to 4,000 persons pass annually between India and the United Kingdom; and it may, therefore, fairly be assumed that a large proportion of that number will avail themselves of superiority of accommodation, and the certainty and rapidity of conveyance which such a company would assure to them. The committee look also for a considerable annual sum from the conveyance of specie, periodicals, light parcels, &c.; and they feel themselves justified in the expression of their belief that the return from these sources will annually increase.

"With respect to the last source, your committee are decidedly of opinion, that any company, formed, with an adequate capital, for the purposes of carrying out the contemplated communication, would be entitled to receive an annual sum from her Majesty's government and the East India Company, for a limited period, not only for conveying the mails and despatches, but also in consideration of the vast benefits, political, social, and commercial, which such international communication cannot fail to confer.

"In the size of the vessels proposed, your committee have considered, not only the accommodation essential to the comfort of the passengers who form the principal source of return, but also the complete adaptation of the vessels for other service, should any contingency arise to interrupt the course by the Red Sea.

"As one of the inducements to the Red Sea route will be the comparative shortness of time in which the several passages to and from the respective presidencies in India can be accomplished, the following table may be taken, to show the extent of time to be occupied on the passage:—

"England and Alexandria, including touching days.	
at Gibraltar and Malta.....	15
"Passage through Egypt to Suez....	5
"Suez to Bombay.....	15
—35	
"England to Suez.....	20
"Suez to Ceylon.....	18
"Ceylon to Calcutta, touching at Madras	7
—45	

"In the homeward voyage some allowance is to be made for quarantine; but your committee have to observe that the steamer will not perform it at Malta or any other intermediate port, but on arrival in England, and they confidently anticipate that agreeably to the custom which obtains in her Majesty's service, the duration of quarantine will be diminished by the number of days occupied on the passage from Alexandria to England. So that the objection, which only applies to the homeward voyage, will not generally affect the computation beyond an additional five days.

"In consequence of its forming part of the plan submitted by Captain Barber to the committee a considerable portion of their attention, in the course of the inquiry was directed to the subject of iron steam-boats, but notwithstanding the strong testimony borne to the increasing advantages which are anticipated from the substitution of iron for wood, in the construction of steamers, and generally in marine architecture, the committee do not feel that present experience warrants their recommending its adoption for vessels of this class, and for the distant employment contemplated in the plan recommended in this report.

"Your committee carefully abstain from offering any opinion which might lead to the indulgence of unauthorized expectations of profit, but they have no hesitation in expressing their belief, that with the resources of capital already admitted to, and under efficient

management, the project may be carried into effect with undoubted important advantages to India and the United Kingdom, and with every prospect of a reasonable return for the capital employed.

"In concluding their report, your committee desire to record the sense of obligation which they feel to the Right Honorable Lord W. Bentinck for his readiness in favouring them with the plan contemplated by his lordship; they likewise sensibly appreciate the information afforded by the several gentlemen who were so good as to comply with the committee's request, to attend for that purpose; and they feel it to be especially due to Captain Barber, to bear testimony to the zeal manifested by him in discharging the trust reposed in him by the Bengal Steam Fund Committee, as well as to the valuable assistance he has afforded throughout the proceedings of this committee.

"London. 18th January, 1839."

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Charles Woodcock, Esq., B. C. S., seconded by Major General Biggs, Madras Army.

1. That the Report now presented by the Committee appointed at the last General Meeting of the 12th of October, 1838, held at the Jerusalem College House, be received.

Moved by Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., M. P., seconded by T. C. Smith, Esq.

2. That the daily increase of a quick and certain intercourse between Great Britain and her immense possessions in the East India,—whether the subject is considered politically or commercially,—renders it highly necessary that the intercourse should be sustained by a private company, whose sole object would be to afford such means of conveyance of letters, newspapers, and periodicals; and such accommodation to passengers as shall insure a constant and certain monthly communication between Great Britain and the three Presidencies of India and Ceylon;—and whose future views may be directed to the extension of that communication, to the Straits, China, the Mauritius, and Australia.

Moved by Major Oliphant, Madras Engineers, and seconded by Robert Neave, Esq., B. C. S.

3. That experience has already shown that the route by way of Egypt and the Red Sea, offers the quickest and most eligible channel of communication with India and Ceylon, and that with proper management and uniformity of arrangement, it might be effected with undeviating regularity.

Moved by Robert Small, Esq., and seconded by Charles Kerr, Esq.

4. That T. A. Curtis, J. P. Larkins, J. Bagshaw and James Mackillop, Esqs., be requested to take measures for forming a Board of Direction, and preparing a Prospectus to carry out the proposed company, and that the East India Association of London, and the respective Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, and Birmingham, be respectively invited to co-operate with the proposed Company.

Moved by J. Bagshaw, Esq., and seconded by Timothy A. Curtis, Esq.

5. That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Steam Committees of Calcutta and Madras, and to the other advocates of Steam Communication with India on a comprehensive plan, by way of the Red Sea.

Moved by Mr. Ridgway, and seconded by Major Oliphant, Madras Engineers.

6. That this meeting appreciate the services of Mr. Waghorn, and the advantages conferred by his

zeal and perseverance in promoting the communication with our Indian possessions; and this meeting feel that it is due to Mr. Waghorn to record their sense of his conduct by cordially thanking him for his unremitting attentions to the wants of all persons interested in the important object.

Moved by G. G. De H. Larpent, Esq., and seconded by J. P. Larkins, Esq.

7. That the thanks of this meeting are pre-eminently due to the Right Honorable Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., for his patient, able and impartial conduct in the chair this day.

ROBERT WILMOT HORTON, Chairman.

To T. A. Curtis, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—I have the honor, by the direction of the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th January last, which reached Calcutta yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

The Committee have lost no time in giving to the report of the Committee of which you were Chairman, and the gratifying proceedings of the public Meeting at the London Tavern, held on the 18th January, the best consideration which the shortness of the period prior to the departure of the next mail, viz. to-morrow, enables them to afford. They have perused your letter, the report of the Committee, and the resolutions of the public meeting with feelings of the most intense satisfaction.

They are gratified at the testimony borne by you to the persevering zeal, activity, and assiduity of their Agent, Capt. Barber, and they accept with cordial thanks, your congratulations on the progress which the question has made in the public mind in England, which they are well aware is not in a little degree owing to your disinterested exertions. On their own parts, the Committee feel earnestly desirous, and they cannot doubt that the public at large will be equally so, to manifest their grateful confidence in those who have laboured so assiduously and so disinterestedly in the good cause at home.

The Committee, therefore, although the details of the scheme are still incomplete, will, after publishing the present correspondence, and the proceedings of the 18th January last, at once call a full meeting of the conditional subscribers in the list adverted to by you, at which the public generally will be invited to attend; and the Committee will then urge the shareholders, as the most conclusive proof of the sense we entertain of the warm feeling in favor of the comprehensive scheme exhibited by your meeting—as due to our own honor and consistency, and as manifesting in the most unquestionable manner the unabated and intense interest we feel in the settlement of this vital question, to pay up immediately an instalment of 10 per cent., on their respective shares, as shareholders in any scheme under which steamers will start monthly, viz. the Mediterranean and Red Sea, for Ceylon, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, in the manner contemplated by your proceedings, held on the 18th January last, and which scheme may afford, in the opinion of the London Committee, the fair prospect of a moderate return upon the capital invested.

This Committee entirely concur in the expediency of large Steamers of 2000 tons being employed; and in their being all of the same size and for the reasons assigned by you; in addition to the very important one, that intermediate depots for coals will not be required and a great consequent saving will take place.

Touehing the Indian management, it is a question which requires considerable deliberation; and, pressed as they are for time, the Committee would not now

desire to commit themselves to any opinion on the subject; perhaps it may ultimately be found that the simplest and most economical course will be the appointment of an Agency House to conduct the business of the Company at each of the several Presidencies, subject to rendering accounts and receiving instructions at half yearly meetings of the resident shareholders, reports being forwarded to the Home management. There will never be more than two Steamers at Calcutta at the same time, and an House of Agency is fully competent to the transactions of every thing connected with them. Upon this subject, however, the Committee will deliberate further.

That the Steamers shall at all times be in an efficient state for service can be best provided for, in the opinion of this Committee, by a clause in the agreement with the public authorities, that the vessels shall, after each voyage, be surveyed and reported upon by the public officers of Government Engineers as well as Marine Surveyors, with whose directions the Agents should be bound to comply; these officers might or might not be paid for such surveys and reports as may be agreed upon.

There are only two other points referred to in the Report of your Committee on which this Committee venture to offer remark.

The first is the proposed carriage of the Gibraltar and Malta Mails; for as the Steamer is to touch at those places it is presumed they are to carry the Mediterranean Mails. On this the Committee would observe that of course delay must take place, and it is feared at home inconvenience in respect to Passengers. If it could be arranged that the Steamer should proceed direct between England and Alexandria, it appears to this Committee that it would be preferable. This is, however, a mere suggestion. Probably it may be held necessary to connect the whole Mediterranean intercourse with that to India. If necessary it must of course be done; but if not absolutely necessary, the Committee are of opinion that the direct course would be preferable.

The report refers to the necessary accommodation boats on the "Nile" and "Mahmoodes Canal." This Committee have already thrown out a suggestion to Capt. Barber whether it might not be practicable and advantageous that such of the Passengers as left India proceeding direct to England together with the mails, &c., should pass from Suez across the Isthmus direct to the Mediterranean, there to embark on the English Steamer. The Committee refer you for the grounds on which this suggestion is offered, to Capt. Barber, who has been put in communication with Mr. Walne, the British Consul at Cairo, on this and other matters connected with Egypt. One great advantage arising from this arrangement would be the saving of all the expense on the Nile and Mahmoodes Canal. Very little additional expense would be caused by the transit from Suez direct to the Mediterranean, than would be required between Suez and Cairo; and if the English Steamer was placed under proper surveillance and allowed no intercourse with the shore beyond the receipt of the direct passengers, mails, &c. from India, there would be the least possible pretence for Quarantine: the plague never having been known to exist at Suez, and the route thence to the Mediterranean being through the desert; and entirely free from intercourse with any town.

The present proposal is, that the communication shall be monthly, the Committee hope that by this is meant every 28 days, or according to the Lunar month. They would much urge that being the regular period of departure, instead of once in every solar month.

The utter insufficiency of the present system cannot be more clearly shewn than by the present actual mail. Yesterday your letter under acknowledgement was received; in your postscript you say that Capt.

Barber has already sent the minutes of evidence and the report, and that the newspapers containing the count of the proceedings of the meeting of the 18th January, would be despatched on the date of your letter. Neither of them has arrived, nor can they be depended upon with any certainty for two or three days, or after the latest safe date for despatching letters by this mail.

In conclusion, the committee desire me to express their unbounded gratitude to you for the invaluable aid you have afforded to the cause in which they have been so long engaged. It is scarcely possible for persons at home to appreciate the full extent of the comfort and happiness which a certain and rapid communication with this remote country affords to many thousands of their European fellow subjects here; while to our native brethren, bound up as their fate is with the interests and prosperity of this great and splendid country, the beneficial consequences of certain and rapid communication with the heart of that Empire, whereof India is the noblest branch, are wholly incalculable. When, therefore, the communication we now so confidently anticipate shall be effected, you may conceive how much we shall have to be thankful for; and you may be assured, Sir, that the remembrance of those who have, like yourself, come forward with such disinterested zeal on this great question, will not cease to be associated, the gratitude of an entire people, with the most important measure ever devised for their social improvement and general prosperity.

I have, &c.

C. B. GREENLAW;

Secy. Com. N. B. S. F.

True Copies,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secy. N. B. S. F.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 2d April, 1839.—Hark. April 5.

APRIL 15, 1839.

Notwithstanding an oppressively hot afternoon, nearly three hundred friends and supporters of the cause of Steam Navigation in India, assembled at the Town Hall, in pursuance of the notice published in the newspapers.

At a little before 5 P. M. Dwarkanath Tagore, seconded by Mr. H. M. Parker, called Mr. Cockerell to the chair, and the cheers that followed announced the approbation of the meeting.

It was not necessary, observed the chairman, to call attention to the subject for which the meeting had been convened; for he was certain no one present could be ignorant on that point; he would, however, in compliance with established usage, read the requisition by which the meeting had been called. He then read the notice, and said he would omit the reading of the other papers connected with the subject, which had been published. He concluded by inviting those who had resolutions to move, to address the chair.

Mr. LONOUVILLE CLARKE.—I have been requested by my friend our Secretary, to open the business of this day, by proposing for your consideration the first resolution. I wish that my friend had committed it to other hands, to some one less frequently heard in these Halls, and whose station in the services of society would deservedly give him with you, more weight, than that to which I can aspire. But, gentlemen, my friend, Mr. Greenlaw, not only expressed, but more than urged on me, the performance of this duty, and I felt, what I believe every man who hears me feels, that I would but shame the honest heartiness I entertain for this great measure, if I shrunk from any task, which our zealous, indefatigable and inestimable Secretary desired

me to attempt. (*loud cheers*) The resolution which have to move is this.

Resolved, with reference to the determination of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, only to treat with a body already formed and prepared to establish a comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, by way of the Red Sea, it is the opinion of this meeting, that such a Company should be forthwith established, on the most substantial foundation.

I need not detain this meeting by entering into any detail of the persevering efforts which have been made by the Inhabitants of India to establish permanently Steam Navigation with Europe. It became evident on the very earliest attempts, that assistance in Europe was indispensable, and the great object has been to obtain that aid, by exciting in England a strong feeling in favor of the plan. Petitions, memorials, and pamphlets, backed by private communications, have followed each other in rapid succession, and contributed to the great work of agitation, agitation. In Lord William Bentinck we have found a faithful and powerful auxiliary, and the influence and exertions of Mr. Curtis, and the unwearied zeal of Captain Barber, have hastened the wished for crisis. The letter which has been read to you by our chairman, has apprized you, that Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, have refused to treat with any but an established body I think them right, for if Steam Communication be required by the people of England and India, it behoves the people to commence the work, and not ask for assistance until they have performed something themselves. It was in consequence of this determination of Government and the India Company, that the great meeting of the 12th of October was held in London, and it was there that Capt. Barber, our Agent, announced, that when the proceedings of that day were known in Calcutta, there would be no lack of means to carry the object into effect. The time has now arrived when you must stand by your Agent, eye and stand by yourselves—when you must show that you have not made promises which you are not prepared to perform,—that you have not made speeches to which there is no response but the echo,—that your professions are not hollow and empty,—that if you could agitate, you can also act, and if you fill the press with paragraphs, you have now your purses to hand over, and will pay for the shares you have pledged yourselves to take, (*loud cheers*.)

Now is the time for action; agitation has done its work; there is no want of zeal, no want of unanimity, no want of skill, no want of talent, no want of experience, money is all that is wanted. Money you have promised, and let our friends and supporters in England, see that we are really hearty in the cause by faithfully redeeming the pledge we have given, (*Cheers*.)

The advantages of a permanent steam communication between England and India, have been so often and so well described, that it is needless to detain the meeting by dwelling on this point; but one remark I cannot refrain from making, called forth as it is by the present state of politics in Europe, and the great change which appears to be taking place in British interests. Scarce half a century has passed since England lost her American possessions, then emphatically called the brightest jewel in her diadem; by the glorious abolition of slavery her West Indian Colonies are hourly depreciating in value, the vast Provinces of Canada seem to be slipping from her grasp, and every Mail brings fresh accounts that each continental town is rivaling her in what she has been hitherto unrivalled, in arts, manufactures and trade. This sketch is true. The prospect is gloomy, but England may still cheer herself by looking to her eastern possessions; there her influence

is felt and supremacy acknowledged, through countries containing ten times as many square miles as compose the British Islands, and five times the number of their united population. There are soils unsurpassed for fertility, products which for ages have constituted the world's wealth, and all the capabilities of this mighty population and vast continent, yet in their infancy. It may be, that the attention of those at home, the far-seeing and deep-thinking, has at last been roused to the great changes taking place in British interests, and has made them turn to the East as the land of promise. There is but one obstacle, the distance, the vast tract of sea, and the Cape of storms, which will not, I believe, be ever overcome by schemes like Sir John Ross's, which are not much thought of here; but this geographical obstacle can be readily vanquished by the Red Sea navigation, and steam will prove the bridge which will unite England to India. But it is not British interests which are alone concerned; when the energy, capital and skill of that great nation are brought to the threshold of this country, improvement will spread through every department, and the artisan and the cultivator of every grade will be benefited, as the qualities of the products, and the demands for them increase. To the European it is of more importance; he has come to India for fortune, and with the prosperity of the country, his own is linked; but he may have dearer and stronger ties, wife, children, parents friends will be no longer beyond the possibility of reach, and the period now occupied in a homeward sea voyage will bear him to them, bring him back, and permit him to remain with them for as long a time, as both the trips consume. To Britain, to India, and above all to you, my fellow countrymen in India, is the steam communication of immeasurable importance. Is there one who hears me who does not feel, and acknowledge it? (*cheering.*) Then let me again remind you that now is the time, that the crisis has arrived, that England has come forward to accomplish the great work, that she has called upon you for the performance of your pledge, that if you fail to perform it, every claim that you have on her will be dissipated, but if steadfast to your faith, you act within the hour, you secure the co-operation of England, her Government, and the India Company.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures — (*cheering.*)

Gentlemen, the tide is now in full force and in your favor, and it is your duty not to let slip the vantage. (*Loud cheers.*)

Dwarkanath Tagore, in rising to second Mr. Clarke's resolution, found it scarcely necessary to say anything upon the subject which that gentleman had so fully and ably commented upon. He would only say a few words regarding his own countrymen. Among other advantages which they would derive from the establishment of Steam Communication between the two countries, it should be remembered, that England was the last place where their grievances, whatever they be, could be redressed, and that every step taken towards reducing the distance between the two countries, was an advantage gained in obtaining redress, which under the circumstances that had hitherto prevailed, every body knew, could not be obtained but after years delay and seldom in a satisfactory manner. He therefore hoped his countrymen would now come forward to support the measure that had been set on foot, by taking shares.

The resolution was then put and carried *unanimously*.

Mr. FERGUSON.—The object of the Resolution which I am about to submit for your approval, is the conjoining the conditional subscriptions which were made here about two years ago, to those which we hope have been liberally made at home, and thus to cement the plans and unite the efforts of all engaged in this important measure.

The Committee nominated at home, are Mr. Curtis, Mr. Larkins, Mr. Mackillop and Mr. Bagshaw; the three last are well known to us from having been long resident in India, and the first most favorably recommended to us, by the deep interest he has taken in a matter not otherwise affecting him than as one feelingly alive to all that concerns the social and moral position of his distant fellow subjects.

I think we could not make a better selection, and to prove our continued earnestness in the cause and readiness to act, it is finally proposed, that an instalment, say 10 per cent., should be immediately paid up in the names of the Trustees, to be disposed of as may be hereafter decided on.

Resolved.—That Messrs. Timothy A. Curtis, John P. Larkins, James McKillop and John Bagshaw, having been appointed a Committee in London, to organize such a Company, the conditional subscribers, having entire confidence in those gentlemen, and feeling earnestly desirous to manifest, in the most incontrovertible manner, their intense and undiminished interest in the scheme of Comprehensive Steam Communication between great Britain and India, do forthwith pay up ten per cent. on the amount of their subscriptions, or at the rate of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500, into the Union Bank, to the Credit of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as Trustees of such Company.

Mr. GREENLAW rose, in the midst of loud and continued cheering, from every side, and said, he felt much pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by Mr. Ferguson. He then adverted to the progress which the cause of steam had made, during which, although there were some occurrences which had disappointed his expectations, there had occasionally been much to afford gratification; but never had he so much cause to be gratified as now, when the people at home had come forward effectually to set the work a going; when, from the numbers by whom he was surrounded, he had full proof that there would be no want of aid and assistance from Calcutta; and he was satisfied that there would be no hesitation in their passing the resolution. But should there be, which he did not believe to be possible, any one or more persons indisposed to aid in the letter and spirit of that resolution, he was happy to say that what he held in his hand, might be considered as passing it by anticipation.

When the committee determined to appeal to the Indian Public, to come forward at once with bond fide subscriptions, and to pay forthwith an instalment of 10 per cent., he had thought it right to ascertain what the people of Calcutta might be disposed to do. He had accordingly referred to as many persons as he could conveniently call upon, and the result was, that he held in his hand the consent of 121 firms and individuals, to subscribe for 1,262 shares, or rupees 6,31,000 (*cheers.*)

There were several gratifying features connected with the list. First, the greater part of those who have now subscribed positively, have subscribed for more shares than they did when subscribing conditionally; when called upon to put their hands in their pockets, they had not been contented to hold to the number of conditional shares—they had not reduced them, but they had

* Mr. Greenlaw by mistake said 7 lacs

increased them in many cases by more than doubling them (loud cheers.)

At the top of the list stood the house, of which the zealous, active, and worthy chairman was at the head. He had led off by subscribing for one hundred shares, or half a lac of rupees; (continued cheers,) the conditional shares taken by the house had only been thirty-seven. This noble example had been followed by four other houses, each subscribing for one hundred shares, viz. Boyd and Co., Carr, Tagore and Co., Fergusson, Brothers and Co., and Lyall, Matheson and Co.; and the other houses had generally subscribed liberally. Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co., had taken fifty shares; but there was one individual subscription which should not be passed over without notice. One native gentleman had subscribed for fifty shares. It was Mutty Lal Seal, (much cheering).

Another gratifying feature was the fact, that the 1262 shares now subscribed for, which had been obtained within a week, and the first instalment of 10 per cent. on which he hoped to have collected by the end of the present week, amounted to half the whole amount conditionally subscribed throughout the continent of India, with the exception of Madras. He had said that he had never before risen in that Hall with so much gratification as on the present occasion, and had he not shewn sufficient cause for that gratification?

Another gratifying feature in the list, was the number of native subscribers. These amounted to 34 out of 121, and they had subscribed for 121 shares or rupees 61,500. There would have been many more, but he had not, of course, the same opportunity of referring to native gentlemen as he had with others. He hoped that he had shewn sufficient cause to induce the meeting readily to pass the Resolution, and having done so, he should now content himself with seconding it.

MR. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.—Gentleman, in consequence of what has fallen from Mr. Greenlaw, regarding the unanimity which prevails in India on the subject of Steam Navigation, let me take this opportunity of remarking, that the same unanimity extends to England. Of this, a remarkable instance was offered at the great meeting in London on the 12th of October. Of the numbers who were there assembled, there were only two in whom a difference of opinion was found. One was Mr. Larpent, who moved an amendment; the other was Mr. Ridgway, by whom it was seconded. I have not the honor of having any personal acquaintance with Mr. Larpent, but no man can respect him more than I do, for the high character which he deservedly bears as a merchant and a citizen. But I cannot say, gentlemen, that my respect for his character, extends to his logic, as I have rarely met with a more amusing specimen of reasoning than is furnished to us in the report of his speech. I presume that it will be conceded to me, that this great steam plan, can only be carried into effect by the English Government, the India Company, or a Private Company. The object of the meeting was to form a private company, but it was evident that Mr. Larpent did not admire this plan, for he said, and I am adding his own words: "With respect to the present plan, he felt bound to express his doubt as to whether a private company could perform the service so efficiently as it would be by the Government. He confessed that he should hesitate as a merchant to treat this important subject to the management and control of any single and irresponsible body." Disliking, therefore, to trust a private company, you will naturally suppose, that Mr. Larpent had discovered something more attractive in the management of the Government, or of the East India Company. But no such thing. No Private Company had been formed; he could only, therefore, distrust them on the ground of anticipated inefficiency. But Mr. Larpent did not deign to indulge

in anticipations about the Company and the Government; like a bold man and a keen observer, he discovers and exposes their backslidings, not anticipated, but committed. Of the "East India Company" he says, that he thought they had "failed in their duty in not causing efficient steamers to be built for the Red Sea, and also in taking the steam boats off this duty for military and political purposes." A grave charge, gentlemen, and which we in India know to be true. Then of the Queen's Government, he says, "that there could be no doubt as to the injurious nature of the contract entered into with the General Steam Navigation Company. The letters sent by Mr. Waghorn, through France, were received seven or eight days before those conveyed by the Steamer."

How then stands the case as stated by Mr. Larpent. There are but three bodies by whom the Steam Navigation can be conducted. The India Company have acted, and they have built boats which were inefficient, and instead of employing them, they have taken them off their duty. The Queen's Government have acted, they have only made a Postal Office contract, which is of most injurious nature, and has been beaten by the private enterprize of a single individual. The last body of all the private Steam Company has not yet been formed,—they have done nothing for better or worse; but, anticipating their errors, Mr. Larpent, as a merchant, hesitates to trust them (a laugh). In short, gentlemen, nothing could please him, and as you may well suppose, such a style of reasoning did not much please the meeting; whereupon Mr. Larpent grew more reasonable, and withdrew his amendment; thus evincing that the only opposition offered failed to make even the opposer himself, steady to his purpose.

The CHAIRMAN, adverting to what had fallen from Mr. Clarke, regarding Mr. Larpent's conduct on the occasion, did not think that gentleman had acted so inconsistently as his friend Mr. Clarke had made it appear. He certainly admitted, that there was some inconsistency on the part of Mr. Larpent; but he did not think it was quite so bad as Mr. Clarke had stated. He then put the resolution to the vote, and it was carried unanimously.

MR. G. HARDING, seconded by Mr. Burkinyoung, moved

The following resolution.

Resolved.—That the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, be authorized to remit, by the earliest opportunity, after receipt of the Prospectus drawn up by the Committee appointed for that purpose in London, to the Directors of such Company, whatever sums may have been paid in up to the date of its despatch, to be subject to such Rules and Provisions as may be established in regard to subscriptions for Shares in England.

MR. J. CRAIG, considered the remitting of the money to England an objectionable course; by so doing he thought this community would lose every opportunity of controul over the funds, and would not be able to build any steam vessels here, which he considered very desirable, in consequence of the superiority of them to those built in England. What was the use, he asked, of remitting money before it was actually wanted in England, and he recommended, to the consideration of the meeting, the propriety of keeping the funds here.

MR. H. M. PARKER.—I believe that I can reply to my friend Mr. Craig's questions, and I feel persuaded that my reply will convey the sense of this meeting. Our proposition then, to remit the money, proceeds from our wish, our anxiety, our determination, to show our full, free and entire confidence, in our friends at home, (cheers.) After what they have done they deserve this at our hands, (cheers.) But where is a single reason for withholding such confidence? The merchants and men of mercantile influence in England

have come and are coming frankly and numerous-ly into the scheme of comprehensive steam navigation. Bristol alone proffers a hundred thousand pounds, if the scheme be a good one. Now, I would ask, are the men engaged in this undertaking, people who would cast their money into the sea, or incur certain personal loss merely for the sake of promoting a beneficial intercourse between Great Britain and India? I will venture to say that they will do nothing so Quixotic, and if we cannot confide in them as friends, which God forbid we should not! we may safely confide in them as merchants and men of business. But if my friend Mr. Cragg and others here assembled, have read the correspondence our committee has had with Mr. Curtis, they will not have forgotten how our assurance on behalf of the British Indian Public, (an assurance here happily and proudly realized) was worded. We expressed our conviction that the Indian public would joyfully acquiesce in any scheme for a quick and constant communication between the two countries by way of the Red Sea, which should, in the opinion of the London Committee, afford the fair prospect of a moderate return upon the capital invested. Mr. Cragg adverts to the expediency of building a couple of the steamers in India, and assigns what appear to me excellent reasons for the measure. I have not so good a mercantile head as my friend, but I will venture to say, that the London Company will be composed of men who properly understand the value of a pound sterling, and neither of fools nor spendthrifts. To such men, I repeat, we may safely confide this matter, as well as others, with a full assurance that if it is better and more profitable to build the Steamers adverted to in India, they will so be built. Thus much speaking of the concern as a merely mercantile speculation, we may confide in our friends at home, we may confide in the interests which will be embarked in it there, as giving us assurance that there will be at least every reasonable prospect of its success in a gainful point of view. But as we have a higher and dearer interest at stake than that involved in a few rupees, more or less, of profit upon our shares, so have we higher and nobler motives than ordinary for confidence in the London Committee. They have shown themselves true, staunch, and indefatigable friends to our great cause,—friends deserving of our most unqualified trust. Again, therefore, let me express my anxious, my earnest hope, that this meeting will testify, by its proceedings, the most implicit reliance, and the most entire confidence, in those whose names are a guarantee for their honor, and whose past exertions demand our warmest gratitude (cheers).

CAPTAIN THOMPSON hoped there would be no jobbing in this case, as there was in many others, (hear, hear, and some laughter). He saw no reason why the funds should not be retained and steamers built here. The Indian built vessels he thought far better adapted to these seas than any that could be constructed in England; he, therefore, strongly recommended the adoption of the measure, and hoped there would be no jobbing.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR said, that so long as the funds remained here, interest could be obtained upon them, and he, therefore, thought the money might be allowed to remain until required in England.

After CAPT. TAYLOR had sat down, Mr. CLARKE stated that he thought the word *required* in the resolution objectionable. This made it imperative on the Committee to send the money to England, no matter what might occur. He would move, as an amendment, that the word *authorized* be inserted. This would vest the Committee with a discretion, and it could not be placed in better hands. The method of managing the funds should never be discussed at public meetings; for the greater the number, the greater would be the diversity of opinions, and the less opportunity for deliberate

consideration. The sole object of a general meeting, was to provide the funds, and to elect a trusty committee for their management.

CAPTAIN HARRINGTON thought the question was confined within very narrow limits. The entrusting of 14 or 15 thousand pounds to the committee appointed in London, was the sum total of the whole, and he did not think that any objection could be raised on that score.

MR. GREENLAW observed, that he understood something had been said touching the expediency of building some of the steamers here, and of requiring of the parties at home that it should be done. He, of course, from his infirmity, could not exactly know what had been said; but as the subject had been adverted to, he would observe, that he had long thought, on the whole, that it would be better to build the vessels in England; but the late examination of the *Forbes*, after ten years' service, when she might with truth be said to be nearly as good as the day she was launched, had caused a thorough change in his opinion. He now thought that all the Indian Steamers should be built here; but as we can scarcely, in all India, subscribe even a third of the whole amount, we could not controul the acts of the parties in England; therefore, all that we could do, was to furnish the parties at home with the fullest possible information; to suggest and recommend, leaving to them to adopt such of our suggestions as they might think proper; and we might confidently rely on their doing that which would be most beneficial.

The resolution was then put in the form suggested by Mr. Clarke, and carried unanimously.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR moved the following resolution.

Resolved.—That this meeting, feeling anxiously desirous to co-operate with the conditional subscribers, in every measure testifying the unabated desire existing in the country for the speedy establishment of the comprehensive scheme, do recommend to the public at large, to adopt all measures which may be most likely at this juncture to show the unceasing interest with which this vital question is regarded by Her Majesty's subjects in India.

No particular remark was called for in support of his resolution; for in this part of India it was fully admitted, that the comprehensive scheme would alone answer. Therefore, all that he would urge on the public, was to be unanimous in their support of the cause, and to pay down the money, which was now the only thing wanted to ensure success.

The above resolution having been seconded by PROBONO COMA TAGORE, was carried *nem. con.*

CAPTAIN TAYLOR would call the attention of the meeting to one particular, which had not yet been taken into consideration on the present occasion; this was the delay and difficulty of crossing the Isthmus; but he would assure the meeting, that means had become available, by which these obstacles could be successfully surmounted. The power of camels in draft had lately been tried and found to be very great indeed. He had not long ago witnessed the success of this in the Upper Provinces; and he felt convinced that by this means one might easily go across the Isthmus with his wife, children and all, comfortably, and in the short space of 12 hours; indeed this journey appeared to him capable of being rendered as easy as a trip hence to Barrackpore.

MR. CLARKE, adverting to the interest which Mr. Cockerell had always evinced in the cause of steam communication between England and India, and to the support his firm had now given to it, proposed the usual vote of thanks to him as the chairman on the occasion; after which the meeting was dissolved.—*End.*, April 17.

MEETING OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

About six hundred individuals, assembled at the Town Hall last Tuesday night, to hear Mr. G. W. Johnson deliver the introductory lecture to the Mechanics' Institution; but there were very few ladies present. A little after half past seven, Mr. Johnson made his appearance, and, in the absence of the President, was introduced to the meeting by the Revd. T. Boaz. The lecturer was received with enthusiastic cheers from the assembly. After order had been restored, he delivered the following very instructive lecture.

Gentlemen,—I must be permitted, before I enter upon the subject of my lecture, to do justice to my own feelings, by expressing my high gratification, at being selected by this society, to deliver before its members, the lecture which is to greet them on their first assembly; and I must further give utterance to my feelings by congratulating the members of the Institution on the auspicious circumstances, under which, it rejoices me to see, we are entering on our career.

I have no doubt but that that career will be productive of advantages similar to those which have followed the exertions of congenial societies in other quarters of our globe, for no reason can be enforced to convince us, that Englishmen, (and the descendants of Englishmen) dwelling on the banks of the Ganges, cannot derive improvement from the same source which yields it to them on the banks of the Thames and of the Tweed.

There was a time when institutions like the present were looked upon with an eye of jealousy—were even denounced as schools of sedition, and as nurseries of opinions which were to break down all social order. The experience of twenty years has shewn the fallacy of these fears, and has established the soundness of that more worthy opinion, that the increase of an artisan's knowledge never decreases his worthiness as a man.

So far, indeed, from this being the case, all mental philosophy, all history, shew, that a nation is virtuous, civilized, and orderly in proportion as knowledge is diffused among the bulk of its people. I need only quote the British Isles as an example. Look at Scotland and England, and contrast them with their more ignorant sister—Ireland.

The result could not be otherwise, for, in proportion as an individual (and nations are but aggregates of individuals) acquires a taste, a love for reading, for literature, for science, so in proportion does he become less prone to more vicious and more degrading sources of amusement. In proportion as a man is attached to the quiet and enduring pleasures of life, so much the more domestic does he become, and never did he who loves his home prove either a bad citizen, or a disturber of that state which contains the spot, with which are associated all his unregretted pleasures.

Now, of all the departments of knowledge there are none so interesting,—none so enlarging of the mind,—none so useful as that of science. Whether with the Botanist we woo her acquaintance in her fairest form,—whether, by the Chemist's magic aid, we extract from her most hidden secrets; or whether with the Astronomer, we sweep through space, thousands of systems deep, still, science has the same effect upon the human mind. It is the source of delight—expansion, and improvement.

"Knowledge," says one who was deeply versed in our nature, "knowledge expands the spirit, exalts the faculties, refines the taste of pleasure, and opens innumerable sources of intellectual enjoyment." It may be repeated without satiety, and continually reflected upon with renewed pleasure.

Science, then, might justly be loved and pursued for its own sake, for the sake of the contemplation of those harmonious, mutually dependant, and illuminating truths, from the contemplation of which every well regulated mind derives an elevating and unselfish delight.

But, science also claims our sedulous attention upon other grounds, among the most prominent of which is, the aid it affords to the practice and improvement of the arts of life, and it is on this ground that it is cultivated in societies like the one we have just founded.

Art is but the application of knowledge to a practical end. If that knowledge is derived solely from experience, the art is empirical; but, if that knowledge is arranged and reasoned upon,—if the facts are traced to principles, it acquires the higher dignity of scientific art. Knowledge, thus improved, cannot be enjoyed by the few. A despot, as has been but too often witnessed in this country, may extort the riches and monopolize the arts of his subjects for his own personal use; he may spread around him an unnatural splendour, and live in preposterous contrast with the general wretchedness of his subjects. But, in a land of freedom, where science is the Promethean spirit of the arts, and these are pursued on a well organized system, the comforts and luxuries which have been invented and improved must be enjoyed by the millions, they cannot be circumscribed to the use of one tyrant.

The foolish outcry against the improvement of the manual arts by the introduction of machinery, has at length passed away; because it only required to be shewn, that although the artisan who adheres to the old system must necessarily be injured, yet the improved modes enable fifty other artisans to be employed in his place. When hand-weaving was exclusively followed, calico sold three shillings a yard, and Manchester contained about 200 weavers; machinery, by lowering the price of this article to a few pence, has so increased its consumption, that in the town I have mentioned some thousands of weavers are now employed.

The foolish outcry against the improvement of the manual arts by the introduction of machinery, has at length passed away; because it only required to be shewn, that although the artisan who adheres to the old system must necessarily be injured, yet the improved modes enable fifty other artisans to be employed in his place. When hand-weaving was exclusively followed, calico sold three shillings a yard, and Manchester contained about 200 weavers; machinery, by lowering the price of this article to a few pence, has so increased its consumption, that in the town I have mentioned some thousands of weavers are now employed.

If any one among our friends, possessing a mind not sufficiently elevated to comprehend the more refined pleasures and remoter benefits of science, enquires, what good proceeds, what practical advantage can be derived from such pursuits, we have ready answers, by referring him to the cotton manufactory of England; to the steam vessel which brings his monthly correspondence from the west; to the conductors who guard his house from the discharge of atmospheric electricity; to the quinine as well as the narcotine which deprive our most prevalent disease of its fatal tenacity, and we might enumerate many other striking instances of the application of science to the arts. These are her gifts to man, and if she had conferred no higher benefits than those I have enumerated, they alone are such demonstrations of her almighty power, that she would well be worthy of that high praise, of that ardent pursuit, which she has acquired and still obtains.

But the gifts of science to us have been countless, and although time will not permit me to mention more than a few others which can prominently be traced to her beneficent hand, yet it is not too much to maintain; that it is owing to science alone that all the arts have

advanced, within these few years, so rapidly towards perfection.

Such being the pleasures and advantages to be derived from science, it was suggested to the intelligent artisans of Glasgow, that if they sought instruction in that field of knowledge, they could not fail speedily to appreciate the importance of pursuing its cultivation. From a mere school class, they gradually increased to such an array of numbers, that they determined to form a society, to appoint their lecturers; and to have a Library, Museum, and Laboratory of their own. They carried out this determination, and have the satisfaction, and the enduring fame, of having established the first and most flourishing of Mechanics Institutes. London followed the example, and there are now hundreds of similar societies in England and Scotland—some few even in Ireland and France, and a still greater number in America. They have fulfilled the expectations which suggested their formation. They have improved the mental, the moral, and, consequently, the physical condition of the manufacturing classes. They have made these classes not only happier as men, but have added strength to the state, by rendering them more useful citizens, not only by making them more attached to their father-land, but by aiding the genius of invention which characterises them as a class. "Cheerish," says M. de Boufflers, "the genius of invention in a country, and there you will establish an imperishable prosperity. Every discovery and invention will exalt it among its competitors, and its superiority will increase exactly in proportion as the blessings of philosophy and peace are spread over the world."

Coinciding in this opinion, anxious by every means to aid the numerous societies already founded, all having one common object (the improvement and elevation of this country) we have united to form this "the Calcutta Mechanics' Institute." Of its ultimate success, Gentlemen, I have no doubt, we shall only require in the commencement of our career, to be active and united—remembering that success is to the diligent, and that union is strength.

I have hitherto alluded but slightly to the benefits which science has conferred, and is capable of conferring, upon the arts, and I must ask your patience while I dilate upon this, somewhat more at length. I have already mentioned the Steam Engine, that unwearied minister of power which has aided England to attain, and to preserve, that commercial pre-eminence which is here among all the nations of the world. To science does our glorious country owe this mighty instrument. Watt, who so much improved it as to be entitled to the merit of being its actual inventor, was a watchmaker. But he loved, and was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and, from the chemical lectures of Dr. Black, he acquired that acquaintance with the laws and phenomena of heat, which enabled him to construct the engine which not only gained him a princely fortune, but entitled him to rank among the best benefactors of England, and, through England, of the world.

Franklin was only a printer, but he was studious to acquire more knowledge of books than the mere arrangement of the types from which they are printed. Of all the departments of sciences the one in which he most delighted was electricity, and, by a train of just reasoning, "this playmate of the lightning" identified that electricity of the sky with its weaker development in our laboratories, and has enabled us to disarm it of half its afflicting power.

Davy, from being the son of a humble stone mason,*

* See Dr. Parr's Life of Sir H. Davy. Other authorities deny that he was a stone mason, but all agree that Davy's early circumstances were very indifferent. Dr. Davy says his father was a carver of wood.

raised himself, by his ardent pursuit of science, to be ranked with the aristocracy of his native land, and to the still more enviable dignity of being one of the first among her most talented sons. The discoveries which he made in almost every branch of chemistry, are too various to be here enumerated; but if I were asked to put my finger upon the most worthy discovery given to us in the present century, it would be extended to Davy's safety-lamp. That blessing to the miner was no result of accidental observation, but arose from a beautiful series of inductive reasoning, sustained by accurate experiments, which may be proudly quoted as an example of the progress we have made in experimental philosophy.

The effect of the explosion of fire damp in coal-mines, had long been known and deplored, and it was fearfully anticipated that these explosions would occur more frequently, in proportion to the daily extended progress of the miner in his subterranean operations. By one explosion in a Newcastle colliery, no less than 101 miners perished in an instant, and no words can describe the accumulated misery which consequently devolved upon the hundreds constituting their ruined families. Urged by the heart-rending cry, Davy grappled with this mine-fiend, and tracing out, step by step, in a series of researches beset with danger, the secrets of his nature and his power, he was at length presented by our fellow countryman to the astonished and grateful miner fluttering and furious, but disarmed within a cage.*

The foregoing illustrations are taken from Chemistry, but let it not be supposed that Science is so limited in her power to benefit the arts, as to possess but that single lens through which to impart her light. Geology has done much in teaching us where to search for minerals, for serviceable stones, and for water, without a chance of disappointment. Had the Geologist been previously consulted, the thousands of pounds which were lost in searching for coals in Sussex, might have been saved. He could have readily shewn that a regular coal-bed is not to be found in the Hastings' sand.

Astronomy would have wrought her measure of benefit to the arts, had she contributed to none other than to navigation. That Science has enabled the Mariner, by the aid of an instrument a child may sustain, and on a footing no more stable than a vessel's deck, to measure the apparent distance between the sun and the horizon, or between the moon and a star, from which he is able with certainty to calculate, where he is on the trackless expanse of ocean. This, observes Herschel, cannot but appear to persons ignorant of physical astronomy as an approach to the miraculous. Yet the alternatives of life and death, wealth and ruin, are daily and hourly staked with perfect confidence, on these marvellous computations; which might almost seem to have been devised expressly to shew, how closely the extremes of speculative refinement and practical utility can be brought to approximate.

It would be vain to attempt to demonstrate within the limits of a lecture, how much the arts are indebted to the science of Mathematics. To this, the navigator owes his logarithmic tables, and not an educated civil engineer or architect but knows, how much he is indebted to the same science for a facile method of calculating the strength and modes of sustaining his structures, from the temporary scaffolding to that of the most gigantic and permanent of palatial edifices.

Let no one think that, a knowledge of any science can be of no utility to him, however unconnected it may seem with his particular pursuit. There is a beautiful relationship and connexion between the sciences which renders them all in some point of contact co-assistant, and being so co-assistant, they are

necessarily useful to the arts more closely allied to each. The mathematician, with surprise and pleasure, sees his abstruse calculations of numbers and space applied to the forms of matter by the chemist. The astronomer has long been indebted to the mathematician for a power to weigh the masses of the planetary bodies, and to compute the revolutions of the systems in which they revolve. And now; the chemist and the mineralogist receive a similar power; to enable them to calculate the weight of ultimate atoms, and the proportions in which those atoms combine. The geologist's observations again, in various ways, enable the mathematician to correct his calculations, and perfect his means of enquiry. It is curious too, that geology should have been useful in confirming the description given of a palm by a modern botanist, the accuracy of whose description was doubted, until it was pointed out by the geologist, that the fossil remains of an antediluvian pine, exhibited a similar peculiarity of formation. As mathematics aid chemistry so proportionately do they benefit the arts connected with the latter science, and geology being assistant to mathematics, we see that there are other connecting links, which render this intimate alliance of the sciences and arts more intricate and interwoven.

Some tough objector, descending to particulars, may ask, how can chemistry be of use to a watch-maker? Our answer is ready. Chemistry discovered the different rates of expansibility possessed by different metals, and a knowledge of this fact has enabled the watch-maker to introduce one of the greatest of modern improvements in the construction of pendulums, and the balance wheels of chronometers.

It seems quite as improbable that magnetism, which gives the sailor his unerring guide, the compass, should also be the means of saving the needle-maker from pulmonary consumption. Yet such is the fact. The minute particles of steel ground from the needles in the process of sharpening, were inhaled by the workmen and produced a constitutional irritation which usually brought them to their graves before the age of forty. Gauze veils were tried, but found of no avail, the ferruginous dust passed through its pores. The happy suggestion was at last made, of employing masks of magnetized steel wire, and now the air, respired through this sieve, has every particle of steel attracted from it, and the workmen are no longer the early victims of the most insidious of diseases.*

Facts such as these, gentlemen, illustrate one of the truest of axioms. Knowledge, whatever may be its kind, is never useless; that which we acquire to-day, may not be available to-morrow, or even on the next day; but stored up in the memory, we have all had sufficient experience to know, that it will turn to account in some future day, or month, or year, and that at a time, perhaps, when we are least anticipating its aid. Nothing is so trivial as to be unworthy of notice, for it is a prerogative of science, to detect some "good in every thing." Galileo, induced to a train of thought upon motion, from noticing the oscillations of a lamp suspended from the ceiling, was led to the invention of the pendulum, which, though at one time ridiculed as a "Swing Swang," has been gradually improved until, in the hands of Captain Kater, it has become the most accurate standard of time and space. Newton's casual attention to the descent of an apple from its parent branch, led him to the discovery of the universal law of gravitation,

"That very Law which moulds the tear
And bids it trickle from its source;
That Law which keeps the earth a sphere
And guides the planets in their course."

* Sir W. Herschel.

The soap bubble, blown by an infant, led Cavallo to suggest the only machine by which man has been able to reach the higher regions of our atmosphere; and the changing colours reflected from the surface of the same fragile toy of our childhood, led another philosopher to the discovery of some of the most beautiful laws which govern the transmission of light.

To the benefits accruing from the study of Natural History I have not yet alluded. This omission, however, has not been because these benefits are few, but because they are, in general, less immediate; and because its most prominent blessings to us, are in the health which it wins to those who are its students, and the moral good it has effected in leading them from things created to the "Great Cause of All." The Botanist has given to the arts some of our most beautiful dyes, and some of the most efficient remedies of our pharmacopoeia; the Zoologist has in many instances suggested to the agriculturist modes of improving his breeds of cattle, and how to secure his crops from the ravages of predatory insects. As a source of pure pleasure and health, there is no pursuit equal to that of these sciences. The tediousness, to many persons, of a country life, is proverbial, but did we ever hear this complaint from the lips of a naturalist? "Never," is Swainson's emphatic reply. To him every season of the year is doubly interesting; for, independent of those changes apparent to all, there are others which bring peculiar delight to himself. Each season, each month, has its successions of new animals and plants, and when the weather is such as to preclude active research, he has previous acquisitions to arrange, — previous notes to compare, amplify and apply.

Gentlemen, I must draw my observations towards a conclusion, not from a want of subjects to illustrate and enforce my theme, but because I must not tax your patience too severely. I have warned you from the error of thinking any species of knowledge undesirable, and I will now warn you all, from one equally injurious, namely, that suggestion of inactivity rather than of modesty "I cannot benefit the Mechanics' Institution." Now, so far from this being the fact, there is nothing so certain as that, among all those who are now assembled before me, not one individual could be found, who is not acquainted with some morsel of useful knowledge unknown to those around him. Every man is capable of making observations, and would we only note down any phenomenon, any thing new that occurs to us, and seek for its cause, either in books, or from others, we should store up knowledge and make discoveries at a rate which to the torpid ("who have eyes but see not") would scarcely appear credible.

Let one instance be a sufficient illustration. A French soap manufacturer had observed (what soap manufacturers had observed for ages before him) that the residuum of the alkaline liquor used in his trade, corroded his copper boilers. He mentioned this fact to a chemist, and this man of science, in that refuse residuum, detected iodine, one of the most singular and important of Chemical elements. From the soap boiler's alkali it was traced to the sea plants from which that alkali was obtained. This led to its detection in sea water, and thence to its discovery in sponge and all other marine products. A physician then remembered that burnt sponge had proved successful as a remedy in glandular diseases; and this led to the discovery that iodine is the most efficacious of applications to goitre, and similar complaints. Such were the consequences of an observation, in the first instance, apparently so trivial, and it is thus that any accession to our knowledge of nature is certain, sooner or later, to make itself felt in some practical application. A benefit conferred on science by a casual observation or shrewd remark of an unscientific or even illiterate person,

infallibly repays itself with interest, though often in a way which could not at first be anticipated."

Such, gentlemen, being the advantages to the arts of life which are to be derived from science, and science being the exclusive object of this Institution, I have, I think, established a strong case, justifying your exertions, and demonstrating the claims of the society upon a more general public aid. It is one of the means by which to obtain a great beneficial change. Let me then successfully urge upon you to act unanimously and with single mindedness in its support. Let every member resolve to overcome that false modesty which would restrain him from contributing his portion of knowledge, however small, in his turn, to the society. We shall learn even by the effort to teach. Let none be deterred by the fear, that to make any progress in the physical sciences, expensive apparatus, or models, are necessary. Nothing is farther from the truth. Very many of the Chemical experiments of Dalton and Henry were made in broken household glasses; and in mechanics the principle of the lever, says Dr. Gregory, may be shown by a foot rule, and some penny pieces, and that of the other mechanical powers by means equally simple. By thus cultivating science you will never injure your present resources, and will yet be increasing your means to improve them in future; for "knowledge," most truly, "is power."

Every barber, it is true, may not by this attention to science become a mechanician like Arkwright; every ryot may not become an astronomer like Fergussan; every drummer-boy may not be equal to Herschel; every lawyer may not excel in Mechanics, like Smeaton; nor every cabin-boy become an engineer, like Nicholson. You may none of you attain to such excellence, but of this you may be certain, that you will all be improved. By the study of those sciences which will be cultivated in this Institution, you will assuredly find increased sources of knowledge, success, and happiness. Let this reflection also, cheer you to exertion: England is indebted for her pre-eminence among nations, not to her physical numbers, for these are comparatively weak, but to the intelligence, virtuous habits, and morality of her people. If her sons in this Eastern hemisphere would rival, her in morally sustained power, they must base their efforts, as did their western forefathers, on the acquirement of knowledge, and an adherence to virtue. If they do this earnestly, if they carry out those good works, the embryo of which are so numerous around us, they cannot but succeed, and then in a period from which we are not separated by any very long series of years, Hindoostan may be reckoned among those countries which are considered as the truly great, because truly worthy.

Let us not be deterred by the coolness of friends, or the sneers of the enemies, if such there be, of this Institution; but let us, amid all changes and vicissitudes, be sustained by reflecting upon the soundness of the design we would carry into effect, and by the rectitude of our intention.

Moreover, let us not be disheartened if our progress at first is not rapid. "Rome was not built in a day," is an apt admonitory to the impatient. Neither let it be concluded that we are doing nothing, if brilliant and astonishing results do not follow the progress of our Institution. Be assured its influence, like that of others of similar intent, cannot fail silently to produce its harvest of good.

Lastly, let me earnestly recommend you to be prompt and regular in your support of the Institution which you have this evening met to welcome. In whatever form are our contributions, let us present them at once. It is an old adage that "he gives twofold who gives quickly."

* Sir W. Herschel.

If we feel the evil spirit whispering that "to-morrow will do", let us at once reply "to-morrow is found only in the almanack of fools." In a word, then, let us promptly, and in union, do our utmost to support this our Institution, since we have seen that it must be an instrument of refined pleasure, of pecuniary profit, and of legitimate power to our fellow-country-men, aiding them to take a higher station among the civilized nations of the Earth.—*Hurkaru, April 13.*

At the conclusion of the Lecture, the Rev. Mr. Boaz moved, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Mr. Johnson, for his valuable and eloquent support of the Institution, in the lucid and appropriate address which they had just heard. The motion was seconded by Dr. Corbyn and carried unanimously amidst loud and reiterated cheers.

Mr. Johnson, in acknowledging the honour they had done him, expressed his readiness to forward, by any means in his power, the objects of the institution.

The Rev. Mr. Boaz moved, that Mr. Johnson be requested to allow the excellent Lecture which he had now delivered—the first Lecture of the first Mechanics' Institution in India,—to be printed at the expense and for the behoof of the members, and circulated throughout the world.

The Rev. Mr. Morton, in seconding this motion, expressed his pleasure at hearing Mr. Johnson refer them "from nature up to nature's God. It was true, as had been emphatically said, that "knowledge is power;" but knowledge must be sanctified to the cause of virtue and morality, or so far from rendering its possessor a benefactor to his species, it would render him obnoxious to his fellow men. He was happy to perceive, that in Mr. Johnson's address, this beneficial tendency had not been lost sight of. He hoped that Mr. Johnson would be prevailed upon to allow his Lecture to be published.

Mr. Johnson expressed his willingness to accede to the request.

Mr. Boaz said that he must warn his friend Mr. Johnson against going away with the idea, that all those now present were members of the Institution. This the first lecture was a gratuitous one, but all who were admitted to the next and every succeeding one, must be really and *bona fide* members,—must have their tickets and pay for them. He would, therefore, recommend all present to wait upon Mr. Grant without delay, and secure for themselves the rights and privileges of members. There was one other observation he had to make,—he was sorry to see so few of the fair sex in the assembly. He was afraid that it had not been generally understood, though they had done all in their power to make it known, that every man was at liberty to bring with him his wife, his daughter, or, in default of either, his sweet-heart. He recommended that every gentleman there present should forthwith become a member, and then that all should bring their wives, daughters and sweet-hearts, so that the house might be filled.

Mr. Johnson lamented the prejudice which prevented the ladies of Calcutta from mingling in assemblies such as this; but he hoped that this unnecessary and foolish reserve was soon to be done away with. As a lawyer, he was fond of precedents, and he was happy to say that on this point he was not without them. At Winchester and Norwich, where they had two of the most flourishing Mechanics' Institutions in the world, one half of the company assembled at the lectures, consisted of ladies.

He trusted that the meetings of the Calcutta Mechanics' Institution would be the means of breaking down this barrier, and would be honoured by the attendance of those whose presence would lend them an ornament and grace.

The Reverend T. Haz, was afraid they would think him an interminable speaker, but he must make one other proposition, which was that all those ladies who were then present, should constitute themselves honorary members of the Institution for life.

About half-past 8, the meeting broke up, the majority of them apparently highly gratified; but we heard several individuals express their disappointment at the

lecture. This, perhaps, was caused by their expectation being wound up to too high a pitch, coupled with the circumstance of Mr. Johnson's being frequently interrupted in the most interesting parts of his lecture, by sudden bursts of applause from the meeting, which marred much of the effect which would, no doubt, have been otherwise produced by the lecturer's eloquence.—*Hurkaru, April 11.*

THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office on Monday the 8th instant

PRESENT.

Committee.—T. Dickens, Esq.; W. Storm, Esq.; G. Vint, Esq.; W. C. Hurry, Esq.; Rajah Radhakanth Bahadur; Raja Rajnarain Roy Bahadur; Cowar Nutechurn Ghossaul; Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore; Baboo Prasannocomar Tagore; and Moonshay Mohamed Ameer.

Members.—Baboo Bishnauth Muttyloll, and Baboo Dibyprosaul Roy, Dewan of Ranny Kattawanny.

The gentleman proposed at the last meeting was unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were proposed as Members of the society.

Proposed by Dwarkanauth Tagore, and seconded by G. Vint, Esq., T. J. Taylor, Esq., of Calcutta.

Proposed by Baboo Prasannocomar Tagore, and seconded by W. Storm, Esq., Baboo Nubhocomar Chowdhury, zemindar of Shirpore, Zillah Mymensing.

Proposed by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and seconded by T. Dickens, Esq., Baboo Radhaposaud Roy.

Proposed by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and seconded by Baboo Prasannocomar Tagore, G. F. Remfry, Esq., of Calcutta.

Read a letter from A. Henderson, Esq., dated London 25th January, proposing to establish a branch society in London.

Resolved that the Society will view with pleasure the co-operation of a branch Society in London.

Read a letter from A. Rogers, Esq., dated London 22d January, with a pamphlet on the cultivation of flax in India.

The Secretary was directed to write to Messrs. Rogers and Henderson, thanking them for their communications, and informing them that the society will avail itself of their offer of establishing a regular correspondence with the proposed society in London.

Read a letter from certain zemindars of Rungepore, announcing the establishment of a branch society.

Proposed by Moonshay Mohamed Ameer, and unanimously agreed to, that a letter be written to Government, requesting the extension of the vernacular language, and begging that the language used in the courts may be that commonly understood by the people and free from high sounding Sanscrit and Arabic terms.

Resolved, that a call be made on the members for their subscription for the present year of twenty rupees. Two copies of the Police report received from Government were presented to the committee.

Resolved, that a letter be written to F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, for modifying the regulations of the sale of land for arrears of public revenue, and affording greater facility to the zemindars on the recovery of rent from the royots.

The following resolution was moved by T. Dickens, Esq., seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and unanimously agreed to: that the valuable services rendered by the late George Alexander Prinsep, Esq., to the landholders society, his constant endeavours to promote its welfare and extension, and in particular the very able and diligent assistance afforded by him in preparing and conducting the correspondence with Government, relative to the resumption of rent-free tenures, gave him, while living, a just claim to the cordial thanks and gratitude of all our members. And on the occasion of his sudden decease, we feel it to be an act of justice due to his memory while it is a melancholy satisfaction to ourselves, to record the just sense we entertain of his merits and of the great loss the public has sustained by the premature death of one of the most active, liberal, intelligent and public-spirited men in India. Further resolved, that the Secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution, with a letter expressive of the sincere condolence of the members here present, to Charles Robert Prinsep, Esq., the eldest brother of the deceased.

WM. COBB HURRY,
PRASANNOCOMAR TAGORE,

Henry. Secys.

Hurk., April 16.]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1839.

The Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, President, in the Chair.

PRESENT.

Messrs. W. Storm,	The Rev. C. Driberg,
" W. K. Ewart,	Messrs. W. P. Grant,
" H. Piddington,	" N. Staunton,
" Joseph Willis,	" D. W. Speed,
Col. McLeod,	" G. F. Speed,
Dr. Strong,	" W. G. Johnson,
Baboo Sookhien Malliek,	" T. B. Keble,
Nawab Tehowar Jung,	" C. Trebeck, and
Major Carter,	Dr. Spry.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following Gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members:

Charles Cardew, John Hughes, Allan Webb, C. J. Richards, Arthur Smelt, and W. H. Elliott, Esqrs., and Lieut. James Wemyss.

The Motion No 1, which stood for discussion, was one by Mr. Piddington, "that the Secretary be authorised to incur the small expense necessary to provide for the formation of a cabinet of soils," was carried.

Motion No. 2, by Mr. W. P. Grant, that the Society restrict the prizes offered for bulls in the current year, to bulls of the Devonshire breed, was lost.

The names of the following gentlemen were read, as candidates for election at the next General Meeting :

W. S. Hudson, Esq. — (Deputy Collector at Mymensingh), proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Storm.

W. C. Braddon, Jr, Esq., (Firm of Hagshaw and Co.), proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Geo. Hill, Esq., proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Storm.

J. C. Kiernan, Esq., proposed by Mr. G. F. Speck, seconded by Mr. Storm.

The President called attention to the Report of the Cattle Committee, which was then read. The Committee stated the primary object contemplated by the institution of the Cattle Committee to be, to "improve the breed of cattle in India." This improvement they considered to consist mainly in an endeavour to raise the fattening qualities of the indigenous bullock, as well as to obtain a greater abundance of milk.

The indigenous breed of India excel, the Committee thought, in beauty of symmetry and the possession of great capabilities for draught, besides the valuable quality of a ready adaptation to a rough and scanty fare. To set about their work in safety, the Committee considered that they should be guided by the experience attained from cattle breeding in England ; as it is in that country, that the greatest attention has been paid to the art. While the Committee, therefore, were desirous to avoid any charge of partiality towards the countries whence they wish to derive cattle, and in a catholic spirit, have laid the exhibitions open to Africa, America Europe and Australia, yet, from the well established merits of the English breeds, the Committee were induced to lean with a favorable bias towards that quarter.

The short horns, the Committee thought, were ill adapted for the climate of India, owing to the present low state of Agricultural husbandry, and the same objection to a certain extent applied to the long horns. The polled Cattle are hardy and good.

The next class that the Committee looked to, was the middle horn breed, and in this they thought, that a reasonable hope may be entertained of finding those qualities most likely to supply the deficiencies in the indigenous breeds — the grand secret of breeding being to suit the breed to the soil and climate.

When the ground is not too heavy, the Devonshire oxen are unrivalled at the plough, and the climate is the mildest in England. They have a quickness of action, which no other breed can equal, and which very few cart horses exceed. During harvest time and in cutting weather, they are sometimes trotted along at the rate of six miles an hour. They possess moreover great docility of temper, and also stoutness and honesty for work. Their next quality is their disposition to fatten, and in this respect very few rival them. They do not, indeed, attain the great weight of the short horns, but, in a given time, they acquire more flesh and with less consumption of food, and the flesh is beautiful of its kind.

This the Committee thought a quality much wanted in this country, for although no beef can be better tasted than that of the small (Guanees) bullocks of India, yet they were by no means economical beavers to fatten.

The Committee have purposely abstained from allotting prizes for imported cows, inasmuch as the improvement of the indigenous breed is the object sought and not the introduction of an entire new class.

The Report concluded by recommending that public notification of the schedule of prizes be given in the London Times, for the information of persons residing in England, who may take an interest in promoting the Agricultural Husbandry of India, and also in the India papers — that copies also be sent to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the East India Agency-rooms in London.

The Report and Schedule, after undergoing some modification, was adopted and passed.

Approaching exhibition of Horticultural prize Fruits.

The Secretary next submitted a schedule of prizes for the best fruits to be exhibited at a show which is fixed to take place early next month (May,) of which due notice will be given.

LIBRARY.

A copy (No. 9) of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, was presented on the part of the Society.

MUSEUM.

Horticultural and Floricultural Department.

1. — A basket of five apples, weighing collectively 29 ounces, from the garden of Mr. Finch, at Shalpoore Oondoo, in Tirhoot, presented by Mr. Finch.

2. — A basket of two pears, grown in the garden of Mr. Charles Steer, at Kishnagar.

The above fruits were much admired for their beauty and flavour.

3. — A fine specimen of beet-root, grown in the garden of Mr. Barlow, at Hudgelee, with a memorandum of the mode of preparation, drawn up by that gentleman, presented by Dr. Smith, on behalf of Mr. Barlow.

4. — A bag containing 32 lbs. of lucerne seed, presented by Colonel C. C. Smith, of the Cavalry.

5 and 6. — Two packets of the celebrated prangos seed, of Moorcroft, and a small packet of melon seed from Iskandoh, forwarded by Dr. Falconer, from Thibet and Cashmere.

7. — A parcel containing five pieces of manufactured Mazzogurree Silk, and a specimen of the plant (*adhakorea tetraethera*), on which the worm (*phalaena cynthia*) thrives, presented by Dr. Wallich on the part of Captain Jenkins.

8 & 9. — Two parcels of mixed dahlia seeds from Lieut. Krke, and another containing *vonothua mirabilis*, from the same Officer, all from the valley of the Dhoom.

10 & 11. — Four plants of the tree yielding the fine black varnish called chest-tsee (*melanorrhæ usitata*, will.) and two plants of a very pretty flower, the name of which is unknown, presented by Captain Macfarquhar of Tavoy.

These plants had just been landed from the Ganges, Steamer. Three were in good health, but two were apparently dead.

12. — A box containing four fine mango trees, commonly known as the Bombay mango, presented by Captain Talbot of Bareilly.

13. — A specimen of cotton grown in the Mymensingh district, presented by Mr. Hudson, Deputy Collector.

The cotton was very short in staple and pronounced to be of a very inferior quality.

14. — A specimen of the wood of the dammer tree, presented by F. E. Strong, Esq.

ASSAM TEA. — Despatch of the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government.

The subject which next engaged the attention of the Meeting, was the despatch from the Court of Directors,

which had been placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Society by the Bengal Tea Committee, regarding the cultivation and quality of the tea grown in the Province of Assam, forwarded from this country in February last year.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 12 of 1838.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

1st. We now reply to paras. 49 to 52 of your letter dated the 12th March, 1838, together with the letters and paras. noted in the margin,* in which you bring under our consideration your further proceedings respecting the cultivation of tea in Upper Assam.

30th Jany., 1837, paras. 18 to 29
3d April, 1837, .. 11 to 20
4th Sept., 1837, .. 29 to 34
20th Oct., 1837, .. 38 to 43
12th Feb., 1838, (whole) No. 5
26th dito, 1838, (ditto) .. 6

2d. The knowledge attained by Mr. Bruce, the Superintendent of tea culture, with respect to the proper mode of manufacturing the tea, and the further discoveries made by him and others of the existence of extensive plantations especially with reference to the fact that the genuine green tea plant of China is indigenous to the Singloa Country, is highly important and very satisfactory, and we approve of your having authorized the Tea Committee to procure persons from China, acquainted with the peculiar process of green tea manufacture. We have forwarded to the Royal Asiatic Society, copies of the printed report by Mr. Bruce, received with your letter of the 26th February, 1838, and have otherwise circulated the tract as suggested by you.

3d. We submitted the samples of tea received with your letter dated the 12th February 1838, to several Houses of the first character in the London trade, and also to Mr. John Reeves, formerly the East India Company's Tea Inspector in Canton; and, from the replies received, we are enabled to furnish you with the following opinions and observations thereon. 1st crops nuttuck tea forwarded by the Tea Committee under date the 12th December 1837, and marked.

- (A) Souchong No. 1, Majoo Gohynes, shady tract.
- (B) Do. No. 1 Chubwa, sunny ditto.
- (C) Souchong No. 1, Deenjoy, ditto.
- (D) Paho No. 3, Tingri, shady ditto.

(A) "This tea is somewhat similar in appearance to the tea denominated Kang Maey. It is some well made and well twisted leaves, but is too unequal in size from the mixture of large leaves."

(B) "Is a differently made tea, more approaching to Congou or Souchong Congou kind. It has a dull brownish line and rather broken leaf, mixed with pale leaves. These latter should be picked out, and then it might be called Congou." A

"This sample appears the worst of the four, but brighter black and more perfect leaf is desirable." A

(C) "Is a somewhat similar tea, but better of the kind. It has a good proportion of well made and well twisted leaf in it, but a proportion also of pale leaves which should be picked out." "The leaf is too brown, but it is larger and better made than B."

(D) "This, though called Pekoe, is similar to A. The leaf is too large, unequal, and brown for Pekoe tea; The ends of the smaller leaves (the Pekoe) are of a yellow cast instead of white; but there is in this a good proportion of well made leaf. The downy ends are too short. The flavor is light and pleasant, but the strength of A. is wanted. The leaves of all the above (A., B.,

C., and D.,) shew after infusion, that they are good and young. Those of A. and D. appear like Pekoe, and of B. and C. like good Congou."

4th. The samples above commented on, formed enclosure No. 9 in your letter to us, dated the 12th February, 1838.

5th. This sample, the Assam Ka-hunk Sou-chong, 2d Crop, shady tract, in canister, forwarded by Tea Committee, under date the 30th December 1837.

largest sent, formed enclosure No. 15 in your Letter above quoted, and is thus reported on. "This sample holds out a prospect of being convertible into an useful tea. There is a large proportion of well twisted leaf in it, but, like the other, the leaf is too unequal in size, to be duly appreciated in this country; if more white leaf was left in, it might pass for a Pekoe tea. It is a dull, brownish black leaf, possessing good strength and good flavor though musty, but the leaf is considerably too large and ought to have a bright nearly black appearance, instead of the dullness it has." "The defects of this tea are, 1st, a deadness, or dullness of appearance. 2dly, a great inequality in the size of the leaves, being what the Chinese would call Tachar and Sou tea. 3dly, a mixture of pale leaves. The first might probably be got rid of, and a greater brightness of leaf produced, by a longer continuance of rubbing while the tea is being fired in the pans. The brightness of tinge in the green teas is thus produced. The inequality of size may be remedied by cutting down the large leaves as the Chinese do with the larger leaves of the green tea when they want to make Young Hyson, and thus bring the tea to a more even appearance. The pale leaves must be picked out, as the trade set themselves at present very decidedly against mixed leaf teas."

6th. This sample formed Assam Souchong, for enclosure No. 19, in your letter before quoted, and is forwarded by Mr. Bruce, from Suddeya, under date the 11th Aug. 1837.

A much inferior tea and will only rate as low Congou. The leaf is large and coarse, uneven, dull, brownish-black, mixed with large pale leaves, and has less of the well made leaf and is more of the Congou kind. It has a little smokey smell, and flavour, which probably arises from the charcoal not having burnt clear, or "as though it had been cured with green wood. The expanded leaf after immersion does not look so young or so good as the other samples."

7th. On the whole, we consider the samples sent very encouraging, and we have much satisfaction in being enabled to add, that, although the quantity of each sort is considerably too small for the purpose of forming an accurate judgment of their relative value, we are assured, by the respectable parties to whom we submitted the samples, that teas of this kind, if properly manufactured and packed, would be readily purchased for consumption in this country.

8th. Particular care should be taken that the wood is of such a description as will not communicate any scent to the tea. We find that the leaf of all the samples we received "possesses much substance, and though so large and full grown, yet, when expanded, appears to be young, and therefore has all the necessary qualifications for forming an useful tea."

9th.—It is suggested by Mr. Reeves, from whose report, which is concurred in by two of the principal Houses in the Tea Trade, we have, for the most part, quoted, that it might be "better to confine the manufacture to one denomination, and call that Congou, letting the young shoots of the leaves expand on the trees until the hair is off them, and mixing them with the other which would give strength and body to the Tea, or a

small portion might be gathered in the less expanded state and be called "Pekoe." The first mode would probably be the best in a commercial point of view, say to make only one sort, and that Congou, and thus form a good black leafed tea, such as the tea trade want just now."

10th. We are informed, that the samples received from you may be valued relatively as follows :

A—1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.	
B—1s. 5d. "	
C—1s. 6d. "	} The Muttock, enclosure (No. 9.)
D—1s. 7d. "	
1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.	} Assam Ka-hung Souchong, 2d crop, shaddy fact, enclosure (No. 15.)
1s. }	
the lowest price for common Congou,	} Assam Souchong from Suddeya enclosure (No. 19.)
3d	

11th. With respect to the manufacture, in addition to the remarks already transcribed, we transmit to you some observations by Mr. Reeves on the mode adopted by the Chinese,* together with his remarks on Mr. Bruce's account of the manufacture in Assam, which you will forward for the information of the Tea Committee.

12th. We know that the establishment employed by Mr. Bruce, is comparatively small for the undertaking, and that having only two tea makers, he states he is unable "to collect the tea leaves at the proper season, the time occupied for gathering at one place is so great that the leaves become too old before he can reach another plantation," and this circumstance may account for some of the remarks introduced by Mr. Reeves.

13th. We observe, however, that you have, to a certain extent, provided for this; but, although we do not hesitate to sanction the expense incurred on this account, as well as the addition to the salary of Mr. Bruce and other pecuniary arrangements hitherto reported to us, it must be borne in mind that the establishment must not be increased beyond what is absolutely necessary to bring the trial to a fair practical issue; which, when generally known, the speculation will doubtless be taken up with avidity by the Commercial Capitalist.

18th. With respect to the packing and the particular description of tea most likely to suit the London market, considering the importance of the subject, we have deemed it advisable to transmit to you, by the ships named in the margin, two quarter chests of the best chops made by Howqua for the

* This tea is still East India Company,* namely, made by Howqua, but one of Ec Hop and one of the of an inferior quality. Fat. These will guide the manufacturers in Assam, as to the size and colour of the tea, and the best and most approved mode of packing.

19th. When you find yourselves in a condition to do so, you will ship six quarter chests of tea, approaching as nearly the description of the chests now sent to you as practicable and similarly packed, and you will consign them to Mr. William James Thompson, of Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, to whom we shall give directions to offer them to the Trade. Previously to which, however, or simultaneously with it, you will send to us, as a number in the packet, not less than a quarter chest of the same tea, in order that we may test the same before we permit any of it to be offered for sale.

20th. Although we are disposed to concur with you in opinion, that the prospect of introducing tea into

this country, grown and manufactured in our own territories, is highly encouraging, and we may hope that with due attention and perseverance, the objects contemplated by us in the first view we took of the subject may, without much apprehension, be considered as in a fair way of attainment.

21st. We desire that you will communicate to the tea Committee, to Mr. Bruce, to Mr. McClelland, and Dr. Griffiths, our approbation of the zeal and ability they have evinced, the former in the conduct of this experiment, generally, and the three gentlemen above named in particular, for the able reports they have respectively furnished on the subject.

We are, your affectionate friends,

(Signed) J. L. Lushington.	(Signed) Wm. Young.
" R. Jenkins.	" Hy. St. G. Tucker.
" H. Shank.	" Hy. Alexander.
" J. Petty Muspratt.	" T. Thornhill.
" John Shepherd.	" George Lyall.
" J. Warden.	" John Cotton.
" John Masterman.	

London, 26th September, 1838.

The attention which is now engaging the minds of Commercial Capitalists on the subject of this new speculation, makes it desirable, in the opinion of the Society, that the utmost publicity should be given to the measures in course of adoption for establishing this lucrative and inviting culture, and in returning the thanks of the meeting to the Tea Committee, for their communication, the Secretary was further requested to solicit copies of minutes of proceedings which the Committee themselves have adopted up to the present time, as the Secretary of the Committee had intimated, "that he should be most happy to communicate to the Society, copies of such other interesting documents as they may receive connected with the tea culture in this country." *Establishment of a Public Garden at Secundra, near Agra.*

A communication from the Commissioner at Agra was read, intimating that a public garden had been formed at Secundra, and placed under the care of Mr. Kuine, formerly of the Seharunpoor Establishment. The area of Secundra is described to contain excellent soil, with good water, and promises to be a most advantageous nursery for the supply of the country round. The Commissioner's application to have seeds sent to him, had been, the Secretary mentioned, complied with, and a large assortment of every kind in the Society's Museum despatched to the address of the Superintendent of the Public Gardens by the last steamer.

Prangos and melon seeds from Thibet and Cashmere.

Dr. Falconer, in a highly interesting despatch to the Secretary, communicates the despatch by dök of a small packet containing melon seeds from Iskardoh, and some excellent seeds of the Prangos pabularia or Prangos grass of Moorcroft, collected by Dr. Falconer, in his recent tour through the valley of Cashmere and Thibet. The melons are described to be of an excellent quality, and have a most delicious flavour, like Bokhara and Yarkund. They enjoy a high reputation throughout the neighbouring countries. The Prangos pabularia Dr. Falconer found growing extensively around the valley in Cashmere, occupying the sloping sides of hills, also in vast abundance in the valley of Gores upon the Krishna Gunga, between Cashmere and Thibet, and in the country of Hussoorah or Astore, which occupies the eastern side of the Indus, opposite Gilgit. He says that it is every where known by the name of Prangos, and its celebrity in these countries is chiefly owing to the search which has been made after it by Europeans. Neither in Cashmere nor in Gores—nor in Iskardoh—nor at any point where Dr. Falconer came upon it, could he find out that it was collected as a winter forage for cattle or sheep.

This will appear in the monthly proceedings of the Society.

In Cashmere the Affghans are said in certain seasons of the year, to feed their horses on it for a short time, as part of a course of training, but if the seeds happen to be given to any extent, they lead to blindness.

Dr. Falconer did not visit Droz, where Moorcroft chiefly collected it, (vide vol. 1, Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India) but he gathered all the information he could regarding it, and in that part of Thibet, Dr. Falconer pronounces the Prangos plant a most valuable production.

The reconciliation of Dr. Falconer's experience with the observations of the lamented Moorcroft, appears to be thus—"The country about Droz is exceedingly bare and bleak, in the expressive phrase used to me in describing it—*sokhteh sungtah*—a burnt up tract of rocks—and the sides of the hills leave very little grass or other herbage convertible into fodder, but are sheeted over with the Prangos and a species of *Artemesia*, and the Thibetians, in the absence of other herbage, are compelled to collect these plants, which nature, with a kind provision, has endowed to a considerable extent with nutritious qualities. But in the other parts of Thibet, where I went as at Gores and Astore, there is great abundance of the grasses and other rich herbage, and the Prangos, although, also in abundance, is neglected. The same is the case in Cashmere." With regard to its prophylactic virtues against rot in sheep, as described by Moorcroft, Dr. Falconer was unable to obtain any satisfactory proof.

Dr. Falconer, in conclusion of his valuable communication, mentions his intention of forwarding a collection of fruit trees from the public gardens at Saharunpore for the Society.

Further illustration of the Resources of Assam

On behalf of Captain Jenkins, Dr. Wallich presented to the Society a very valuable communication from that Officer, consisting of an original paper with an English translation annexed, together with five pieces of the Mezangurree silk, to which the paper relates. Also two specimens of the *adakhrea tetraonthera* on which the worm producing this sort of silk feeds.

This variety of silk manufacture, is highly esteemed by the Assamese gentlemen and the native members of the Society, who furnishes the account, states, that the produce from 1000 cocoons is generally estimated at 20 tolahs of silk (nearly half pound), and the price which the silk fetches is from 6 to 8 rupees a *soor*,

* *Darjeling.*

Colonel Lloyd, in a letter to the Secretary, states, that Cotton is largely cultivated by the Hill people in Sekin, and by the Mechees who inhabit the forest at the foot of the Mountains, but that the plant is of a very inferior description. In consequence of this, Colonel Lloyd applies for seeds of different descriptions for introduction into these States. The Secretary stated that he had complied with Colonel Lloyd's requisition and forwarded to him an extensive assortment of cotton seeds.

For the various presents and communications offered on this occasion, the thanks of the Society were given to the respective Donors.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary.

[Hurkara, April 12.]

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society held at the Garden on Saturday the 30th March, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Read letter No. 4. from C. B. Thomas, Esq., forwarded to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, stating

that he had forwarded per *Saturn* two glazed cases, the one containing 4 Gooseberry the other 4 Current plants, besides some Hop roots, Filberts, Walnuts and Plum-stones. The Gooseberry and Current plants, he wished to have sent to Bangalore for trial in the Horticultural Garden there, or to the Neilgherry Hills, in the event of the Society having any ground on them. The Hops he thinks should be similarly disposed of, as he does not think they will succeed on the plains.

Resolved.—That the cordial thanks of the Society, are due to Mr. Thomas, for his very public spirited endeavours to introduce the Hop into India, and to improve our stock of fruits, and that the following draft of a letter (No. 5) in reply be adopted.

Read letter from Mr. Masters, in reply to the Society's letter, offering him the situation of Superintendent of the Garden, which he declines unless the Society can make it convenient to defray his expenses to Madras, and ensure him a monthly salary of 500 rupees. Such a charge being incompatible with the limited funds of the Society, the Secretary, in conformity with the resolution passed last meeting, addressed Lieutenant Munro, requesting him to engage for the Society, as the next best, the services of Mr. Davis, whom he had previously recommended to their attention as being "intrinsically honest, civil and obliging, willing to learn, and desirous to improve himself." He was taught by himself to graft, bud and march, and understand well, the management of vegetables, and the taking care of seeds and bulbs.

Resolved. That the measures adopted by the Secretary, for procuring a superintendent for the Garden, be approved.

Read letter from Captain C. Taylor to the address of the Secretary, forwarding a box containing 5 plants of the yellow chilli for the garden, in the hope that they by attention to "their growth, might be improved, and if increased in quantity, might become propagated over Madras, and be found a great acquisition, by those fond of this kind of spice." The plants have been planted out in good soil, under slight shade, and are very healthy. They have already matured several Capsules, and are now covered with flowers and young fruit, whence it is hoped they will mature a good crop of fruit, and so ensure their preservation among us.

Resolved.—The thanks of the Committee, be conveyed to Captain Taylor for this donation.

Read a letter from Dr. Wallich to the address of Dr. Wright in reply to a private one from him, expressive of the wishes of the Society to enrich their garden, and through it, the gardens generally of Madras, with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. Dr. W. expresses his anxiety to give his most cordial support to the efforts of the Society, and to second, to the utmost, their laudable endeavours to improve the Horticulture of Madras. In furtherance of these assurances, he has already forwarded packets, containing nearly 180 different kinds of seed (many of which have been sown,) and offers, on receiving authority from the Society to incur the expense of boxes, to send growing plants. He says "I think you should have growing plants, for after all, that is the way of introducing, speedily, horticultural rarities. Say the word, and pay for the boxes, and I will supply you in princely style." The Secretary brings to the notice of the Meeting, that the charge for boxes is 10 Rupees each, and that he in anticipation of receiving authority to incur to a moderate extent, the charge, had requested Dr. Wallich to send two boxes, containing good varieties of fruit trees, of whatever kind, he might think best, leaving the selection to him. This he did on the grounds that our present supply of such is very scanty, and that when raised from seed, their growth is

always low, and the chance of procuring good varieties from this source, is very uncertain.

The Committee approve of the measures adopted by the Secretary, for improving the Collection of fruit trees and

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Committee are prominently due to Dr. Wellich, for his very valuable contribution of seeds, and that the Secretary be requested to communicate the same.

Resolved further that the plants raised from these seeds, and from all others similarly communicated, be, after supplying the garden, distributed among the Members wishing to have plants, and the remainder sold for the benefit of the garden.

In conformity with the 6th Resolution of the last meeting of the Committee, the Secretary lays before the meeting, the Bills for seed, there alluded to.

Resolved.—That the amount of the bills be recovered; and that, on the receipt of the Annual supplies of seed now written for, notice be given of their arrival, in order that Members wishing to participate in their distribution, may send in applications for what they may require.

The Committee avail themselves of this opportunity of intimating to Members, that those wishing to receive annual supplies of seed, direct from England or the Cape, may by sending lists prior to the 1st of January in each year, have the seeds required, commissioned along with the Society's supplies, free of all charge, except that of the seedsmen.

The Secretary brings to the notice of the Committee, that, with reference to the proposed act, prohibiting the importation of foreign Sugar into the Madras Territories, he has recently attentively examined the plot of Mauritius Sugar Cane in the Society's Garden, and is of opinion, that there will remain, after planting the piece of ground prepared for a new plantation, several thousand sets, which might be advantageously distributed to Cultivators, *gratis*, under condition, that they be *bona fide* cultivated for the production of Sugar. The Canes are generally of the finest description, and of very large growth. It may be further stated, that judging from the favorable result of this trial, it seems probable the Society will have for distribution next season, as many as 20,000 sets of this very valuable variety of Sugar Cane.

Resolved.—That the suggestion of the Secretary for the distribution of the Sugar Cane, be approved, and that he be authorized to distribute them in the manner proposed, after having duly noticed in the newspapers, that they are to be distributed.

Read a paper (No. 6) by the Secretary, addressed to the Committee of Management, urging the necessity that exists, for the Society to possess a well qualified Superintendent, to manage the garden, and ensure exotics the most skilful and judicious culture, as being the only certain method of successfully introducing those that may be acclimated; and of determining such as cannot; proposing further, to endeavour to procure such a person, direct from Europe, and recommending, that the funds required to pay for his passage, and expenses to this country, be raised by subscription among the members.

Resolved.—That the Committee approve of the suggestions of the Secretary, and recommend his proposal to the favorable consideration of the General Meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That the Committee, in submitting these proceedings to the sense of the Society, preparatory to publication, are of opinion, that they are adopting the

most effectual method of carrying into effect, the following Resolution, passed at the last Annual General Meeting of the Society, and hope, and trust, that this appeal will not prove to have been made in vain.

Resolved.—That the Meeting view with much regret, the diminution of Subscribers to the Society, and the depressed state of its finances, and do therefore record an appeal to the Community at large, to step forward to aid so valuable an institution, in realizing the many public benefits it is so well calculated to promote—and that the General Committee adopt such measures as it may seem desirable, to give publicity to this appeal."

(Signed.) A. TULLOCH.

MADRAS, 30th March 1839.

Chairman.

No. 1.

To Mr. J. W. MARTENS,

CALCUTTA

Sir.—Under instructions from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, I beg to inform you that the want of a well qualified Superintendent for the Garden, has been long felt; and that it is the anxious wish of the Society to remedy this deficiency in its establishment, at any cost commensurate with its means. In the belief that your talents, and practical acquirements point you out as a fit person for the charge, and that you are now out of employment in Bengal, they are desirous of engaging your services, and will esteem it a favour, your informing them whether you are willing to come to Madras, and on what terms you would consent to be employed.

It is probably desirable, with the view of at once enabling you to make up your mind, and saving the time that might be lost through a lengthened correspondence, to inform you that the Garden occupies an area of about 8 Acres, that the soil was originally of the most indifferent description, but that through the exertions of the Society, aided by the outlay of large sums of money for its improvement, it is at present in a very good condition, and, as the fairest means of estimating its qualities for the more usual purpose of the Garden, is found to produce medium crops of nearly all the culinary Vegetables, and annuals, that have yet been tried, and lastly, that the progress of shrubby, and arborescent plants, though not quite equal to the other, are not materially behind them.

In mentioning that kitchen vegetables have of late been extensively tried, it is not with the view of conveying the impression that it is the wish of the Society to make them a principal object of culture, on the contrary they are desirous rather of rendering the Garden a nursery for the introduction here of valuable plants of a more permanent character, though at the same time, they are anxious to improve to the utmost the method of cultivation pursued here, for the production the other more temperary, though not less valuable inmates of the Garden, by the institution of such courses of experimental cultivation, as may seem likely to enable the grower to counteract the disadvantages of a hot and dry climate. These, it is hoped, if conducted by a person of your well known and duly appreciated qualifications for the task, will afford a better prospect of leading to satisfactory results than if less skilfully directed. Such being the objects which induce the Society to desire your aid, and being, they hope in accordance with your own wishes for the improvement of Indian Horticulture it is requested, you will favor them with an early reply, stating, in the event of your being willing to accept the Office of Superintendent, the most moderate terms on

which you can take charge of the office, to enable them to determine whether they are such as the financial circumstances of the Society will admit of being accepted

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. WIGNOT,

MADRAS, 8th February, 1839.

Secretary.

No. 2.

To the Secretary of the Mysore Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR,—Owing to a pressure of public duty, I have hitherto been prevented carrying into effect the Resolution No. 5, passed at the last Annual General Meeting of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society, by acknowledging the receipt of your proceedings, and intimating that I have adjusted the balance due to the Mysore Society, by Cashing their order in favor of Mr. Ochterslooy.

Under instructions from the General Committee, I beg leave to direct your attention to those proceedings, published in the *Spectator* newspaper of the 23d instant, in which it is particularly stated, that for the future the Madras Society have determined to direct much of their attention to the improvement of orchard and ornamental horticultural, in preference to persevering in the culinary branch beyond what may be found absolutely necessary as a means of enriching the soil of the garden, and carrying on such courses of experimental culture as may be deemed likely to improve the qualities of our culinary vegetables.

With the view of carrying into effect these resolutions, the Madras Society desire me to say, that we are particularly desirous of receiving seeds of all kinds of fruit trees, cultivated in Bangalore, for the purpose of being sown here, in the hope, that plants raised from seed in this climate, may prove better adapted for it than those which have been sent in a growing state from Bangalore.

If, therefore, you could procure for us, during the present season, supplies of peach, apple, grape, loquat, strawberry, &c. seeds and generally seeds of ornamental trees and shrubs, we shall esteem it a particular favor. The sooner they can be sent the better as we are anxious, by early sowing, under suitable protection to have them well advanced before the next Monsoon season, at the commencement of which they ought, in the estimation of the Madras Society, to be planted out, and thus be allowed ample time to acquire sufficient strength to enable them to resist the injurious effect of the ensuing hot season.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. WIGNOT,

MADRAS, 27th Feb. 1839.

Secretary.

No. 3.

To the Secretary of the Bombay Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR.—I have the honor, under instructions from the last general meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, to communicate the subjoined resolution of the Society No. 6.

“Resolved.—That the thanks of the Society be recorded for the two copies of the proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bombay.”

I am further instructed to avail myself of this opportunity of mentioning, that the Society, considering the garden in a fit state to admit of their following out, to the utmost extent, one of the objects originally contemplated in its formation, but which, owing to the imperfections of its soil, has hitherto been in abeyance, that, namely, of rendering it a nursery for the introduction into this presidency of valuable tropical plants and trees of all kinds, whether esteemed for their qualities as fruit trees or on account of their value in the arts. Should it be in the power of the Bombay Society to aid the Madras one in carrying into effect these objects, by the contribution of seeds of fruit, timber, or ornamental trees, it should be their endeavour to reciprocate the advantage as often as opportunities offer, though they regret to say that, for the present their means of doing so are but limited. One example may be mentioned in which it is believed the Bombay Society may most beneficially aid the lovers of fruit gardens on this side of India. In Madras many of our fine old mangoes are dying out, and it seems in every way desirable, that these should be replaced by new supplies. Grafts, therefore, from young trees of esteemed varieties, will be highly appreciated. They might, with perfect safety, be transmitted, if planted in glazed boxes, similar to the one of which a drawing is herewith transmitted, each of which might accommodate from 4 to 8 plants during the short period they would require to be enclosed. The seeds of old and firmly established fine varieties, might prove equally valuable, by perpetuating the variety from which they are taken. This course is a less certain method of propagation, but is not without its advantages as a single really good sort thus obtained out of many failures, might, by grafting, be extensively distributed, or might even become a permanent seedling variety. On this side of India, such an occurrence as that of propagating a fine variety of the mango by seed, is almost, if not altogether, unknown; whether it is equally so in Malabar, is a point on which the Madras Society are not informed, and would be glad to have the benefit of your experience, for, if it is the practice on that coast; to raise mangoes from seed, or if it is known that good varieties can be so propagated, there, it becomes desirable, that both seedling plants and seeds from Bombay, should be tried here, to ascertain whether the deterioration so invariably observed in the case of seedlings raised on this coast, is attributable to soil or to climate, or both together.

This, the Society presume, may be ascertained by sowing, along with the others, a few seedlings, planted in pretty large tubs, in which some might be kept as dwarf until they fruit, while others are grafted on bearing trees to bring them sooner to a bearing state, be which to ascertain their respective qualities, as produced in their own original soil, and altogether separated from it. As these are truly interesting and practical subjects of enquiry, for the determination of which the co-operation of both societies is necessary, the Madras one trusts, that it is unnecessary to make any apology for the trouble they are imposing, by soliciting the aid of the Sister Society of Bombay, to conduct them to a final and, it is hoped, useful conclusion.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. WIGNOT,

MADRAS, 23d March 1839.

Secretary.

[Spectator, April 13.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 6th April, 1839.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting, were ballotted for and elected.

J. Sullivan, Esq., M. D.; T. C. Hunter, Esq.; W. Jameson, Esq.

W. B. Webster, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, was re-admitted a Member of the Society.

Letters were read from—

Charles Griffith, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, stating that he had the pleasure to present a copy of *Home on Tumours* for the Library, together with some duplicate Nos. of the Society's transactions.

From the Royal Asiatic Society, returning thanks for the 3d and 4th Nos. of the Society's Journal, and pro-

seuting in return a copy of the last No. of the Asiatic Society's Journal.

A communication upon Lithotomy, by Dr. Macinnon, was presented by the Medical Board. This was accompanied by several specimens of calculi, removed at different times by Dr. Macinnon, in addition to those already forwarded by him.

The following papers were then read and discussed,

Dr. D. Stewart's report upon vaccination.

Dr. Goodeve's case of operation for strangulated hernia.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D. Secretary.

Medical and Physical Society.

Hurkara, April 11.]

RENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceeding of the Second Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund for the year 1839.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday the 9th April 1839, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PRESENT.

H. H. Spry, Esq., M. D., in the Chair.

John Sawers, Member Medical Board, Thos. Smith, Do., Frederick Corbyn, Garrison Surg., Fort William, Alex. Garden, M. D., Presidency Surgeon, H. S. Mercer, Marine Ditto,	{	John Grant, Apothecary General, Henry Chapman, Assis- tant-Sur. Genl. Hospi- tal, Walter Raleigh, Do., and Jas. Gregory Voss, M. D. Asst. Marine Sur- geon.
--	---	--

Messrs. Sawers, Smith, Garden and Chapman.

The Secretary read the Proceedings of the last Quarterly General Meeting, held on Monday the 14th January 1839, and the following Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of Management for the past quarter.

REPORT.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund Office,

Calcutta, 8th April, 1839.

The Committee of Management have received intimation, in reply to their letter of remonstrance, dated the 31st May 1838, addressed to the local Government against the admission of Veterinary Surgeons as Subscribers to this Fund, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have declined compliance with the prayer of certain Veterinary Surgeons for permission to become Subscribers.

Mr. Surgeon Wm. Grime, who retired from the Service on the 9th March last, and for whom an annuity was reserved, as noticed in the last Quarterly General Report, has proceeded to Europe, without

having paid up the balance required to make up his half value of an annuity, he has not, therefore, been admitted an annuitant.

By the Secretary's letter, Circular, No. 203, of the 10th December, 1838, the votes of the subscribers were required for the election of four Managers for the next year, in the room of Messrs. John Sawers and A. Garden, the two Senior Members, who retire in rotation, agreeably to the condition prescribed in Article XIV. of the Fund Rules; and of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Henry Chapman, who were elected in the course of last year to fill up vacancies by the departure from Calcutta of Dr. James Ranken and Mr. Surgeon C. C. Egerton, resigned, and go out under Rule XV.

The state of the Poll for the election of Managers is as follows:

A. Garden,.....	65	{	S. Nicolson,.....	14
T. Smith,.....	60		G. Craige,.....	13
J. Sawers,.....	50		W. Cameron,.....	11
H. Chapman,....	48		J. Colvin,.....	11
J. Hutchinson,....	27		H. H. Goodeve,....	11
D. Stewart,.....	26		N. Wallich, Se- nior,.....	11
H. H. Spry,.....	24		F. Malcolm,.....	7
G. Angus,.....	22		C. Campbell,....	6
J. R. Martin,....	20		W. Sherriff,.....	5
W. B. O'Shaugh- nessy,.....	17		W. A. Green,....	4
C. C. Egerton,....	17	A. Webb,.....	2	
W. Findon,.....	16	J. Esdaile,.....	1	
J. G. Voss,.....	14	C. Mottley,.....	1	

having the largest majority of votes, have been re-elected members of the Committee of Management.

With the above letter of 10th December last, a requisition from Mr. Neil Maxwell, an Annuitant on this Fund, for payment of the Annuities quarterly instead of half yearly, as laid down by Article XXIX, was circulated for the votes of subscribers.

The state of the poll on this question is as follows:

For Quarterly payment of Annuity..... 113
For Half-yearly ditto,..... 10

Majority for Quarterly payment..... 96

The majority of votes as above having declared for Quarterly payment of annuities, the Committee of Management, pending the expected opinion of a professional Actuary, recorded the following Resolution at their Meeting, held on the 18th February, 1839.

Resolved.—That as the Table of the value of Annuities in use by the Fund (Vide Article XXIII. of the Rules) is calculated, with reference to payments of Annuity ceasing with last payment previous to demise, and annual payment of the same, the present practice observed by the Fund, of paying its Annuitants by half yearly instalments without any addition on account of such prompt payment, or for payment up to date of demise, the further change to quarterly payments of Annuities be suspended, until the expected receipt from Dr. A. R. Jackson of an Actuary's opinion.

The Committee have the pleasure to submit to this Meeting, the following letter received from Dr. A. R. Jackson who was delegated to consult a professional Actuary agreeably to the votes of subscribers noticed in the Quarterly Report read on the 8th Jan. 1838.

To GEORGE HILL, Esq.,

Secretary to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund,
Calcutta.

SIR.—I should have written you long ago, but having nothing further to communicate than the fact that as soon after my arrival in England as my arrangements permitted me to visit London for a time, I delivered into the hands of a competent Actuary, the various documents connected with our fund. I thought it a pity to incur the expense of postage overland.

I have now, however, the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Managing Committee and Subscribers at large, that I have a few days ago received a very satisfactory report from the gentleman to whom I committed the task, Mr. Griffith Davies, of the Guardian Life Insurance Office, which as it is now, is so heavy, I cannot forward it by Overland Mail, but shall do so by sea as soon as I can; in the mean time, in consultation with Messrs. G.G. Campbell, John Turner, and the Agents of our Fund, Messrs. Cockerell and Co., I have determined upon printing it, as there are points on which I should wish the Court of Directors and Board of Control to be informed, and which I can effect in no other way than by laying before them the printed matter, manuscript being, in general, so bulky and difficult to get through. I have therefore adopted a suggestion, that as I should be obliged to incur expense for a few copies, I might as well include a little more, and have a sufficient number thrown off for distribution in India, which I commenced doing, and which I shall forward by the earliest opportunity, drawing on the Committee of Management for the expenses, which steps I hope will be sanctioned by them and approved by the Service at large.

Before going farther, I may detail some of the more important part of Mr. Davies' report.

1st. He considers the minimum subscriptions, as fixed at present, will eventually be quite sufficient and more than sufficient, but that just now more must be paid by the Seniors or else they must be content to receive a lower rate of pension. This of course they will not willingly to do, and it becomes a question how to provide for the difficulty. Mr. D. has thrown out a hint, that the Court may perhaps be persuaded to give us a donation equal to the extent required, or an annual grant for the requisite number of years to commence with till the Fund can maintain itself, which he shows it will do within a certain period; if the Court will not consent to give us the money, perhaps they may be induced to lend it in advance to set us

fairly agoing, and this we ought certainly to ask them. I shall exert myself to the best of my ability to attain the object, but as a single person, I can scarcely hope to do much, and therefore would urge that a request to that effect be forwarded through the Local Government to the Court of Directors, as soon as possible by the Committee of Management; if you will send me a copy of my letter or memorial, I shall be ready to circulate it, and in the meantime, I shall go on doing what I can to prepare the way for it.

2nd. In speaking of the arrangements for the payments of the present Seniors, viz., that they must either pay more, or receive less, Mr. Davies says—“It is manifest, therefore, that in granting to the senior members annuities equivalent to double the improved amount of their previous payments the Society must incur a debt on their account, can only be made up at the expense of the juniors, and if this be the case, it cannot be safe or prudent to grant such annuities with further pensions of £150 per annum, as presents into the bargain, as appears to have been proposed by the Agra subscribers.” There are a variety of other things which I cannot enter into without going over nearly all the Report, and that I could not do to be within the restricted weight for postage, but if I can hear of any person going overland, I shall endeavour to get a copy or two sent in that way as soon as ready. The first proofs from the printer only reached me yesterday; no longer time shall be lost than I can possibly help. Mr. Davies got the documents from me the beginning of August, and I only got them back this month, about a week ago; but as he is considered a first rate man, and was employed by the Bombay Civil Service, and is now also employed by the Madras Military Fund, I thought it better even to have the delay, and secure his assistance, acquainted as he necessarily is from those circumstances with Indian mortality.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. R. JACKSON.

No 9, Osburgh Terrace, Regent's Park, }
London, December 21st, 1838. }

By the same overland Mail that brought the preceding letter from Dr. Jackson, was received, under a frank from one of the Court of Directors, one single copy of the pamphlet containing “Report on the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, by Griffith Davies, November 29th 1838.” From having only one copy of this Report, the Committee of Management have not been able to give it that attentive perusal and consideration that the importance of the subject demands. On the receipt of printed copies of the Mr. Davies' Report that Dr. Jackson purposes to send out by sea, a copy will be immediately furnished to each Division of the Army for the information of subscribers. In the meantime, however, the committee of management beg to give a Summary of the report.

The rates of mortality shown by the Northampton Table, published by Dr. Price in 1783, being greater than the rates of mortality found from actual and calculated deaths amongst retired officers of the Indian Armies, residing in Europe, as determined by Mr. Christie, Actuary London Universal Assurance Society, from data obtained at the East India House; it follows, that the value of an annuity, calculated according to Mr. Christie's Table, will be greater than the value of an annuity on the same life, determined according to the Northampton Table; hence Mr. Davies considers the scale inserted in Article XXIII. of the Fund Deed, for the valuation of annuities granted by the Fund as too low; he, therefore, recommends the propriety of adopting the Mortality among the retired Military, as the basis on which to value annuities, adding the

correction to be made on account of annuities being payable half-yearly, and of their being continued up to the annuitant's death. The following Table exhibits the scale recommended.

Showing the value of Annuities, reckoning Interest at 6 per cent., as laid down by Section XXIII. of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund Rules, and that proposed to be substituted by Mr. Davies, with the difference of advance on former value, on account of reversions on single lives, according to the rate of mortality among retired officers of the Indian Armies, and the increase per cent.

Age.	Value of Annuity of £300 in sicca rupees at present charge, as per Fund Rules Article XXIII, being the same as the Northampton Table.	Value of Annuity of £300 in sicca rupees by Mr. Davies' Table, increased on account of being payable by half yearly instalments and up to the day of the death of an annuitant.	Difference in advance on former value.	Increase per cent.
40	32,115	35,083	2,968	9.2573
41	31,767	34,680	2,913	9.1698
42	31,419	34,257	2,838	9.0327
43	31,068	33,825	2,757	8.8740
44	30,705	33,375	2,670	8.6956
45	30,330	32,919	2,589	8.5361
46	29,940	32,451	2,511	8.3967
47	29,523	31,977	2,454	8.3121
48	29,121	31,491	2,370	8.1351
49	28,689	30,990	2,301	8.0518
50	28,251	30,495	2,244	7.9430
51	27,819	29,979	2,160	7.7644
52	27,387	29,453	2,066	7.5802
53	26,940	28,929	1,989	7.3609
54	26,481	28,392	1,911	7.2061
55	26,010	27,849	1,839	7.0707
56	25,527	27,303	1,776	6.9455
57	25,029	26,742	1,713	6.8440
58	24,519	26,175	1,656	6.7599
59	23,997	25,593	1,596	6.6503
60	23,460	25,008	1,548	6.5964

Mr Davies grounds his calculations on the supposition, that every survivor, when entitled to an Annuity, will take it; that the whole of the Medical Service were subscribers from the commencement of the Fund, and that there is no cessation of payment by subscribers absent from India, the erroneousness of which assumptions must be obvious to the subscribers.

From the rate of casualties of the Service, Mr. Davies shows, by calculations, that to maintain the complement of the Medical Establishment to 350 of its present strength, it is necessary that an average annual admission of 18-895 be made. Taking the average age of these admissions at 24, according to the per centage mortality from Major Henderson's data of the 18-895 admitted, 17-200 will attain at 26½ years, the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeons, or, in other words, stand within 160 on the gradation list of Assistant Surgeons, 10,842 at about 39½ will become Surgeons, and at about 51½ years 6,591 will survive to become Superintending Surgeons, and nearly one out of every two, would become members of the Medical Board at the age of 53. According to this computation, he classifies

the 350 Medical Officers on the Establishment, at the origin of the Society, and he finds that among any class of a higher age than 37 at the origin of the Fund, "more than one half may be expected to survive the supposed age (51) of retirement, and consequently the benefit of survivorship, in the Subscriptions of their fellow members of the same age, who may happen to die before the retiring age, cannot, among those classes, produce double portion to the survivors of them." Hence, he affirms, that the Fund, in making up from its own resources the half value of the Annuity to the class of subscribers who were of the age of 37 and upwards, at the commencement of the Fund, in January 1833, gives more than it receives by the lapses of members of that class, and it is this deficiency that is to be made up, which Dr. Jackson suggests the Service should memorialize the Court to lend the Fund. Mr. Davies is decidedly of opinion, that the only safe way of establishing the Fund on a permanent foundation, would be, to make the collective payments of the Members of each class, with interest thereon, as nearly as possible, sufficient to provide the Annuities held out to the survivors of them, when it may become their turn to retire. The adoption of this proposition will, of course, alter the present constitution of the Medical Retiring Fund, since a growing permanent capital of Unappropriated Funds, will be brought into existence (the maximum amount whereof Mr. Davies estimates at sicca rupees 23,10,850) which the present rules did not contemplate, beyond providing with current subscriptions, what number of annuities could be available after retaining 50,000 sicca rupees for contingencies, and making up any deficit in the value of Appropriated Funds.

From the above explained classification it is inferred by Mr. Davies, that the minimum subscriptions required by Section IV. of the Fund Decree, are amply sufficient for those who are admitted as Members on the first joining the Service, provided their subscriptions, with accumulations thereon, were to be kept for providing annuities for the six Members of them, that may be expected to attain the retiring age of 51.

Mr. Davies observes that the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, can afford to grant annuities of nearly double the amount, which could be secured in Europe by the same annual subscriptions, and this advantage he continues, should, in his opinion, "stimulate the Service to exert themselves to the uttermost to establish their valuable Institution on a permanent basis, so as to perpetuate its benefits to future generations, which cannot be done if the present Members be allowed to entail on the Fund, any material liabilities chargeable on their successors." Mr. Davies, in reference to the advantageous terms on which annuities are obtained from the Fund, notices, "on comparing the terms charged by the Government for an annuity on life of *fifty-four*, and that which I recommend the Society to charge, it will appear, that if the Senior Members of the Service were individually to pay up the full value of their annuities, they would thereby secure to themselves annuities for about three fourths of what would be required for such annuities in this country."

There is now in circulation, for the votes of subscribers, an application from Mr. Surgeon John Davidson, to become a subscriber.

Adverting to the Resolution of the last Quarterly General Meeting, to refund to Dr. Swinney, the difference between the value for his annuity as paid by him, and that now payable by the cancellation of Art. XXIII. of the Fund Rules, the Committee of Management beg to state, that they are canvassing the votes of subscribers by circular, as to whether the refund of the

sum of Co.'s Rs. 9,250-2-7 as per margin,* is to be made to that Gentleman.

* Dec. 28, 1837.—Amount received from Dr. J. Swiney, this day, Co.'s Rs.	22,804	11	4
Deduct half value of an annuity at his age of 54 years, Sn. Rs. (26,481) a moiety whereof is Sn. Rs. 13,240 8 or.....	14,123	3	2
Amount overpaid,	8,681	8	2
Jany. 31, 1839.—Add Interest on Co.'s Rs. 8,681-8-2 from 28th December 1837 to 31st January 1839, being 1 year, 1 month and 3 days at 6 per cent,	568	10	5 49
Amount to be refunded to Dr. Swiney, Co.'s Rs.	9,250	2	7 49

The Committee of Management, having found it expedient to require a Life Insurance from Subscribers who fall into arrears from absence in Europe, passed a Resolution—"That in addition to the provision of Rule IX. Subscribers returning from furlough will be required to furnish the Security of Life Insurance for arrears, as prescribed in Article III. of the Regulations," which is now in circulation for the votes of Subscribers.

By Order of the Committee of Management,
GEO. HILL,
Secretary M. R. F.

Proposed by Dr. Vos and seconded by Dr. Spry.

Resolved.—That the Report now read, be received and adopted.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the chairman.

(Sd.) H. H. SPRY, Chairman
[Hucknau, April 17.]

SUPREME COURT.

SITTINGS AFTER SECOND TERM OF 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Scott.)

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF BUDDINATH GHOSAL, I. JOHN ALEXANDER DEVERALL.

Mr. Leath opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General stated, that this was an action of ejectment to recover 600 bhegals of land in the talook of Rogapore. The title of the lessor of the plaintiff was derived under the perpetual pottah from the Rajah of Burdwan. Notice had been given of intention to dispute the jurisdiction, and this would be met in the first instance by proving that the defendant was a British subject resident within the limits of the Company's charter. This, it was apprehended, would be the whole case necessary to be proved for the plaintiff.

Mr. William Derrick Sovereign Smith, the sworn interpreter of the Supreme Court, was called to prove the jurisdiction. Obeychurn Chatterjee, the plaintiff's *gomastah* proved the granting and execution of the pottah 32 years ago by the Rajah Pertab Chunder. It appeared, that the lessor of the plaintiff continued in possession until recently, when the defendant took possession. Several other witnesses were called, and examined and cross examined at great length. The defendant's counsel were apparently endeavouring to shew that there had been a suit instituted in a Mofussil Court, in which the question of title had been actually raised between the parties, and bound for the defendant, but the Court said, that this could not be proved by mere hearsay, and that the record must be produced.

Mr. Prinsep (with whom was Mr. Clarke) then addressed their Lordships for the defence. The defendant's case is not a denial altogether of the plaintiff's right, title and interest in the land, but consists in a derivative title from him. The pottah under which the plaintiff claims is not disputed, but it is alleged and will be proved, that the plaintiff himself granted to the defendant, an under-pottah for seven years, and that the term has not yet expired. The circumstances of the case are these. The pottah in question was granted to Mr. Deverall, and he cultivated the land as part of his indigo-factory, but a dispute having arisen between the parties, the matter came before the Foudjarry Court:—this Court, having only criminal jurisdiction,

could not of course decide the question of civil right, but it will appear from the record, that the instrument of demise or under-pottah, granted by the lessor of the plaintiff to the defendant was, produced in the Foudjarry Court, for the record *verite* of it. Proceedings were about to be taken in the Dewanny Court, and the under-pottah was transmitted for that very purpose, but, strange to say, the instrument became suddenly *non est* *intuitus*, and without doubt it was spirited away by the lessor of the plaintiff or some of his.

Equally strange was it, that the two subscribing *writ* to the original document, had since been arrested and tried in the Zillah Foudjarry upon a charge of disloyalty, unquestionably trumped up by the plaintiff solely to shut out their testimony, —true, they have been convicted, and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, yet this conviction was upon suborned evidence, and the appeal is now pending in the Sadler Nizamut, but of course they cannot be produced as witnesses? It is apprehended, however, that proof of these circumstances will let in secondary evidence, and proof of a copy of the original document, with the record of the Foudjarry Court, ratifying the original, will establish the defendant's case.

Sir E. Ryan. Before you go into your case, it may save time to state, that there is an objection *in limine*, which appears to the Court to be fatal? In proving copies, you cannot possibly be in any better position than in proving the original, and how can you do so without calling the subscribing witnesses?

* Mr. Prinsep. Certainly not, my Lord, if they were within the jurisdiction.

Sir E. Ryan. I have yet to learn, how any person being *any where* within the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Oussa, is beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as a witness, and out of reach of the process of *subpana*.

Mr. Prinsep. Being convicts, perhaps they may be deemed *civiliter mortui*, and inadmissible as witnesses! But how are we to get them out of the custody of the law?

Sir E. Ryan. By *habeas corpus*, of course. I myself granted the writ of *habeas ad testificandum*, in Mr. Ogilvy's case, when Rajah Pertab Chunder (under trial at Hooghly) was required as a witness here for the prosecution.

Mr. Prinsep. I think, my Lord, that there was an application made to Government, and that it was with the consent of Government.

Sir E. Ryan. Of Government? I am not aware, that there were any obstacles to the execution of the writ or that any could possibly exist. I considered the case of course, and I was of opinion then, as I am now, that the Supreme Court had full power to grant it without the control or consent of Government or of any power whatever.

Mr. Clarke said, that he had moved for the writ himself in that case as Counsel for the prosecution, and that his learned leader was under a misapprehension in supposing, that the consent of Government was in any way applied for. The Secretary to Government was communicated with merely for the purpose of making arrangements as to keeping the Rajah in safe custody while in Calcutta, and he was committed accordingly into the charge of the Magistrate of the twenty-four Parganahs.

Mr. Prinsep. Well, my Lords, if the Court is of opinion, that the attendance of these witnesses is indispensable, there is an end of the case, for they are not forthcoming.

Sir E. Ryan. There is no doubt on the subject—the law is clear. There must be a good verdict against you.

Ferret in the lesson of the plaintiff.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

RECEIVER NObinmoney Dabee v. HURLOLL TAGORE, Plaintiff, &c.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep, appeared in this case on behalf of the Receiver of the Estate of Radhoyamohun Tagore, deceased, to support an application, upon notice, for an order that the Master here move to postpone until the first day of next term the sale of the Talook of Mohemshye, belonging to the estate advertised by him for sale, under decree, on Monday next the first day of April 1849, and that the receiver be at liberty, in the meanwhile, to dispose of the said talook on *Puttance* or perpetual lease, and that it be referred to the Master to inquire whether such disposal of the talook will be for the general benefit of the estate, and whether a sufficient sum would thus become presently available without resorting to the absolute sale thereof. There were affidavits by the receiver and his Attorney, setting forth the present state of the general assets and debts, and outstanding claims in favour of the estate, and liabilities and claims against it, and stating that both the present and late receivers (W. H. Smout and Elliott Macnaghten, Esquires, had, upon the best information and advice which they could obtain, come to the conclusion, that it would be highly advantageous to the estate if the talook in question were to be leased, as proposed, on *puttance*, that the fine or premium thereof would probably be about a lak of rupees, and the annual rent reserved not less than fourteen thousand; whereas if sold absolutely the estate would not fetch more than a couple of lakhs and that the assets thus available in a short time would very probably be amply sufficient to meet all the outstanding charges and liabilities. The late receiver had in fact taken upon himself to let the talook for two years at an annual rent of Company's rupees 17,000, and Hurloll Tagore himself (the defendant in the suit) had become the lessee, holding, however, in the name of Gopeynauth Roy, his agent. It was true that the present application was opposed by Hurloll and certain of the creditors, but if the Court were satisfied upon the disinterested and conjuncting representations of the Receiver, that it was for the benefit of Radhoyamohun's family and of the estate in general, it was apprehended that their opposition would not be regarded.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Osborne) for the complainant in the suit, Nobinmoney Dabee, who was a legatee) and three of the creditors, opposed the application. It was rather singular that the only party in favor of this singular application, was the receiver himself, and that all the interested parties, creditors and legatees, were vehemently opposed to it! No doubt the Receiver was disinterested in his proposal, and acted to the best of his judgment, but he was quite a stranger to the merits of the case, having become Receiver only within the last few weeks. The application in reality was the application of Seeboon-sunkery Dabee, the widow of Shamloll Tagore (Hurloll's brother, lately deceased, and for her sole benefit and advantage! But what were the terms of the decree in the cause of the 18th of July last? The decree was absolute that the estate should be sold immediately on the expiration of the period limited for the payment of the debts, legacies and costs, and yet here was an application (the time having elapsed and the claims not having been discharged) in the first instance to postpone the sale, and ultimately to dispense with it altogether, substituting instead a *Puttance* lease,—and this too not merely without the consent but in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of the creditors.

He was then stopped by the Court. Several other counsel appeared for other parties.

Sir E. Ryan. We think it quite unnecessary to hear your argument further, because we are clearly of opinion, that under the terms of this decree, the Court has not the power of granting such an application without the consent of all the parties. The rule must be discharged, and in the usual manner.

Discharged with costs.

[The sale of the Mohemshye Talook, under the decree of the 18th of July last, will accordingly take place this day (Monday.)]

(Before H. W. Seton, in chambers.)

RAJEEPLASAD DOSS v. DOSSOORUT SING AND OTHERS.

Mr. Morton appeared on behalf of the defendants, to shew cause against a summons taken out by the plaintiff, to strike out the allegation of *actio nem non*, and the prayer of judgment contained in a special plea of justification, under Rule 10 of the new Rules. The plea was for an aggravated assault and the plea justified certain specific parts only of the assault alleged on the ground of *moliter manus impositus*, the general issue being pleaded to the residue. It would have been erroneous to have omitted these formal parts, because Rule 10, in express terms, only dispenses with them where the plea goes in bar of the whole generally.

Mr. Nott, contra, in support of the rule, contended, that the formal allegation and the prayer of judgment were unnecessary. The pleadings taken altogether, went to the whole action, and it was not certain that the special plea of justification did not furnish a defence to the entire plaint, for it justified an "assaulting generally, and the action was for an assault. In the case of *Rind v. Higginson*, & Nevill and Manning, it was held that in a plea which only went to one count, and not to the whole plaint, the allegation and prayer were unnecessary.

Sir H. W. Seton, thought that the only question was whether the plea went only to part, and his Lordship ultimately decided that the allegations were not dispensed with by Rule 10, and that the summons must be discharged.

Discharged—Hurl., April 1.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton).

CHRISTOPHER MARTINE AND OTHERS V. ROBERT SPANKIE AND OTHERS—AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

These consolidated causes came on for further directions on the Master's Report.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Cochrane for the Government. The parties had no dispute concerning the terms of the decree which the Court would be asked to make except in one particular. [The learned Counsel then referred to the minutes of the decree which had been mutually agreed upon.] It was proposed by the Counsel for the City of Lyons, that immediately after the payment of the costs, the residue of the fund should be divided into three equal parts or shares, and that one part thereof should be paid to the trustees of the School and College of Lucknow (H. T. Prinsep and F. Macnaghten, in their official capacities), one other third to the trustees of the Calcutta charity, and the remaining third to Mr. John Abbott, the constituted attorney of the Mayor of Lyons, for the purposes of the Lyons charity. Now the whole residue would be about 17 lakhs, and it was submitted that twelve lakhs would be amply sufficient to divide now, instead of the sweeping divisions thus contemplated. The cause would require to be referred again to the Master and brought before the Court at least once again; and further funds would be required to be reserved for the repair and completion of Constantia House, under the terms of the testator's Will.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Nott for the City of Lyons, contended that the time had arrived, and that the present was the most favourable stage, for making the distribution of the residuary fund contemplated by the seventh article of the decree of the Supreme Court of February 1832.

Mr. Osborne for the next of kin, said that his interest was now identified with the city of Lyons, by virtue of the compact entered into between the Mayor and the next of kin, that the sums to which each might be ultimately decreed entitled, should form one common fund, of which (after defraying the charges, &c.) four-fifths should be taken by the next of kin, and one-fifth by the City of Lyons. This compact had been ratified by a royal ordinance of Charles the Tenth of France, and had been recognised in the Privy Council upon the appeal from this Court, heard in December 1836.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court would consider the point which appeared to be the only question upon which all parties were not agreed. There were one or two subordinate points which had been suggested, upon which a reference to the Master would be necessary, but upon these he might be able to make his separate Report.

DOE ON THE DENISE OF MEAH MOOSDEAN V. CONNOLLY DUTT.

This was an action of ejectment. The lessor of the plaintiff claimed under an instrument of sale executed by one Beebun Raur, which it was alleged was afterwards abstracted by the vendor. The plaintiff failed, however, in making out his own case, and the defendant was not called upon.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith for the plaintiff.

Mr. Prinsep for the defence.
Nonsuit.

SREENUTTY ARUNDMOYE HOMONEY AND OTHERS, EXECUTORS, &c. V. MIBLE JOGGOO JAUN AND OTHERS.

This was an action for Rs. 611 being the principal and interest due on a Bengal mortgage. The

particulars gave credit for the sum of Rs. 193 paid in account.

Messrs. Prinsep and Barwell for the plaintiffs.
Verdict for the plaintiffs.

ROBERT HOLLOW V. DAVID THOMPSON.

Mr. Sandes opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep, for the plaintiff, said, that the action was for trespass upon the case to recover damages for a nuisance in obstructing a certain drain, alleged by the plaintiff to be a public drain; and as the defendant had only pleaded the plea of *liberum tenementum*, i. e. claiming the drain as freehold, the obstruction was admitted, the only question in issue being in the right, and thus, it was a prebended, was on the other side.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Leith) for the defence, acquiesced in the issue being upon him. The learned counsel stated, that the defendant claimed the drain in question, as a private drain, and he was instructed that he should be able to shew that the drain was not accessible except through the premises of the defendant, that it had always been considered a private drain, and that the Police, who had power to abate as a nuisance any obstruction to a public drain, had not interfered with the stopping up of this, and lastly, that it had always been repaired at the private expence of the owner of the defendant's premises.

A great number of witnesses were then examined for the defendant; who proved a lease and release of the premises from one Fraser many years ago, and also shewed distinctly, acts of private ownership by himself, of the drain in question. The plaintiff then called a counter host of witnesses, who proved equally distinctly that several acts of public ownership had taken place in respect of this drain, for a long series of past years.

Mr. Clarke contended, in reply, that the defendant had clearly made out his case, and that it stood uncontradicted by the evidence on the other side. All that the plaintiff had proved was an easement, or right from prescription in the *locus in quo*, and this, even if sufficient to establish his case, where the plaintiff is for an injury to such easement or prescriptive right, was altogether inapplicable to the present pleadings, where the only question was the right of property.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the issue was upon the defendant, and he might have proved his case either by direct evidences of title, or indirectly by acts of ownership. Of the former, the lease and release of the premises were the only proof; of the latter, there was proof of certain acts from which ownership might be implied. On the other hand, if the plaintiff's witnesses were to be believed, the drain had been used for many years. The Court were of opinion, that the defendant had not succeeded in shewing that the drain was his private property; and they should, therefore, give nominal damages for the plaintiff, which would, of course, be sufficient, because if the nuisance were not abated, he might resort to an ulterior remedy.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Note.—His Lordship did not notice the objection that the plaintiff had not in fact contradicted the evidence of the defendant, and that he had only proved an easement on private property, which would be inapplicable to the pleadings. Suppose the plaintiff had replied that he had an easement, instead of traversing the *liberum tenementum*; it would have been a departure, and plainly demurrable. The decision, therefore, must have proceeded either upon this, that the defendant wholly failed to make out his title, directly or indirectly, or else that the plea of *liberum tenementum* here took an immaterial issue.—*Hurkaru*, April, 2.

TUESDAY APRIL 2.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF HURLOLL MITTER V. EDWARD HILDER.

This was an action of ejectment, which came on to recover a fourteen-annas share of certain premises in Calcutta, and came on *ex parte* against the casual ejector. It was in this case that the special application was made a few days ago, under the 1st ejectment rule, to enter an appearance for and confess the plaint in the name of the casual ejector for premises out of Calcutta, but the court being of opinion that the facts appearing upon the affidavit did not show that the lands were in the actual occupation of a person subject to the jurisdiction, the last mentioned premises were struck out of the plaint, and the ejectment was set down for the premises in Calcutta only.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith for the lessor of the plaintiff.

Verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

NITTANUND SHAW V. JOGHURRY DORR.

This was an action on a Bengallee bond, and came on *ex parte*.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne, for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff for Co.'s Rs. 4,516.

ROYCHUND SHAW V. DITTO.

This was a similar action for the same amount, and came on *ex parte* also. The court put some questions to the witness, to ascertain whether the plaintiffs in this and the former case were not partners and joint in trade and dealing, but the contrary was sworn.

Messrs. Clarke and Osborne for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff Co. Rs. 4,516.—Hurlorn, April 3.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1839.

IN RE MUHTUB BEEBEE.

Mr. Morton moved for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to William Coates Blacquiere, a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, to bring up the body of the abovenamed Muhtub Beebee, illegally and unlawfully detained in custody by the order and authority of Mr. Blacquiere. The affidavit of Mr. William Hawkesworth, upon which the motion was made, stated, that Muhtub Beebee and her husband, Sheikh Bachoo, who were Mahomedans, had lived upon bad terms; that the husband had treated her with great cruelty and violence; that the wife had recently procured a Persian instrument of separation, since which they lived separately; that the husband had endeavoured to compel her to return, and had at last applied to Mr. Blacquiere at the police office, who, after endeavouring in vain to prevail upon the wife to return, had committed her to custody (it was not known where) and had detained her against her will ever since. It was apprehended that this imprisonment and detention were wholly unauthorized and illegal.

Sir E. Ryan inquired, whether there was not some regulation which gave jurisdiction to the Magistrate in such cases.

Mr. Morton said, that he believed there was a Regulation which empowered the Magistrate to act in cases of forcible abduction or seduction of native married women.

Sir E. Ryan referred to the Regulation in question, which only gives a jurisdiction to the Magistrate against

a party guilty of the abduction, where a married woman is enticed away or forcibly carried off. His Lordship observed, that if the Magistrate had here imprisoned the party with whom the woman was, previously to the proceedings at the police office, and if the writ of *habeas corpus* had been applied for in order to his liberation, some explanation might have been at once suggested. It did not appear, however, under what authority Muhtub Beebee herself was detained, and she was, therefore, entitled to the writ that the matter might fully appear to the satisfaction of the Court. As it was out of term, the application ought properly to have been in Chambers, and it would be better now to move it before a Judge in Chambers, and to make the writ returnable there.

[It was afterwards moved before Sir J. P. Grant in Chambers.]

Writ of habeas corpus granted.

DOE, ON THE DEMISE OF HOLROYD AND ALEXANDER, ASSIGNEES OF KANJULOLL BANENJAM AND ANOTHER, INSOLVENTS, v. GUNGA DABOO.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of two dwelling-houses and nine cottages of ground situate at Banatulla, in the town of Calcutta. The property in question belonged to Gocoolchund, the grandfather of the insolvents, who carried on business in his life time jointly with his grandsons, and upon his death his grandsons continued to carry on the trade and him, and remained in possession of the premises, until their insolvency in 1834. The defendant was their mother and claimed under an alleged noncupative bequest from her father-in-law, the said Gocoolchund, under which bequest the insolvents were alleged to have been constituted the *maliks* or trustees of the property for their mother's benefit and behoof. The defendant called two witnesses, but their testimony was so contradictory, that the Court declared, that they could give no credence to it whatever.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith, for the lessors of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Clarke for the defence.

Verdict for the lessors of the plaintiff.

RICHARD HOWE COCKERELL AND OTHERS v. JADUCHUNDER SEAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General stated that this was an action brought by Messrs. Cockerell and Co. against the defendants, who were the brothers and native merchants of some consideration, but who had suffered largely, in common with many wealthy merchants, from speculations in the opium trade. The action was to recover a considerable balance (Rs. 43,000) for principal, interest and commission due to the plaintiffs upon an agreement for the delivery by the defendants of a quantity of Coosimbaser silk saris, for which the plaintiffs had advanced about Co.'s Rs. 35,000, but of which the defendants had only delivered silk to the value of about Rs. 15,000. There would be some difficulty in proving the agreement itself, because the only subscribing and explaining witness was one Beharry Loll Day, whom it had been found impossible to serve with a subpoena, and it would be shewn that repeated attempts had been made and had proved unsuccessful. It was apprehended, however, that upon proof of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Court would allow the agreement to be proved in the circuitous manner which was alone left to the plaintiff: *Fort v. Walker*, 4 Barn and Alderson's Reports. There were, besides the special count upon the agreement, counts in the plaint for money had and received and money paid, and with respect to these at all events no difficulty would arise, because the plaintiffs

would only have to shew the sum paid, and quantity of silk which had alone been delivered.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton were the defendant's Counsel, but Mr. Clarke mentioned, upon the Chief Justice inquiring who appeared for them, that they had not been instructed to defend the action now, because proper notice of trial had not been regularly given.

Sir. E. Ryan said, that the Court of course had nothing to do with that matter at present; all that they had now to do was to try the cause. If, however, the plaintiffs' counsel were not quite satisfied that the trial would be regular, the safest course would undoubtedly be to strike it out of the board for the present.

The plaintiff's counsel elected to proceed.

The case was then gone into at considerable length. It was shown that repeated attempts had been made unsuccessfully to serve the subscribing witness with a subpoena. Evidence was adduced that he was the nephew of the defendants and had acted as their agent generally. Proof was then given of his handwriting and that of the defendants. A good deal of correspondence was afterwards put in, and the advance of the money by Messrs Cockrell was shewn, and the total quantity of silk which had been furnished by the defendants at different times, in pursuance of their contract.

The Court said, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

The Advocate-General applied for an immediate writ of execution.

Sir E. Ryan said, that after the intimation from the counsel for the defendants, the Court certainly would not be disposed to grant immediate execution.

Mr. Clarke rose and said, that he had no hesitation in taking entirely upon himself the responsibility of having advised his clients not to appear and defend the action, because he was satisfied that the notice of trial would prove to have been insufficient and irregular.

Verdict for the plaintiffs for Co. Rs. 43,000 — Hark., April 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

GOODASUN SAIN V. LOCKENAUTH MULLICK.

Mr. Prinsep opened the pleadings. The action was brought to recover damages for alleged criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, and the damages were laid at Co.'s Rs. 20,000. The defendant had pleaded the general issue.

The Advocate-General. May it please your Lordships. The Court has heard the nature of the present action, in which the plaintiff, who is a Hindoo, seeks to recover damages for the seduction of his wife. The present may perhaps be the first instance upon record of an action of this nature brought by a Hindoo plaintiff; but I need scarcely urge upon the Court, that this is immaterial and that no distinction can possibly be made on the ground of difference of complexion. A native, who seeks compensation for his domestic happiness thus destroyed, is equally entitled to redress at the hands of the Supreme Court, administering English law in a country governed by Englishmen. Nay, I will go even further. I will even contend that a native has a claim for higher damages in proportion for such an injury, than a European would have under similar circumstances. When the wife of a European proves unfaithful, her husband may resort to the Ecclesiastical Court to rid him of the nuptial tie, but I am not aware of any such remedy which is open to a native under similar unhappy circumstances. But I ask for heavy damages upon other

grounds. There are in the present case circumstances of peculiar aggravation, which will be gradually unfolded as my statement proceeds. In the month of April 1823, the plaintiff was married to his wife, Rajcomaree, who was then only nine years old. They did not live together for some time; but in the year 1828, they had lived as husband and wife for about two years, and a son was then born, who died shortly afterwards. Until the year 1837, nothing whatever had transpired which could in any way affect the purity and chastity of the plaintiff's wife. In the month of February in that year, the plaintiff became unwell, and was recommended to proceed up the country for change of air and he went up accordingly, unaccompanied by his wife. It might perhaps be necessary in the case of Europeans to account for the circumstance that the husband proceeded alone, but among natives the circumstance is easily explainable, because it is neither customary nor convenient for the wife to be the companion of her husband upon his temporary travels. But in fact a good reason can be assigned; for the lady was far advanced in pregnancy at the time. It will appear, that the plaintiff at the time of his departure, left all necessary directions for the comfort and proper maintenance of his family during his absence, and his conduct towards his wife seems to have been always marked by peculiar kindness and care. It seems that the plaintiff was accompanied by one Nilmony Addy, the uncle of his wife, of whom further mention will be presently made. At Benares the plaintiff became exceedingly ill;—the native doctor absconded, and there were other circumstances which induced a suspicion, that an attempt had been made to poison the plaintiff. I must admit, that there are no tangible circumstances which appear necessarily to implicate the defendant himself in any conspiracy to poison my client; yet certain it is, that upon his return from Benares, he found the defendant in possession of his house, property and effects, and it will presently appear, that the defendant continued to interfere in a rather extraordinary manner. Let us now consider who defendant is. It will be found that he is a native of considerable wealth, and his name is not unknown to the Court, as connected with certain equity suits. He is not a single man, nor has he the hey-day of youth, to extenuate the crime of adultery. The plaintiff, upon his return from Benares, was in a deplorable state of physical weakness, and mental imbecility. —he was immediately lodged in a separate room by the directions of the defendant, debarred from all intercourse with his friends, and precluded from entering his own zenana, while, in aggravation of all, he constantly witnessed the entrance of the defendant into those sacred apartments, of which he was the rightful master. It was during this period that the adultery was committed. Now I must entreat your Lordships to remember with what sanctity this native customs and prejudices have invested the zenana or female apartments. Your Lordships are aware of the strict rules regarding it, that even the process of this Court does not invade its precincts, and that its pollution is the greatest evil which can befall a native. Among Europeans, when a married man is the victim of conjugal infidelity, the blow may be fatal to his domestic peace and happiness, but his character is not gone,—he continues to hold his rank and station in society. In the present case, too, the insult and degradation to which he was subjected, were paraded before the victim; and for this, I can in truth conceive no other motive than the hope of aggravating by conduct so atrocious, the mental malady under which he laboured. It will appear in evidence, that one Samchund Seal, a friend of the plaintiffs, was entrusted by him with the entire management of his affairs previously to his departure to Benares, and that it was this person who first remonstrated against the state of thralldom in which the plaintiff was kept. A man of the name of Gourchund Thakoor, appears to have been a material assistant and accomplice of the defendant, and to have played a rather

conspicuous part throughout. To this man, Samchund threatened an application to the Supreme Court. Gourchund knew well what he had to dread, if such an application were made, and the consequence was that very soon afterwards, the unfortunate plaintiff was removed to the lunatic asylum of Mr. Beardsmore. Such a course may perhaps have been warranted by the state of mind in which the defendant was at the time; but by whose directions and under whose management was the removal effected? Without any consultation or communication with his own relations, the plaintiff was removed by this Nilmoney Addy, the treacherous uncle of his wife, Gourchund Thakoor, the bribed accomplice, and the defendant himself, his wife's paramour! An express stipulation about the payment of the expences which might be incurred, was made with Mr. Beardsmore by these parties. The plaintiff had friends and relations of his own, and I should like to know what could have induced this officious interference of the defendant, and these other persons, who were comparative strangers. A commission of lunacy was afterwards held, and the plaintiff was declared to be not in his right mind;—nor indeed is the result much to be wondered at. The commissioners, however, recommended (I am told at the instance of the Jury) that his wife's relations should not be permitted to have access to the plaintiff. I am instructed, however, that every thing continued to be managed, under the direction and superintendence of the defendant. At this time he seems to have acquired complete control over the wife's person, and to have carried on his adulterous intercourse night after night. It may perhaps be suggested, that there is an apparent difficulty in explaining how the defendant could thus have become acquainted with a *purdah* woman, and how he could have originated an intimacy which resulted in this adulterous connexion? But it is to be observed, that females have free access to the zenana and that they may be bribed. It will appear in evidence, that the mother of the guilty woman, has herself been a bribed accessory to her daughter's shame; that she was removed, in fact, by the direction of the defendant, to the house of her mother, and that the mother suffered him to be resident there, while he held the daughter in a state of adultery. All the attendant circumstances of this case afford no extenuation whatever, but abundant aggravation. Adequate compensation is impossible, for pecuniary damages can never repair the deep injury which has been inflicted (I will not say upon the *caste*, for that is too technical an expression, but) upon the character, rank and station in society of the plaintiff, and upon his happiness and peace of mind. I submit, therefore, with confidence, that if we succeed in establishing by evidence the facts which I have opened to the Court, the plaintiff will be entitled to receive from your Lordships, the full damages which are claimed in his declaration.

Samchund Seal, examined by Mr. Prinsep. I am a dealer in goods. I know the plaintiff. In February 1837, I was entrusted with the management of his affairs, on the occasion of his going away to Benares. He had been long married; his wife's name was Rajcomarree, and he had no other wife. I was directed to pay the expences of the Thakoor, and all necessary expences, and Rs. 500 were left for the expences of his wife's lying in. I know the defendant to be an opulent man. When the plaintiff returned, he was in a state of very great debility, and his mind and intellect were disordered. I continued to manage his affairs for some time after his return. I saw the defendant one day afterwards, in the month of Assaure, at the house of the plaintiff, and on the following day I was debarred from entering the house. The durwan said there was no *hookum* that I should come in, and since then I ceased to manage the plaintiff's affairs. I never saw the wife appear in public before the plaintiff went away, but since his return I saw her once or twice. I went to the house on a subsequent occasion in the month

of Cartick, hearing that the Baboo (the plaintiff) was very ill. He was suffering from violent diarrhoea, and his mind was much affected. He had received no medical aid up to that time. I communicated upon the subject with Mr. Anley. I know Gourchund Thakoor, he is Mr. Humfray's head writer. I saw him at the house of plaintiff in the *dulaun*, and the defendant was there at the same time. About ten or twelve days afterwards, the plaintiff was removed to the asylum. The defendant asked me what his property consisted of, and what his rents amounted to. On one occasion afterwards, I was in the house of the plaintiff, and I saw the defendant in Rajcomarree's room. They were sitting together on her bed. I saw them through the key hole of the door. There was no lock to the door, but a large key-hole. I saw them very plainly, and I was quite certain of the identity of the persons whom I then saw. The asylum to which the plaintiff had been removed, was Mr. Beardsmore's at Bhawanipoor. He remained there about a year. There was a commission of lunacy afterwards attended before Mr. Dickens and the Jury. He became much better afterwards.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarke—I know Bustom-churn Addy and Cassinauth Mullick. The latter is the defendant's brother. The plaintiff did not marry his wife in the house of the Mullicks but in the house of her own father. I do not know that the Mullicks were looked up to as the patrons of the family. The plaintiff's wife is connected with the Mullicks. (The learned counsel examined the witness at considerable length, in order to show that there were sufficient and obvious reasons why the defendant should take upon himself to interfere in the management of the affairs of the plaintiff, and upon the Court suggesting that this matter appeared to be gone into at unnecessary length, Mr. Clarke said, that by the case opened on the other side, his client seemed to be accused by implication, not only of adultery, but of a conspiracy to poison and rob the plaintiff.) There was a zenana in the house of the plaintiff. It was in the interior part. All the upper rooms had English locks, and not clamps and padlocks. When I saw the defendant in Rajcomarree's room, it was about a gunta and a half after dusk. This happened a few days after I was forbidden to come to the house. The plaintiff had then returned from Benares. He was in another room of the house at the time. I saw on that occasion, in the house, only the durwan and a female servant. The latter was in the compound. She did not see me peeping through the key hole. I did not tell her of it. I told nobody until about six weeks afterwards, when I told it to Gourchurn. I afterwards told the plaintiff, when he questioned me upon the subject I know one Nundumony, who was a woman of loose character. The plaintiff did not keep her, but he used to visit her. There was a female of the same of Rajcomarree, who was once with him for two or three days. There is a Christian woman who now drives about with him in his carriage; she is the wife of a person who has the charge of his billiard table. I never knew of quarrels between the plaintiff and his wife. I did state before the Commissioner on the commission of enquiry, that after the plaintiff's return from Benares he used often to send her away when she came into his presence. I never stated that there were quarrels. I never heard of his turning her out of the house in 1834. I have received the rents of the plaintiff, I have never accounted for them.

Shaikh Jameer, examined by the Advocate-General. I am not now in the service of the plaintiff. I had been employed by him as a bricklayer, and at the time of his going to Benares, I was made durwan. I never saw the defendant at the plaintiff's house before the latter went to Benares. I saw him in the *dulaun* after the plaintiff's return one day. After sitting there for a short time, he proceeded into the interior of the house. He

forbid my following him. I never knew other men go into the interior parts of the house. The defendant was afterwards in the constant habit of entering the apartments of Rajcomaree, and at all hours. He used to give directions that people should stay away, and that a watch should be kept. He gave me these directions. Sometimes he staid all night. I saw them together several nights in the room of Rajcomaree herself. I used to go and peep through the key-hole. (The witness described that he had seen the act of adultery committed.) I told the last witness of this; but he would not believe it at first. On one occasion, he himself looked through the key-hole, and saw the occurrence as I have described it. The plaintiff was taken to Mr. Beardsmore's asylum under the directions of the defendant, and he staid there about a twelve month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith. The room in which I saw the defendant and Rajcomaree, was a lower room. It was in the zenana. There was no lock to the door. There had been a lock, but it had become imperfect and was taken off. It was through the hole which was formerly the key-hole that I used to peep. There was nothing to prevent the other servants in the house from looking in the same manner. The bed is in such a position that it may be seen through the key-hole. There was a light in the room. (The rest of his evidence was not material.)

Isaac Beardsmore, examined by Mr. Prinsep. I remember Soodasun the plaintiff, being lacerated under my charge. It was not at the asylum, but a house in the neighbourhood, that he was placed. The defendant and Gouroochurn Thakoor gave the directions. Gouroochurn was the negotiator with me, and agreed with me for the amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I brought an action for the expenses against the plaintiff, and he filed a bill in equity against me.

Muddoonobdun Addy, proved that the plaintiff's wife, Rajcomaree, was now living with her mother, Soodamoney Dossie, where she had been for the last six months, and that the defendant was in the constant habit of going there, often at ten o'clock, and remaining till midnight. The defendant was considered the manager and patron of the family.

Gouroochurn Sawun was called upon his subpoena. It was proved that the subpoena had been duly served and that the witness was in Court yesterday. This witness had been formerly a khansamah in the service of the plaintiff, but was now in the service of the defendant.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Clarke. May it please your Lordships. I congratulate my learned friend upon the novelty of his situation, and upon his being the first English Counsel who ever introduced a case of this nature into an English Court of Justice, where a Hindoo plaintiff seeks to recover, by an appeal to English law, a compensation which the law of his own country does not award.

Sir E. Ryan.—Not so, Mr. Clarke. There was a similar action tried many years ago in this very Court.

Mr. Clarke.—I was not aware of it, my Lord, I must confess.

Sir E. Ryan wished to observe, that there was no evidence given of the fact of the marriage, and this was a material question for the consideration of the Counsel.

The Advocate-General said, that as the General issue alone was pleaded, he apprehended that the fact of the marriage was not in issue.

Sir E. Ryan referred to a case in Carrington and Payne's Reports, in which the contrary opinion was held; but his Lordship said, that the Counsel were of course to conduct their own case as they thought proper.

General proof of the marriage of the parties was then given. Mr. Clarke said that he should not impeach the insufficiency of the proof, but should admit the marriage; if however no evidence had been given, his learned junior and himself had fully intended to have gone for a nonsuit.

Mr. Clarke proceeded. I must own that I cannot see how natives are to be deemed, entitled to such a remedy. The civil action to recover damages against a seducer is almost peculiar to our own law. By the Mahomedan law, indeed, the injured husband, it is said, may kill both adulterer and adulteress. By the Hindoo law the guilty party is *criminally* amenable, but I deny that he is ever held liable to damages in a civil action. An Englishman cannot resort to an Ecclesiastical Court or to Parliament, to procure a divorce, without first having recourse to this remedy at law, in the form of an action to recover damages. He is thus driven to it, as it were, however repugnant it must be to his own feelings to institute a proceeding, which is thus instrumental in giving publicity to his own disgrace. But my learned friend is incorrect in saying that the Hindoo has no remedy, where he is the victim of conjugal infidelity. The Hindoo is even better situated; for he may discard and renounce his unfaithful wife—from the moment of the adultery, she ceases entirely to have any claim upon his property, or right to his support and protection. My learned friend said, that a Hindoo was entitled to even heavier damages, because the wrong was even more grievous! I cannot draw a distinction, for to me the injury appears so enormous, as to admit of no gradations; but the right to demand redress for that injury may be affected by many circumstances. And it is affected here most materially, by one circumstance, which has already appeared in evidence, but of which I shall give still more cogent proof. If his wife were guilty, her guilt would be attributable to the plaintiff's own misconduct. He himself appears to have been systematically guilty of the grossest profligacy and immorality, and if she had erred, it would have been under his example. But I shall comment presently upon the nature of the testimony which has been given to establish the defendant's guilt, and show how utterly devoid of probability the whole story is from beginning to end. The interference exercised by the defendant in the affairs of the plaintiff, has been already explained by their own evidence, and I shall produce evidence to clear up the matter more completely. The defendant's family was intimate with the plaintiff and the defendant himself was regarded as their patron. It is a strange feature in the case, that until Soodasun's return from Benares, the defendant is not even accused of an attempt to perpetrate any of the enormities which are afterwards charged against him, and surely if robbery and seduction were the objects which he contemplated, he would rather have availed himself of the favourable season of the husband's absence, than thus waited for his return. The treatment which the plaintiff received at the defendant's hands, is evidently the very reverse of the treatment which would have been adopted if it had been wished to put him out of the way, for the defendant sends him to Mr. Beardsmore's asylum for the express purpose of restoring him to health and reason. But this is not objected to, forsooth, though my client is taunted with having adopted this course upon his own responsibility and without consulting his near relations! If he acted for the best, it matters not who were consulted or who were not consulted, and the result justified the means, for he presently returns comparatively cured. My learned friend has been pleased to indulge in many general aspersions, of none of which is there a particle of proof, and no attempt even made to elicit one corroborating circumstance throughout the whole examination. My client is accused by implication of being accessory to an attempt to poison on the Benares journey. Of this there

is no tittle of evidence nor indeed anything to induce suspicion in a rational mind. I verily believe the plaintiff himself never entertained the notion, until he had lost his wits, when his disordered fancy straightway conjured up, confused visions of plunder and poison and seduction;—for I can only attribute my learned friend's exaggerated narrative, so little supported by the witnesses whom he has called, to the incoherent ravings of his client's still wandering intellect. The aspersions thrown out against the mother of Rajcoomaree, are equally unfounded. Her daughter is indeed living in her house, and surrounded, as I shall shew, by her own relations and friends; but I am at a loss to know how the charge has been made out, that the mother has been an accomplice and an accessory to the daughter's infamy and disgrace! (The learned Counsel then commented at great length, and with very great ingenuity, upon the evidence of the two witnesses who disposed to the act of adultery, shewing the contradictions and discrepancies in their testimony, and the improbability of their story. Alluding to the plaintiff as "unfortunate," he thus proceeded:) I call him unfortunate, because I most seriously doubt whether Mr. Beardsmore has quite accomplished the difficult task of curing his insanity and to suppose him still insane is the most charitable hypothesis, after witnessing his conduct and demeanour while standing beside his Counsel in this Court where indeed it is not usual for a plaintiff in such an action to be at all,—a self-complacent witness of his own disgrace. When the only piece of indecent evidence was given, (evidence which if true would, of course, have offered revolting proof of his own wife's infidelity) the countenance of this gentleman was expressive of the highest merriment and delight; and when my learned friend, the Advocate-General, in his eloquent address was decanting in pathetic and moving terms upon the deep injury which had been inflicted upon his client's domestic happiness and peace of mind, I could not forbear turning round to contemplate the face of this much injured man, and to contrast the glowing description with the grinning reality! The evidence which I have produced, cannot of course contradict the direct testimony of the two witnesses who have sworn with such assurance to the act of adultery, because I cannot prove a negative; but I rely upon the gross improbability of their tale and the contradictions which their evidence exhibits. It is not credible that the defendant, a wealthy man, would thus have gratuitously placed himself in the power of a common durwan, a man who was elevated to that post from the capacity of a ticca brick-layer, and even if the charge were true, the evidence could have been bought off for a few rupees. But my client did not attempt to tamper with these false witnesses; he did not dread a fictitious case, but feeling confidence in his own innocence, he has fearlessly allowed the false and improbable charge to furnish its own disproof, and he now asks a verdict at your Lordships' hands.

Soorjeeoomar Sain was the first witness called, and he was examined by Mr. Leith; but neither in his examination in chief nor in the cross-examination were any matters elicited very material to the main point. He stated that before the plaintiff went to Benares, he used to have his victuals cooked in an outer house, and never took his meals with his wife. During plaintiff's absence at Benares, Samchund Seal and Gopeenauth Seal, always used to visit at plaintiff's, but not after his return. Rajcoomaree had been blamed for some familiarity with Gopeenauth Seal. The defendant was regarded as the patron of the family, and had managed the plaintiff's affairs. Rajcoomaree was now living in the house of her mother; her mother was there, and several of her relatives. (This witness was himself a relative of Rajcoomaree.)

Nilmoney Adey stated, that he was Rajcoomaree's paternal uncle, and that Rajcoomaree, previously to and

since her marriage, had often been at the house of the Mullick's with the full knowledge and consent of her husband. This witness stated, that Rajcoomaree had defrayed the expences of her husband's returning from Benares, by pledging her jewels, and that she had also said Mr. Beardsmore.

Tarramoney Raur, and Rajcoomaree, (not the wife) two modest young ladies, of some pretensions to good looks, were next put into the witness-box, and stated that they had been visited by the plaintiff, the latter within the last two months, and consequently since the commencement of this action.

Chuckun Sing, was called upon his subpoena.

This closed the case of the defendant.

The Advocate-General, in reply. I have been accused of opening certain facts to your Lordships, which I have given no subsequent evidence to support. I admit it; but it was because I paid attention to the intimation of the Court that we were going into evidence apparently relevant. All the material and important facts, I contend, however, that I have most amply substantiated, and that they have been met by nothing which has been shown, upon the other side. What is the case which has been set up by the defendant? Why, first, that there has been no criminal connexion between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff, and then that the guilt of the wife has been extenuated by the profligacy of the husband!

Mr. Clarke rose and said, that he had never used directly or indirectly any such argument.

The Advocate General.—Then, why have common prostitutes been introduced into the witness-box, and why has the Court been insulted by the presence and the unblushing confessions of such women? Was it to justify or to extenuate infidelity which never had existence? (The learned Counsel then commented at some length upon the evidence.) It seems that one Chuckun Sing, has been subpoenaed, and why has he not been produced, why has he not appeared? My learned friend has himself afforded the explanation, for he has passed a most equivocal compliment upon his client, which I shall take the liberty of reiterating. Luckeynauth Mullick is much too wise and too wealthy to allow a witness, whose testimony could tell against him, to appear as a witness in this Court! The same reason has doubtless prevented the appearance of the female servant; she might have proved what my friend calls a negative case, if the facts sworn to were really untrue, but she is wisely withheld also. We have learned, forsooth, that the defendant has been regarded as the patron and protector of the family:—indeed! a rare account he has rendered of his patronage and protection. It would have been better policy to have been silent upon this subject altogether, until the adultery had been first disproved. My Lords, I ask heavier damages upon this very account, for it affords an additional item in the sum total of aggravation. I have been accused of aspersing the mother without giving any proof in support of the charge; but if my story is true at all, the mother is cognizant of the adultery. That the daughter is allowed to live in the house of her mother, I do not blame, but that the visits of her paramour at that house should be tolerated and encouraged, I do blame. I shall not further trespass upon your lordships' attention, for I feel that I should be only wasting the time of the Court in protracting my comments upon a defence so feeble.

The case was not closed until half past six o'clock. The court deliberated about a quarter of an hour, when their lordships' verdict was thus pronounced by.

Sir Edward Ryan.—This is an action of trespass for criminal conversation, brought by one Hindoo against another. I shall first allude to the questions of law.

FRIDAY APRIL 5, 1839.

Two facts were formerly necessary to be proved, the marriage and the act of adultery. It appeared to me doubtful, whether it did not continue necessary, even under the New Rules, the general issue alone being pleaded. Thus is stated in *Lutwyche on the General issue*, and it was so held in *Holway v. Abel* 7 Carr and Payne, where Littledale J. ruled, that in an action for seduction of a female servant, the fact of the service might be impeached under "Not guilty." I do not however, pronounce any positive opinion upon the point, because it is unnecessary, general evidence of the marriage having been given, and the fact of the marriage having been admitted by the counsel for the defence. Then arises the question whether a Hindoo can maintain such an action. Upon this point, I shall state what is my own opinion. There was one case of a similar nature in this Court, it seems, very long ago. I have caused a search to be made among the precedents, and I find in Mr. Justice Hyde's Notes the case of *Coorgoo Mull v Ramkissen*, 17th of November 1778, where the plaintiff in a similar action was nonsuited, on the ground merely of defective proof of the fact of the marriage. But this I cannot consider any authority upon the question of Hindoo law, (supposing it applicable) because it was long before Hindoo law was much known in this Court, and prior to the translation of Menu, and the publication of the many excellent text-books, which have since appeared upon the subject. Now Sir T. Strange, vol. I p. 46 lays it down thus:—"That criminal conversation with another's wife is, with the Hindoos, strictly speaking, a crime, punishable as such, by ignominious tonsure if committed by a priest, while in the other classes it may extend to the life." But he adds, that "in the King's Courts it would be actionable, not falling within the description of either of the two subjects in determining upon which these are to administer native laws." Macnaghten, in his treatise on Hindoo law p. 61 says, "adultery is a criminal, but not a civil offence, and an action for damages preferred by the husband, will not lie against the adulterer." So Colebrooke says, that the adultery is criminally punishable both in the man and woman, but that damages are not civilly recoverable. There are other authorities which shew that as regards Hindoo law, this action is not maintainable, and the regulations are conformable. It will therefore be a ground for the defendant to move, upon the point referred to by Strange, as to whether the action can be sustained in the King's Courts; the statute of Geo. III only provides that the law of the defendant is to be administered in cases of contract and inheritance. We shall certainly give a verdict for the plaintiff, with liberty however to the defendant to move. We are of opinion, that the witnesses for the plaintiff are credible, and we are the more inclined to believe the story from the mode in which the defence has been shaped. The immorality of the plaintiff himself, or his cruelty to his wife, could have been urged with no other view than as a ground of mitigation, and not in contemplation of disproof of the charge. The negative here might have been proved by establishing an *alibi* or by calling in witnesses, to show the actual falsehood of the charge, the other persons who were in the house at the time when the alleged acts took place. No attempt has been to do so. Then with respect to the amount of damages, we consider that the circumstances of aggravation have been so far established that the defendant is proved to have taken advantage of the imbecility of the plaintiff. So we assess the amount at three thousand rupees.

Verdict for the plaintiff Co's Rs.—3,000.

On Friday, the Chief Justice intimated, at the rising of the Court, that judgment would be given on Monday morning in the "Special Case," (*Dos v. O'Hanlon and another v. Patillogus*) argued last Term.—*Hurk.* April 6.

SODDASUN BAIN V. BREEMUTTY SODDAMONEY DOSSETT,
WIDOW AND REPRESENTATIVE OF BUSTOMCHURN ADDY.

This was a rule to shew cause why the judgment entered up in this cause for Co's rupees 1839, upon a warrant of attorney to confess judgment, and the writ of *hieri facias* issued thereon, together with all subsequent proceedings, should not be set aside. This motion stood over from last term, and was taken as of the term.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep, shewed cause on behalf of the plaintiff. The Court would have some recollection of the names of the parties in this action, and indeed of the deponents upon whose affidavits the motion was supposed, from the proceedings which had occupied so much of their Lordships' attention on the preceding day. The plaintiff here was the plaintiff in the action tried yesterday, and the defendant was the mother of his wife, Rajroommarree. The warrant of attorney upon which the judgment in question had been entered up, was dated 16th of June 1832; it was authenticated by the mark of the defendant, and witnessed by Bismumber Bose and Backaram Thakoor, whose express affidavit of its execution in their presence, appeared before the Court. The Prothonotary had certified that an appearance was entered for the defendant on the 15th June of 1832, by Mr. George Wodsworth, an attorney of this Court, and that judgment had been confessed on the 22d day of the same month. Except the affidavit of the defendant herself, who swore that she had never executed the warrant, there were no affidavits in contradiction. Nilmoney Addy, Denoo Dass, and Luckhy Dosser, only swore that they were not aware of any debt due from Bustomchurn Addy to the plaintiff, and that Bustomchurn, shortly before his death, declared in the presence of the plaintiff, that he had further debts to pay nor dues to receive. It was apprehended that the Court would discharge the rule at once, and that there was no ground whatever for even directing an issue.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Osborne) supported the rule, and contended that the Court could not avoid directing an issue. The affidavit of the defendant herself was sufficient for this purpose, for she swore distinctly and positively that she did not employ Wodsworth as an attorney, that she never executed any such warrant of attorney, and knew nothing of the suing out of the *fi. fa.* until January last, when she was served with an order *nisi* for an *alias fieri facias*, and that the whole was in fact a false and fraudulent proceeding. The defendant, it was to be observed, was a *markswoman*; and she was sued too, not for a debt due from her personally but in her representative capacity. She had sworn that Bustomchurn was not indebted at the time of his death to the plaintiff, and this was directly corroborated by the depositions of the three others. It was impossible for the Court to decide without going into an issue.

The Court seemed, at first, unwilling that the expense of an issue should be incurred where the sum was so small. But they stopped the learned counsel, and after some discussion an issue was directed, the rule to stand enlarged in the meanwhile until the first day of next term, to abide the result of the trial. The Court saw no reason why the trial should not take place during the present sittings.

Mr. Clarke said that he could not possibly be ready.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court saw nothing to justify delay, and they had a full right to impose terms at their discretion. If there were any special grounds, they might be brought before the Court upon affidavit. At present none appeared. All the witnesses were in town (they were all in Court yesterday!) and all the

pleadings on a feigned issue, might be drawn in the course of a few minutes. The Court would, therefore, fix *Thursday* next, the last day of the Sittings, for the trial. The affirmative in the issue, would of course be upon the abovenamed plaintiff in the action, who would be the plaintiff in the issue.

Issue directed, and rule enlarged until next Term, to abide the event.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1839.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

PAREUTTY GHOSE V. BHOLONAUTH MITTER AND OTHERS

(This case came on yesterday, but it stood over upon a suggestion of Mr. Justice Seton, who wished to look into the authorities upon a point raised.)

The bill was filed for a foreclosure. The mortgage was an equitable mortgage of the pottah of a certain dwelling house and land, situate at Mouza Arpooly, in the town of Calcutta, for the securing of a loan of Rs. 2,900. The bill had been taken *pro-confesso* against all the defendants, except Goculchunder Mitter, an infant.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith, appeared for the complainant, and asked for a decree, that the *immediate sale* of the mortgaged premises should take place, and that the Registrar should compute principal and interest, and that the amount due should be paid to the complainant, the surplus (if any) to be paid over to the defendants, and the deficiency to be made good by them.

Mr. Barwell appeared for the infant.

Sir H. Seton suggested, that it was a question whether in the case of an equitable mortgage, the decree ought properly to direct a sale or a foreclosure. In *Pain v. Smith*, 2 Mylne and Keene 417, the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Leach) held the equitable mortgage entitled to an immediate sale of the estate. In *Parker v. Housfield*, 2 M. and Keene 419, the Master of the Rolls (Sir C. C. Peryke) decided that in the case of an equitable mortgage the decree ought to give to the mortgager six months to redeem, but it does not appear whether a sale or a foreclosure was there directed to take place after that period, in default of payment, but the leaning seemed to be against the sale. And in *Brackley v. Jessop*, 7 Simon 438, the Vice Chancellor said that the decree in *Pain v. Smith* was manifestly wrong. So much for the ordinary rule. But the circumstance of the decree being taken *pro-confesso* against the defendants (all but the infant) is a ground for allowing a sale; and in the case of *Scholefield v. Hensfield*, 7 Simon 669, the Court directed a sale because it appeared to the infant more beneficial than a foreclosure. Upon this ground, therefore, the complainant would be entitled to a sale in the present instance. It is observable that in the case last cited, it was held, that the decree need not allow the infant a certain day (six months after coming of age) to shew cause against the decree, in the case of a sale (though necessary in the case of a foreclosure):—but this was because the recent statute of 1st Will. IV. abolished the “*parol demurrer*” at law, and this was acted upon by analogy in Courts of Equity. As the statute in question did not apply to this country, the analogous doctrine could not be extended here; the infant, therefore, would be given a day, to shew cause against the decree, after coming of age.

Mr. Clarke mentioned the disadvantages which would accrue if the sale were postponed. There could be no doubt it would be for the benefit of the infant, or if the

Court were not satisfied it might be referred to the Master to inquire.

Sir H. Seton, did not at all mean to say, that a postponement of the sale would be rendered necessary. The matter might be mentioned again.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton at Chambers)

DINMONEY DABER V. MUDDOOSODDUN BANNTALL.

Mr. Morton shewed cause against a summons, calling upon the defendant to allow the plaintiff to inspect a certain deed of Release, pleaded by the defendant to an action upon an agreement. There was no affidavit of grounds, and it was apprehended that such an application was not only never a motion of course, but required very particular and special grounds to support it.

Sir H. Seton said, that the question seemed to be, whether the plaintiff was not entitled as a matter of course to *oyer* of an instrument which had been pleaded by the other party with a *prefert in curia*.

Mr. Morton submitted that there was a most material distinction between *craving oyer*, and *demanding inspection* of an instrument. In the former case the party only required a copy (and thus the defendant was not unwilling to furnish at the plaintiff's expense) but in the latter case the original deed itself was required. Now he had no difficulty in guessing that the present application was grounded upon a real or pretended suspicion that the release in question was a *fraud* or a *forgery*!

Sir H. Seton said, that he had been given to understand as much, when the summons had been applied for.

Mr. Morton said that the circumstances ought to have been fully and distinctly set forth in an affidavit of grounds, which might be met. At all events a party who applied upon *no grounds*, was clearly not in a better position than one who applied upon even insufficient grounds. Now the case of *Chetwind v. Murrell*, 1 Bos. and Puller 271, was directly in point to shew, that a suspicion of forgery was not a ground upon which the Court would entertain such an application.

Sir H. Seton was clearly of opinion that the rule in its present form could not be supported; but his Lordship thought that the plaintiff was entitled, at his own costs, to receive a copy of the release. (And a subsequent order to that effect was made.)

Discharged with costs.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant, in Chambers.)

IN THE MATTER OF MUHTUB BEEBEE.

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of Mr. Blacquiere, appeared before Sir J. P. Grant in Chambers, with the return to the *habeas corpus* in the above case. The return set forth, that at the time of the coming of the writ, and since, the said Muhtub Beebee had not been, and was not in the custody, power, or control, &c., of the said W. C. Blacquiere, and that he could not, therefore, bring in the body. But no mention was made of the original commitment and detention, or of the cause thereof.

No objection to this return was taken by Mr. Morton, who had applied for the writ in the matter. The fact is, the lady had been liberated within an hour after the writ had been moved for.

[Note. It seems that where the party has been released before the coming of the writ, the return is sufficient without shewing any cause for the caption and detainer. *Rex v. Bethuen*, Andrews' Reports, 281. See,

however, 2 Wilson's Reports 154. But it is otherwise, if the detainer has not ceased until *after* the writ is served. Where, to an alias habeas corpus, the return was, that the party had been bailed between the issuing of the first and second writs, the Court held that the cause of commitment ought to have been returned, although the body could not be brought into Court; and an attachment was granted for the insufficiency of the return: *Salmon v. Slade*, 3 Bac. Abr. 433.]—*Hurk.*, April 8.

MONDAY APRIL 8.
IN EQUITY.

FARDUTTY CHURN GHOSE V. DUDLOVAH MITTER AND
OTHERS.

Sir W. H. Seton again mentioned this case (see the *Hurkaru* of yesterday) and said that the decree might be drawn up for an immediate sale, but (for the reason already assigned) with a day to be given to the infant defendant to shew cause against it. It was quite obvious to the Court, that a sale would be more beneficial to the infant than a foreclosure, and for this reason they should dispense with a reference to the Master. At the same time, the only cause which the infant could shew upon coming of age, would be the want of such reference: the complainant, however, would probably have no objection to incur that risk, such as it was.

Decree accordingly.

ANUNDNARAIN GHOSE V. BISSUNBER HOLDAR

The bill in this case was filed by the mortgagee for a foreclosure, and contained the usual prayer. The cause now came on for hearing upon bill and answer.

The Advocate General and Mr. Clarke for the complainant, said that the principal of the original debt secured, was only Rs. 30,000, (since accumulated by arrears of interest to Rs. 40,000) while the mortgaged property was worth about two lakhs. The mortgagor was anxious for time to pay up the money, and to this the mortgagee was disposed to consent, instead of pressing for a foreclosure. A decree would therefore be taken by consent, under the sanction of the Court, that twelve months be given to the defendant to pay the principal and interest now due, with the accruing interest on the accumulated sum, and that in the meanwhile a Receiver be appointed.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Nott for the defendant.

Decree by consent accordingly.

The Chief Justice intimated, that judgment would have been given this morning in the case of *Doe v. Pullaloga*, had it not been for the absence of Mr. Justice Grant: it will be given to-morrow Tuesday (this day.) The Chief Justice also said that their Lordships would probably be able to come to a decision in *Rajah Gopsemukun Deb's case*, before the beginning of next Term, in which event they would come into Court during vacation, and deliver judgment.—*Hurk.*, April 9.

TUESDAY APRIL 9.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF P. O'HANLON AND J. W. ALEXANDER V. N. PULLALOGUS.

This was a "Special Case," and was argued last Term (See the *Hurkaru* of March 22d) by Mr. Morton

for the lessors of the Plaintiff, and Mr. Leith for the defence. The Court delivered Judgment this morning.

Sir Edward Ryan. It is not necessary to state all the facts of this case. Suffice it to say, that the defendant in ejectment claims as the vendee of the Sheriff, who sold the property of the insolvent, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, sued out upon an *ex parte* judgment against the property in question, which had been previously seized and sequestered, under a writ of sequestration for non-appearance, under the Charter:—the insolvency and assignment were prior to the judgment, but subsequent to the sequestration.

The principal question (and indeed the only one which I shall consider) is, whether, assuming the assignment to the assignee of the insolvent to have been valid and binding from its date, such assignment overrides the sequestration. It is material in the first place to look at the Charter itself. The Charter provides (cl. XV.) that, upon the return of *non est inventus* to the writs of summons or capias, and a verification by the plaintiff of his demand, the Court shall award a writ of sequestration, directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to seize and sequester the houses, lands, goods, effects, and debts of the defendant, to such value as the Court shall consider reasonable and adequate to the cause of action so verified as aforesaid, and the same to detain till such defendant shall appear, and abide such order of the Court as if he had appeared on the former process, and in the event of the defendant not appearing on the last day limited, the Court "is authorized to proceed *ex parte*, to hear, examine and determine the plaint and cause, and give such judgment therein, and award and order such costs as aforesaid; and if judgment shall in such case pass for the plaintiff, the Court is authorized" to issue a writ of *venditioni* for the sale of the sequestered lands, goods, &c. and to make satisfaction out of the produce thereof, to the plaintiff for the duty so recovered, and his costs, and to return the overplus, if any there be, after satisfying the judgment and costs; and if the sequestered property shall be insufficient, the Court may award the ordinary process of execution, in order to make good the deficiency; but if judgment shall pass for the defendant, the Court is authorized to award the costs of suit, and the expenses of the sequestration against the plaintiff. The charter, in giving this writ, evidently looks to the case both of the defendant and of the plaintiff.

This process is entirely peculiar to this Court; it is not known at home, either in law, or in equity. At Common law the plaintiff could not proceed without the defendant's actual appearance. This is to a certain extent modified by 12 Geo. I. c. 29, altered by 5. Geo. II. c. 27, which empowers the plaintiff upon affidavit of personal service, to enter a common appearance, or to file common bail; but this only enabled him to proceed after personal service. At common law, successive writs of *distringas* might have been issued against the goods of the defendant, and the successive issues sold, to compel appearance, but they could not have been applied in satisfaction of the debt; and by 10 Geo. III. c. 50, the proceeds of the issues levied, may be applied to pay the costs of the plaintiff, but the surplus is to be retained until the defendant shall have appeared, or other purpose of the writ be answered. By the uniformity of Process Act (2 and 3. Will. IV. c. 39.) this is much extended, and the plaintiff is allowed to proceed in certain cases, without personal service. But the object of the writ of *distringas* as given by that statute, is only to compel appearance*, and not to give security to the plaintiff; for the levy is limited to forty shillings, whatever may be the amount of the demand, and the act is silent as to what is to be

* Or else to dispense with it—Qu?

done with the issues levied under the successive writs of *distringas*, and indeed, it seems that upon the appearance being entered, the defendant is entitled to have his goods back again (*Smith v. Macdonald*, 1 Dowl. 688.) It is observable too that the writ of *distringas* under the uniformity of Process Act, can only reach goods and chattels, while the writ of sequestration under our Charter, extends also to lands and to choses in action.

The writ of sequestration under the Charter, has also been likened to the sequestration on mesne process in Equity; but that writ gives no security to the plaintiff, for the property sequestered is restored to the defendant upon appearance. Now under our Charter, the sequestration has always been held to stand as a security. When issued upon a *capias*, it is only discharged upon bail being perfected (the bail thus being the substituted security) and when issued upon a summons, the appearance of the defendant, and filing common bail, does not discharge the sequestration, but it stands as a security, to await the ultimate judgment. It is quite clear that no writ at the suit of a subject, can touch the sequestered property, because it is in *custodia legis*: (*Payne v. Drew*, 4 East, and also *Rustomjee Cowasjee v. Dodsworth*, Smollett 211 n.)

But it is contended for the lessors of the plaintiff, that the right of the creditor is only *inchoate*, and that the assignment, being prior to the judgment and actual sale, defeats the sequestration. Now it certainly seems to me that the right of the sequestrator is not more inchoate than the right of a judgment creditor upon execution executed, i. e. upon seizure under a writ of *fi. fa.* The great authority upon this point, is the case of *Giles v. Grover* 9 Bengeh. 128, in the House of Lords. From this case (which decides that goods seized under a prior writ of *fi. fa.* may be extended at the suit of the Crown) it is clear that mere seizure under the writ does not actually transfer the property out of the debtor, although it is equally clear, that, "as between subject and subject, the execution is executed by the mere act of seizure, and the sale cannot be stopped by any subsequent proceedings." (Per Littleton J. one of the two dissentient Judges, 9 Bengeh. 240.) And Tindal C. J. in the same case (id. p. 265) acquiesces in the doctrine that the goods are bound by the delivery of the writ to the Sheriff, as against the party himself, and all claiming by assignment from, or representation through, or under him." It appears to me that the same reasoning applies to the present case.

Now, let us see what are the decisions in this Court itself, upon the effect of the writ, and that the sequestration is to stand as a security to await the payment. In *Holdar v. Fenwick* (Notes of Chambers J. and Smollett's Rules 211) the Court refused to discharge the sequestration, when the defendant had been taken into custody at the suit of the sequestrator, but in a different action. In *Horsley v. Cotton* (Smollett, 211) the sequestration was discharged and the goods were released, only on the bail-piece being filed, which of course was a substitution of securities. In *Phillips v. Jones* (Smollett 212) the Court refused to discharge the sequestration even upon the defendant surrendering himself into the custody of the Sheriff: because, the plaintiff would thus be deprived of his satisfaction out of the produce of the goods sequestered. Again in the case of *Mullick v. Macintosh* (Dicken's MSS. Notes) one of the points raised was, that this writ of sequestration was in no way analogous to an execution at law, and that it did not give such a lien as would support a bill of discovery in respect of the property; but Macnaghten C. J. said, that it operated first as bail, and then (upon the *venditioni* being sued out) as an execution, and Russell J. said it was not merely a mesne process to compel appearance, but was intended to be subsidiary

to the execution, being given for the whole amount of the plaintiff's demand. This case is not cited for the sake of the judgment (because that went upon different matters) but on account of the dicta of the judges, which shew what was then considered to be the nature and effect of this writ. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the writ so far creates a right or lien upon the property, that a subsequent assignment by the debtor, whether voluntary or otherwise, cannot affect the right of the creditor nor render null and void, the sale under a *venditioni* upon the subsequent judgment.

The question of this being a purchase by an Attorney of the Court, and at an undervalue, is not for our consideration in the present instance. If the parties think they can succeed on the other side of the Court, they can of course raise the question by filing a bill in equity. There must, therefore, be a judgment for the defendant.

Sir J. P. Grant concurred with the learned Chief Justice. The mere appearance of the defendant, would not have the effect of discharging the writ, and releasing the sequestered property. It was not merely a writ of mesne process;—it was mesne process, to compel the appearance, and final process, to satisfy the demand. The case of *Giles v. Grover* decided, that a writ of execution did not absolutely change the property, for that the right of the Crown continued paramount to the right of the subject, even after the seizure, but it also decided, that the debtor could not by any act of his own, defeat the claim. The question raised concerning the validity of the order of adjudication, might require consideration, if it had been necessary to decide it. The question raised about the attorney for the sequestrator being the purchaser of the property, was not for the consideration of the Court as a Court of law. He (the learned Judge) was clearly of opinion after some consideration, that the judgment must be for the defendant.

Sir H. W. Seton entirely concurred in opinion with the rest of the Court.

Judgment for the defendant.—HURK., April 10.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

SEEDBOONKERY DABEE, WIDOW, &c. v. HURLOLL TAGORE.

The Advocate-General, for the defendant, on this case being called on, said, that it came on *ex parte* against his client, but a notice had been served on the complainant's attorney, of the defendant's intention to apply to the Court for leave, upon payment of all costs, to come in and clear his contempt, and file his answer. The learned Counsel hoped that the Court would consider that this notice had the effect of tying up the cause, in the same way as an order nisi.

Sir E. Ryan.—It is quite out of the question, the notice is not before the Court in any shape or way. The cause must proceed, unless the parties consent.

Mr. Nott (the junior Counsel for the complainant) then proceeded to open the bill. (This suit arose out of the fraternal and external squabbles of Shamloll and Hurloll Tagore, the bill having been filed by Shamloll's widow and representative, Sreemutty Seedboonkery Dabee.)

Sir E. Ryan, addressing the complainant's leading Counsel, inquired what benefit was expected to be obtained by getting an *ex parte* decree now, as the defendant would apply to the Court to-morrow, to be let in to clear his contempt, and file his answer; and although not grantable as a motion of course, the Court would probably let him in upon the usual terms. As

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

it was, he had offered to pay all the costs, what more could he do.

Mr. Prinsep said, that a bill had been filed by the Receiver of the estate of Laldaymohun Tagore (appointed in the suit of Nobinmoney Dabee) against a certain party, for an account, in which the sum claimed was not less than three lakhs and a half. Now there was ground to apprehend that steps would be taken by the defendant, Hurloll, to discharge the Receiver, and so defeat that suit. The complainant had actually offered to let the defendant in, upon an undertaking to allow the Receiver to continue in possession, and to take no steps to discharge him.

Sir E. Ryan.—Those terms are certainly most reasonable. What has the defendant's Counsel to say to this.

Mr. Leith said, that in the absence of his leader (the learned Advocate General, who had left the Court,) he could not take upon himself to give any consent. Besides he begged to remind his learned friend, that there was no prayer in this bill, for the appointment of a Receiver.

Mr. Prinsep begged his learned friend's pardon. There was a prayer that the Receiver in the other suit, should be continued.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the terms offered appeared most reasonable, and such as the Court itself would in all probability impose upon the defendant's applying to be let in. A junior Counsel might take upon himself the responsibility of a senior, in his leader's absence. It was observable that under the new Equity Rules, there might arise some difficulty in letting in the defendant at all, after the *ex parte* decree.

Mr. Prinsep observed, that he had been fully aware of that, and therefore felt himself in a position to impose terms.

Mr. Leith then undertook to consent, provided that the appointment of the Receiver did not extend to certain lands held by Hurloll, under agreement with Shamloll. He wished to observe, however, that the equity suit in question instituted by the Receiver (Prosonnocomar Tagore is the defendant) was altogether an useless one, and an unnecessary charge upon the estate.

Mr. Prinsep begged to state, that he had been perfectly satisfied both of the reasonableness and utility of the suit in question.

Sir E. Ryan.—With that question we have nothing to do at present. I may mention, however, that the institution of a suit in equity, ought always to be a serious matter of consideration for the receiver; it is usually done only at the instance of some party concerned, or under the express sanction of the Court. I can only say, with respect to the receiver's motion the other day concerning the postponement of the sale directed by a decree of the Court, my own opinion inclined to charge him personally with the costs.

Let the order be, that the cause be struck out, that the defendant have leave to clear his contempt, and file his answer within a week, and that the receiver in Nobbinmoney's suit, be continued on in this suit, in respect of all the property, except the lands held by Hurloll under the agreement. *Order accordingly.*

MIRZA MEHNDY MISKEY v. AGA KURDOOLIE MAHOMED
Upon this case being called on, no Counsel appeared for either side; so it was struck out of the Equity Board. The cause had been set down *ex parte*, and it was intimated that the complainant had consented to let in the defendant, upon payment of costs. *Struck out.*—Hark., April 11.

SEENBOONDERY DOSSIE v. COMULMONEY DOSSIE.

Mr. Clarke applied for a month's further time to put in the defendant's further answer. The learned counsel believed that there was no opposition.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith, for the complainant, believed that there was! This was a very cool application, and very coolly made. Repeated motions had been made for further time in this cause, and an extension seemed now to be considered, quite a matter of course. The bill was a widow's bill for maintenance, and was originally filed so far back as the year 1831. Last year an issue was directed, to try the validity of the will set up by the complainant, and in March last the issue was tried, and a verdict found for the defendant at law (the complainant in equity.) The defendant in equity had pleaded to the bill, and the plea was overruled, but allowed to stand for an answer, with liberty to except. After the trial of the issue, the defendant in equity allowed several months to pass without amending, whereupon the complainant filed exceptions, which amounted altogether to the number of sixty-two. Since that time nearly a twelve month had passed, and the defendant had continually applied for further time. Now it really could not be said, that the delay was attributable to the vast pressure of business in the Supreme Court totally absorbing counsel's time!

Mr. Clarke said, that he had a very short answer to give to the opposition of his learned friends. The interrogatories were so ingeniously complicated and minute, that the preparing of the answer, and the examination and comparison of the numerous and lengthy schedules which were requisite, would be the work of rather more than an hour!

The Advocate-General at last consented to allow the month required, upon payment of costs, and upon the express understanding that this was to be the last application of the kind.

Order accordingly.

BODDASUN SAIN, v. SUDAMONEY DOSSIE.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiff, moved to postpone this issue (which stood for this morning) on the ground of the absence of a material witness.

Mr. Clarke said, that the most curious part of the matter was that his learned friend had been urging the case on, when the counsel for the defendant applied to have it postponed, on the ground of insufficient time to prepare the defence!

The Advocate-General said, that the witness in question was in Court on that day, but had left Calcutta two days ago, before the plaintiff had been able to serve the subpoenas.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the plaintiff must pay the costs of the day. The issue would stand over until next term.

Order accordingly.

BREENUTTY ULLUNOMONEY DOSSIE v. RAMBARUCK MULLICK AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion on the Equity side, for the payment into Court by the defendants of certain monies admitted to be in their possession, and for the appointment of a Receiver. The defendants not being ready, a fortnight's time was given by consent; it will come on before a Judge in Chambers.

Stood over by consent.

THE MARTINE CAUSE.

Sir E. Ryan, stated the minutes of the decree which it appeared proper to the Court to make in this cause,

which came on during the sittings on further directions. The cause was referred back to the Master on several points.

Decree accordingly.

This was the last day of the Sittings. A Judge will sit in Chambers on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual. The Sessions commence next Wednesday, the 17th instant. — Saturday, the 15th of June, is the first day of next term.

SESSIONS, APRIL 17, 1839.

(Before Sirs E. Ryan, J. P. Grant, and H. W. Seton.)

LIST OF THE GRAND JURYMEN.

Foreman, J. W. Grant, Esq.

R. Hunter,	W. W. Kettlewell,
J. B. Biss,	T. H. Gardener,
W. R. Young,	W. C. Hurry,
R. Thomas,	G. U. Adams,
J. L. Russel,	W. Patrick,
R. J. Bagshaw,	A. Gilmore,
C. Fagan,	Carrapiet Jacob,
J. Jackson,	Comanath Bose,
A. W. D. H. Larpent,	Kallysunker Palet,
E. White,	Radakanth Deb,
G. Alexander.	Prossouno Comar Tagore.

After the Grand Jury had chosen their foreman, the presiding Judge, Sir J. P. Grant, addressed the Jurymen. He said, that he was sorry he could not congratulate them that the Calendar of the present Sessions, was divested of any crimes of a heinous nature, for there were no less than three indictments for murder. With the exception of these three cases, he was happy to inform them, that the other cases were not so numerous as during the former Sessions, nor of a complicated nature. They consisted chiefly of cases of burglary and petty thefts and in most of them, the accused persons were detected in the commission of the crime for which they are to be tried. Nor is the value of the property stolen considerable. Nevertheless, he begged to impress on the minds of the Jurymen, that on weighing the evidence which would be brought before them in most of these cases, they were not to let the smallness of the amount stolen bias their opinion, for in a moral point of view, the theft of a petty sum is equally criminal as stealing property to a larger amount; and it is not unbecoming the highest tribunal in any country, to try any case of felony, no matter how petty so ever it may be, and it is in fact the duty of the legislature, to use its utmost efforts to suppress these petty thefts, which if left unpunished, often lead to and encourages hardened villains to the perpetration of more serious offences, and tends materially to endanger person and property, and in fact to a poor native a brass water pot or a metal plate, however trifling it may appear to us, is as much prized, and its loss as severely felt, as the loss of more valuable articles would be to the wealthy; and they are equally entitled to be protected by law from being plundered.

With regard to the three cases of murder, he was sorry to say that one of them, if the evidence which has been adduced in it already, is to be credited, is of a very aggravated nature. In it the Jurymen will have to examine a witness, who, it appears, was an accomplice in the commission of the crime. True it is, that testimony of this nature is generally received with much suspicion, yet it sometimes becomes absolutely necessary, from the circumstances of such murders

being generally committed in secret and hidden haunts, and from which all persons are carefully excluded, except the accomplices in their perpetration, to admit one or more of them to become witnesses for the prosecution; and if their testimony is consistent and supported by the depositions of the other witnesses, then it is admitted, as evidence in law; and it is the province of the Grand Jury simply to determine whether there is sufficient evidence adduced in the cases brought before them, to send the prisoners up to take their trial before the Petit Jury, on the indictment preferred against them. The Judge further noticed, that in this case there will be another circumstance to which he begs to draw their attention, viz., one of the witnesses for the prosecution is the wife of one of the prisoners. It is established both by the English and the Mahomedan law, from political motives, that the wife can in no case give evidence either for or against her husband, nor the husband against the wife. Therefore it was essentially necessary for the Jurors, in taking her depositions, to divest their minds of impression caused by that part of her evidence, which might affect her husband, and act only upon that which may relate to the other prisoners implicated in the charges. The Judge added, that he was sorry to inform the Jurors, that he had witnessed, in many cases where the Petit Jurors, from the best intentions no doubt, but from their ignorance of the law in such cases, had mixed up evidence which affected one prisoner only, with the whole case, and by it had seized their verdict and pronounced the prisoner Comally guilty, whereby the Court was compelled pro forma, to pass sentence on those prisoners who were not legally affected by the evidence on which the said verdict had been formed, and then to suspend its execution, and appeal to the Royal Mercy to set aside the sentence recorded against those prisoners. The remark, the Judge observed, bore strongly in cases of confessions of a prisoner. These confessions legally affected only the prisoner who made them, and could be in themselves no evidence for or against those who may be arraigned with him in the indictment.

With regard to the other two cases of murder, they were divested from the aggravating circumstances which he was sorry to say attached to the other case. The learned Judge added, it was a privilege of the Grand Jury in case of indictments for murder preferred before them, if they did not consider the facts adduced in the evidence sufficient to constitute the crime of murder, in which case it is absolutely necessary that malice premeditated should be proved; but if they at the same time consider the crime to constitute manslaughter, then to alter the indictment and send the prisoner up to the Petit Jury, to be tried for the latter offence; for he it remembered, that the indictment on which the prisoner is tried, after it has been presented to the jurors, is their indictment, although presented by an officer of the Court. The Judge then laid down the law regarding manslaughter, which he said was where any person, as a father chastening his child, or a master his servant, does in so doing exceed the limits of the law, and causes the death of any person unintentionally, or where any person being struck by another, retaliates and kills the assaulter at one blow, it is manslaughter. Again, if the jury thought that the prisoner had only accidentally inflicted death or had perpetrated justifiable homicide, they can ignore the bill at once. Justifiable homicide, he said, was where a person in the act of preventing another from committing an illegal act is forced to kill him; for example a jailor may shoot a prisoner who attempts to break from jail, if he has no other means of preventing his escape; or a person being attacked by an armed highway robber, and being apprehensive of his life and property, in self-defence shoots the robber, in these two instances the death is considered justifiable homicide. Again, accidental homicide is where any person in the

execution of any lawful act, and with all due precaution and care, causes the death of any person, the death is accidental; but if the caution is wanting, then the crime is manslaughter; but if the act was in itself illegal, and the death of a person not intended to be killed ensues, then the crime is still murder. For example, if a person shoots at one man intending to murder him, and the ball hits and kills another, the crime is murder; or where a person fires into a crowd. In one of these cases, a part of the evidence, the Judge said, will be the deposition of the party whom the prisoner in the case is alleged to have killed, taken by a Magistrate on oath, before the prisoner, who had the means of cross-examining him. These depositions, after the deceased's death, in such cases, are admissible as evidence at law. After this remark, the learned Judge said, that he had nothing further to address to the Jurors at present, and permitted them to retire and investigate the indictment to be presented to them.—*Hurk., April 18.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Before Sir J. P. Grant.

George Morgan, the runaway convict, was brought up for trial this morning. The prisoner, who was very respectably attired, and wore a black band round his forehead, seemed to await the issue of his trial with the greatest composure. The indictment was to the effect, that the prisoner having been, on the 19th April 1838, sentenced to seven years' transportation to the coast of Marahan, did, on the 21st of August 1838, make his escape from the vessel in which he was bound to the place of exile, and was found at Coringa, on the 20th March 1839.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. McGann identified the prisoner, who had been convicted, together with one Lloyd, at the second Criminal Sessions of 1838, of having stolen a musical box from a Mr. Tipping, for which they were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Prisoner was brought back to the Police office in custody, on the 2d instant, for having returned before the expiration of the period for which he had been transported.

Herold, the Deputy-Gaoler deposed, that he delivered the prisoner, with nine other convicts, to the commanding officer of the H. C. S. *Amherst*, on the 22d of July last.

Mr. H. V. Weston, 2d officer of the *Amherst*, remembered the prisoner having been brought on board, about the 22d or 23d of July last. Morgan, as well as the other convicts, who were brought with him, was in irons when delivered to him. The prisoner was in the vessel when she arrived at Rangoon, and remained on board until the vessel was unmoored, but was missing next day, when the vessel was about to sail.

The prisoner expressed his wish to put a few questions to this witness, which he did, in a clear, bold voice, and in good English. They were as to the witness's knowledge of the prisoner being on board at the time they were unmooring. The witness was aware of his having been on board at the time, from having then seen him on the fore-castle, but how employed, he could not recollect.

The prisoner was first missed at daylight, on the morning when the vessel left Rangoon in tow of a Steamer. His irons had been taken off owing to his having been found very useful as a carpenter. Being required to do something to the chain cable, and not being immediately forthcoming, search was made for him, but to no avail. Witness never saw him on board afterwards.

Geo. W. Gardner, was chief mate of the *Emily*, which vessel he quitted at Coringa in January last.

Prisoner was delivered into his charge by Mr. Smith, the Collector at Coringa, and he came to Calcutta in a native sloop, with prisoner in custody. He had never seen prisoner at Coringa.

Questioned by Morgan. You say you brought me from Coringa, and you say you never saw me in Coringa? Witness replied, that he had been delivered to his charge on board the vessel in Coringa roads.

He had previously seen him in gaol at a place about eight miles from Coringa.

The prisoner again questioned the witness as to when and where he had first seen him. Witness said that as he was passing the door of the gaol, he had seen prisoner standing inside. Ten days afterward he saw him on board the sloop. When witness went on board prisoner was there in the custody of a file of sepoy and several peons. In answer to questions put by prisoner, witness said, Morgan had been delivered to him by the peons as a prisoner, but that not understanding the language, he had had no conversation with them. They merely gave him a note, from the Master Attendant, for Mr. McFarlan, the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. The prisoner was delivered to him in irons, and they were not taken off until his arrival in Calcutta.

John Balcolm, 2nd Mate of the *Emily*, came from Coringa with the last witness and the prisoner. *Never knew nothing of Morgan afore he see'd him aboard the sloop.* He had had some talk with him during the voyage, in which Morgan had told him, that he had been either cooper or carpenter on board some vessel which he had quitted at Coringa. This witness caused some mirth in the Court, by the manner in which he occasionally apostrophized the prisoner, when not quite certain of the correctness of his own memory; and by the unsophisticated way in which he volunteered his testimony to the good conduct of the prisoner during their voyage.

Mr. Weston was re-examined by the Judge. The other convicts were delivered up at Amherst, but he did not know to whom. The vessel afterwards proceeded to Kyook Phoo in Arracan.

Questioned by the prisoner—There were nine other convicts besides prisoner—seven Hindoos and two Mussulmen. Their provisions were provided by the Company. Hindoos of course were not allowed so much as Mussulmen. The prisoner was not entered either as a Mussulman or a Hindoo, but as a Christian. He could not say why he should be fed like a Mussulman. The prisoner had requested to be allowed more food, and he had told him that he should have what had been sent on board for him. He had not a list of the stores sent for the convicts, but he knew there was dhol, gram, and curry stuff. He did not remember what the Mussulmans were allowed. He did not recollect telling prisoner that he was entered as a Mussulman and could not be allowed more than those of that class. The prisoner had been lodged with those with whom he came on board. Witness did not know why prisoner, being a Christian, was treated as a Hindoo or a Mussulman, except it was by his own choice.

The Prisoner. Do you know whether a man would choose to be treated as a Mussulman, or as a Christian?

Witness.—I don't say it was your choice.

Prisoner.—It was not.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say in his defence, on which he addressed the Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Jury, I believe I am a Christian. I was born and brought up as such. I was born within the tropics, but received the education of an

European. The man who was tried and sentenced along with me, was sent to New South Wales while I was sent to the Coast of Martaban. On board the ship I was treated as a native, though I am a Christian. When the ship arrived at Rangoon, the temptation to escape from her was very strong, and I could not resist it. I did not use violence in making my escape. The mate of the ship says he saw me on the fore-castle when they broke ground, but I was gone before then. I saw the ship when she was going down in tow of the steamer. If I had been treated as a Christian, I should not have attempted to escape.

Mr. King, the Gaoler, was questioned by the prisoner. Morgan was treated like an European while in gaol, and he never refused Christian food. His habits and manners were entirely European, and he was treated as such. He behaved himself very well while in custody of witness, and he had sent a report to that effect on board the *Amherst* along with him.

The Judge briefly summed up, and the Jury, after a short consultation, gave in a verdict of *guilty*, at the same time recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Sentence postponed till Saturday.

Puchun, and Chumnn Sweepers, were tried for having caused the death of Fakeerah Mehter, in February last, by striking him across the arm with a ruler in Hyderabad.

Panch Kowree, Sweeper, deposed, that he and the deceased one evening met the prisoners in Kyroo Mehter's Lane. The prisoners told Fakeerah if he wanted a wife, they would introduce him to one. In the way Chumnn tripped up deponent's heels, and Puchun assaulted him with a ruler. Fakeerah interfered and deponent escaped. Subsequently he returned, on hearing Fakeerah's cries, and saw him bleeding in the arm, and the prisoners in the custody of the peons of the Toltullah thanah. Fakeerah, in Puchun's presence, accused him of having wounded him in the arm and broken it, and added that Chumnn had thrown the ruler away. The prisoners were partially drunk at the time, but they made no reply to the charge.

The evidence of the peon who arrested the prisoners, and the dying depositions of the deceased, which were proved by Mr. Samuels and Mr. McCann, and taken at the Native Hospital by Mr. McMahon in the presence of the prisoners, were read and corroborated the testimony, and accused Puchun of having struck prisoner and broken his arm.

Mr. O'Brien, the head assistant to the Native Hospital in Chandney, deposed, that when Fakeerah was brought to the Hospital he had a wound on his arm. At first the wound did not appear to be dangerous, and deponent has known several similar wounds to heal, but it sometimes happens, that one in a 100, lead to a lock jaw, and this unfortunately did so, and the prisoner died from that lock jaw occasioned by the wound in his arm. Previous to his demise, when deponent apprehended the lock-jaw, he warned deceased of his approaching end, and Mr. McMahon, the Magistrate, on being informed of it, came to the hospital, and took Puchun's deposition in the prisoners' presence.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The Judge suggested to the Jury, that there was not a tittle of evidence to criminate the first prisoner, and the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal in his case.

The prisoner Puchun, denied the charge in toto, and said that he had been to an arbitration feast amongst his tribe, where he drank a little, and afterwards he called on Fakeerah, whom he took to introduce him to a second wife, he being a widower. On the way the

deceased treated them with some grog near the Chandney Choke, and then parted peaceably, leaving Fakeerah in the house of his intended wife.

The other prisoner, who was liberated, supported by his evidence, this defence; and the Naib of Toltullah added, that the deceased had refused to lodge a complaint of the assault at the thana, or to go to the hospital; but said he would complain against the prisoners the next day.

The Jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge, after commending this verdict on account of the discrepancies of the evidence of the prosecution, and advising the prisoner to be in future more cautious in his conduct, and not to get into like mischances and to avoid excesses, as he may not always escape so easily, dismissed him.—*Hark.*, April 24.

APRIL 24, 1839.

THE QUEEN V. GREENMONTRO.

For Murder.

The prisoner attempted to kill Monnee, his wife, by cutting her throat. She however escaped death, and the evidence adduced leaving no room for a shadow of doubt, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be executed on Saturday.

The next case called, against Petumber Sing, was for embezzlement. Accuser was on bail, and did not appear. Recognizance forfeited.

The Court went into one other case between natives for assault, which stood over from the last Sessions and the parties compromised it; therefore, by consent, a verdict of not guilty was returned. There are but two other cases for murder, which will be gone through by to-morrow and the day after, and the Court adjourned this day at a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 P. M.—*Hark.*, April 25.

25TH APRIL, 1839.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant and a Petit Jury.)

Munneer Ooldeen and Thakoor Doss were indicted for the Murder of Choonee Tairah, on the 17th February 1839.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

In this case Mr. Pearson, on behalf of the prosecution, made a motion to free the Prisoner Mooloo Ghose from this indictment, and permit him to give evidence on behalf of the Prosecution. Mr. Pearson added, that he would have made this motion before the Grand Jury, but they had returned the true bill before the motion could be made.

The Judge replied, that the application was of a novel nature, but as he knew something of the case himself, from the depositions before him, and the reliance he placed on the Advocate-General's statement, he acceded to the motion.

The Judge, after hearing and citing some authorities on this point, from Amos's last edition of Phillips's Law of evidence, in criminal cases, and Lord Haime's Doctrine of the Law of approvers, by the latter of which it appeared that any prisoner, may, at the discretion of the Court, be allowed to turn an approver before the whole evidence in the case has been heard, or before he pleads guilty, or the verdict is given. His Lordship added, that he wished he had had more time to determine this point, but as he must now decide on this short notice, he considered that the prisoner in question may not plead on the indictment, and give his evidence, conditionally; that if he speaks the truth he will obtain his pardon,

otherwise he will be tried on the present indictment. The Judge said, that if Mr. Pearson, on his of the prosecution, would put this prisoner on his trial on this indictment, and offer no evidence against him, he must be acquitted, otherwise he should be loath to have a verdict of acquittal recorded in his favor, for the express reason that should he not give a true evidence, he may not be released from the hands of justice.

The Advocate-General added, that there was no express promise made to this prisoner of pardon, but still some hopes were held out to him.

The Judge replied, that this case is analogous to that of Thurtell for the murder of Weare, in which the Magistrate had granted one of the prisoners, Hunt, a conditional pardon if he turned King's evidence, for which the Judge censured the Magistrate, as he had not the power to promise this pardon, without the consent of the Judge. After a short discussion, this prisoner was admitted as an approver on the terms suggested by the Judge, and the other two prisoners only were put on their trial. After the Jury had been charged with these two prisoners, Munnooroddeen and Thakoor Doss, and the prisoners, pleaded not guilty. The Judge suggested to the Counsel for the prosecution, that perhaps it would be better to take the verdict in the case of the prisoner, Moodhuo Ghose, before he was admitted as an evidence in this case for the prosecution. The other two prisoners were temporarily removed, and Moodhuo Ghose arraigned on the indictment.

After the Jury had been charged on the prisoner's case, the Advocate-General informed the Jury that there will be no evidence offered against this prisoner. The Judge then informed the Jury, as there is no evidence against this prisoner, they must acquit him.

The Jury accordingly acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged from this prosecution.

Mr. J. Cochrane, the Queen's Counsel, in a short speech, stated the nature of the case.

Mr. J. Pearson, the Advocate-General, stated the importance of this case, as it regarded the justice of the country, and the prisoners of the bar. He then explained the law relative to what the law termed King's evidence. He then briefly related the leading features of the case, which, as they are more fully detailed in evidence, we have omitted here, and drew their attention to the leading features of the case, and explained the law affecting them. With those remarks he left the case in the hands of the Jury.

Moodhuo Ghose deposed. I look at the prisoners and recognise them. I was arrested with them in this case. I do not know the English months, but I know the days of the week. I met Thakoorloss on a Sunday at the meeting of the four roads near the Chandney, at about 7 o'clock, a. m., in company with Choonee Tarrah. I knew Munnooroddeen before that day. He was a chokeydar of the Jorah Bazar thana, and I lived within his beat. I saw Munnooroddeen one day near my house, regarding a loan I wished to negotiate, to enable me to defray the expenses of my brother's marriage ceremony, and the next day I went with Thakoorloss to Munnooroddeen's house. Munnooroddeen replied, the ayah, my wife, is out, let her return, and I will consult her, and give you a final answer, if you will call on me in a few days. I met the next day Munnooroddeen in the bazar, as I was going in company with Thakoorloss to meet him, and in the way we met Choonee Tarrah. Thakoorloss accosted her, and asked her where she lived. She replied, that she was living in the house of a tanner, whose name she mentioned, but I forget it. Choonee Tarrah added, come some day and visit me; and Thakoorloss said,

why defer it to another day, I will accompany you there and see it now. Munnooroddeen and I then went to the house of Munnooroddeen's masters, situated to the west of a church in Collingah. This occurred a few days previous to the Sunday on which I met Thakoorloss and Choonee Tarrah in the meeting of the cross roads near the Chandney Choke. The day after I accompanied Munnooroddeen to his Master's house, I met Munnooroddeen's wife at her house. Thakoorloss was with me then. The Ayah told me that she had not received her wages, and would not receive it for 10 or 12 days to come, and if she could borrow the money from her fellow servants, she would accommodate me, otherwise I must wait a few days. On that day Thakoorloss slept at a house in the Chandney Choke to smoke, and I returned home. The first day I saw Choonee Tarrah's house, was on the Sunday I have already mentioned. Thakoorloss on that day said to me, if you wish to see Tarrah's house, come, we will go. We met Tarrah on our way near her house at a betel and arica nut seller's shop, and on our expressing our wish to her she said, let me take my purchase home, and I will return and take you to my residence. After she had been gone some time, and Thakoorloss desired me to go to a door which he pointed out to me and call Tarrah, I at first declined to do so because I was dirty clothed and was early, but on his repeating the request, I called Tarrah and she came. Thakoor Doss wished me and Munnooroddeen, who was with us, to accompany them and Tarrah to Munnooroddeen master's house near the grain shops in the Jaun Bazar. The house is on the south side of the road and the entrance is towards the

I at first said I have to take my master's cows to pasture, but on his pressing me and saying he would not detain me, I went. On our arrival at the house Munnooroddeen opened the parlour at the gate, and when we entered it Tarrah locked at it and said, how can I here such a house as this is an English house, the house was empty and somewhat in a ruinous state and single storied. Thakoor Doss drew Choonee Tarrah attention to some plants, and then took Choonee Tarrah inside the house and sat down on a cot in a room and made Tarrah sit on his lap. Thakoor Doss then desired Munnooroddeen to go and see if he could procure the money for my brother's marriage expenses, and return quickly, and ordered me to take a chillum and get some tobacco and replenish it, and he added I would get fire from some syces in the neighbourhood; but not succeeding in getting it then, I proceeded further and got it from a sweetmeat seller's shop, and in about a quarter of an hour I returned, and I saw Thakoorloss sitting on Tarrah's knee with his left hand holding her throat, and he had in his right hand a vial in which was some liquor, and he was applying it to her nose. They were both on the floor. Seeing this I got frightened. I attempted to go away, but I met Munnooroddeen at the gate, which was put to, and as I attempted to go out he seized me and pulled me into the house. I asked Thakoorloss and said to him what are you doing, what have you done. Thakoorloss abused me and said what is that to you, why do you interfere. At that time there were only Munnooroddeen, Thakoorloss and Choonee Tarrah in the house. Thakoorloss then struck me, and Munnooroddeen said if you are not quiet, I will serve you the same as I did another person whom he named. When I saw Choonee Tarrah lying apparently dead, and witnessed Thakoorloss's outrageous conduct, I ran away. In this stage of the evidence, the Judge, by the request of the Counsel for the prosecution, cautioned him and said that the Court had already his former statements before it. The prisoner persisted in his statement, and said it tallied perfectly with what he had stated before. At the time Choonee Tarrah accompanied me and the prisoners to the house in Jaun Bazar, she had a silver chain round her waist, and silver bangles on her feet, and a gold chain on her neck; what became of the jewels I do not know. On the following day Munnooroddeen

and Thakoordoss came to my house and Munnooroddeen told me take these 4 Rs—this is all that I have been able to raise for you as yet. I never saw the corpse of Tarrah Choonnee afterwards, and neither of the prisoners ever afterwards mentioned her to me. I do not know whether there was a well in the house, where Tarrah was taken by Thakoor Doss. When I saw Choonnee Tarrah in the Durruimtollah bazar, Tarrah said she was about 20 rupees in debt. When Thakoor Doss took Choonnee Tarrah to the house in Jaun Bazar, he was richly clad as a Bahoo. I have known Thakoor Doss for the last one or two years. My mistress formerly lodged in his house. When Munnooroddeen offered me the 4 rupees, I said I require 10 rupees, and declined to accept the proffer. I never saw them after that day. Munnooroddeen did not tell me how he had raised the 4 rupees, and I never questioned him on the subject. As I saw Tarrah Choonnee lying with her tongue lolling out, after I had returned with the fire, I concluded that they had killed her, therefore I never questioned them regarding her, I mean by they, Thakoor Doss, as Munnooroddeen was not present when I returned.

F. W. Birch deposed. I am Superintendent of the Calcutta Police. I remember that a corpse was found in a well in an empty house in Jaun Bazar, on Sunday the 24th February 1839, near the shop of the gram dealers, and close to the 1st lane in Jaun Bazar. I proceeded to the spot, it was then an empty house. Mr. Potter had lived in it last. The corpse was a female corpse, I saw it dragged up and assisted in dragging it up. It was very far decomposed, and there were worms in it; the smell was very offensive, her features were perfect, but her eye balls and tongue had protruded. She was a very fair, and rather a stout woman. Her knees were tied to her waist, and the rope by which the knees were tied, went round her neck and middle, and tied her hand to her knees. There were stones attached to the corpse. Dr. Bain was present when the corpse was dragged up, and he examined the it and can speak how long the deceased must have been in the water before she was dragged up. I investigated this case, and the last witness, Moodhoo Ghose, gave his statement first, and few days Munnooroddeen also gave his. They both gave their statements voluntarily, and no inducements were held out to them. I examined four or five females who had lived in the house with Choonnee Tarrah. Neither of the two prisoners who gave their statement, conditioned for their lives when they gave their statement. I told Moodhoo, that I could not hold out any hopes to him; but I told him that if he stated the truth it would be taken into a favorable consideration. It appeared to me that as Moodhoo gave his statement first, implicating Munnooroddeen, Munnooroddeen from a spirit of revenge made his implicate Moodhoo. I was present when Munnooroddeen gave his statement subsequently before Mr. McFarlan. It was voluntarily, and without any hopes being held out to him. This paper is it. The prisoner understood whatever writing was explained to him. The corpse had a blue indelibly impressed mark on her face, between the eye brows, it is a very common mark amongst the lower classes of the Hindoo woman in the upper provinces.

Questioned by Munnooroddeen. I never promised to release you if you confessed the truth. You in your statement exonerated yourself of the murder, and accused Moodhoo of it.

Questioned by Thakoordoss, I never promised to release to you if you confessed. I asked you, if you would tell anything, and you replied you knew nothing about it, and you were not fool enough to confess anything, even if you did know it.

Anundoo Raur, deposed. I have lived for the last eight years in the house of a person named Banoo Choonnee.

Tarrah lived in the same homestead with me, ever since last Bysack, and we lived together eight months. She was older, fairer and stouter than me, and had a mark on her forehead. I remember going on a Sunday to a house in Jaun Bazar, where I saw a corpse. I could not recognise the features of the corpse, but I saw a tattooed mark between the eyebrows. The corpse stunk very rank, and I could not remain long. I cannot recognise the gentlemen who were there. Calcutta females do not tattoo themselves, but the girls in the neighbouring villages, do it generally. I do not recollect the Sunday previous to the day on which the corpse was dragged out of the well. Some days previous to this, two persons called on Choonnee Tarrah, and they conversed with her, and about four or five days after that, a person who had a great quantity of powder on his face, went away with Choonnee Tarrah in the morning. Deponent looks at the prisoner Thakoordoss, and the witness Moodhoo Ghose. These were the persons who called on the last occasion, they came at about midday and smoked and went away, on one occasion intermediate to the first visit, and Parramonee went away with them. They came one evening to Choonnee Tarrah's house, and stayed there about one hour, and talked with Choonnee Tarrah on her money affairs. The next morning, Moodhoo Ghose called for Choonnee Tarrah at about 7 A. M., it was a Sunday. She put on her jewels, viz, two anklets valued at 10 rupees, the neck chain 19 rupees, and the waist chain 12 rupees, she then locked her house and went out with Moodhoo Ghose. I never saw Choonnee Tarrah since that time. This was the first instance in which Choonnee Tarrah stayed away for a length of time from her house. I never saw Munnooroddeen in Choonnee Tarrah's house. I have both purchased, and seen similar ornaments as Choonnee Tarrah wore, bought and sold by other persons.

Dhunmunnee deposed. I resided in the same house with Anundoo Raur, and Choonnee Tarrah. She lived in the house from Bysack last until Falgoun, in which month she went away about 6 or 7 o'clock one morning, and I have never seen her since. The bearded man, Moodhoo Ghose, is the person who took her away. Thakoordoss used to visit her occasionally, for about a week previous to her departure. When Choonnee Tarrah went away, she had on a pair of silver anklets, a silver waist chain, and a gold neck chain. I saw a corpse taken out of a well in Jaun Bazar. I could not recognise the corpse. There was a mark between the eyebrows of the corpse similar to one that Choonnee Tarrah had. Choonnee Tarrah was neither fat, nor lean, fair, nor dark but between those extremes; the mark on the forehead is one very common amongst the lower classes of the Hindoo females.

Puddoo Raur, deposed. I resided in the same house with Choonnee Tarrah in the Chadney Choke Bazar. I recognize Moodhoo Ghose and Thakoordoss. They used at times to visit her. One day in Falgoun last, Choonnee Tarrah put on her ornaments in the morning and went away with Moodhoo Ghose. I never saw her since.

R. H. Bain deposed. I am Surgeon to the Calcutta Police, I examined a female corpse in a house at Jaun Bazar on the 24th February last, the body was taken out of a well in the compound; the house was a lower roomed house. The first Jaun Bazar lane is close to it, and some rice merchant's shops are near it. Mungloo, nab of the Jaun Bazar thana, pointed it out to me. When I examined the body it was much swollen and far advanced in decomposition and very offensive; the legs were crossed and bound up with a cord round the body, the tongue had protruded, and the eyes pushed out of their sockets. These effects would undoubtedly be produced by strangulation, and as there were no

wounds on the body, and marks of a cord round the neck, I could not but conclude that the person had died from strangulation, I suppose the corpse could not have been less than a week, and not upwards of 10 days immersed in the well. A week's immersion in this weather in this country, produce those effects. A person accidentally falling into a well, could not have these marks. The features were much disfigured; there were some bricks attached to the corpse, with a cord round the neck; there was an indelible mark on the forehead of the corpse between the eyebrows. Strangulation either with the hand or by a cord would cause the tongue and the eyes to protrude.

Hurrischunder Kur, deposed. I am a hawkar of wooden sandals. I recognise Thakoor Doss and Moodoo Ghose. On the 7th or 8th of Falgun last, I saw these two persons in company with another person standing near some stable, close to the grain shops in Jaun Bazar. I live in Kumartollee, I knew Moodoo Ghose and Thakoor Doss for some time previous to this. I asked Thakoor Doss why he was standing here, and he replied, that he had some business with a durwan in the neighborhood.

The next witness, Peerun Ayah, having been proved to be the wife of the prisoner Munneeroddeen, she was called, and having deposed to that effect, her evidence was dispensed with, as she could not be a legal witness in this case.

Goluck Sirdar deposed. I reside in Jorahbagaun, I sell rice, and am the proprietor of some houses, on the rents of which I live. I knew Choonee Tarrah for a long time. She lived in Falgun last in the Chaudney Choke Bazar. Anundoo and Dhumonee lived with her. I lent once Choonee Tarrah 10 Rs., and she had never liquidated the loan. I know both the prisoners and Moodoo Ghose. On one occasion, I saw them all three in Tarrah's house, and on the last occasion Moodoo only, Thakoor Doss used to dress extremely well, and had the appearance of a Baboo.

The prisoners declined examining this witness as to any point.

Ahmed Ally, Thanadar, deposed. I know Bhoobanmohun Sing Polar, he was examined before Mr. McFarlan prior to the commitment of the prisoners, they were then in custody of the Police. The prisoner Munneeroddeen was in custody in my thana. I had a conversation with him on the day in which the Podar was examined before Mr. McFarlan. I was proceeding from the thana to the Police Office to make my report, and my peon had brought Munneeroddeen out. He requested me to take him to the Magistrate, and he would disclose all he knew about the murder of Choonee Tarrah. Before this I had questioned him regarding this matter, but I did not give him any advice or say that it would be better for him to make a disclosure. I did not hold out any inducement to him to confess. He said that he was confined on a charge of the murder of Choonee Tarrah this was 10 or 12 days after his confinement. He was consequently taken to the Superintendent of Police and examined. On the way Munneeroddeen told me, if I would take him to the house of Bhoobanmohun Polar, he would get him to restore the articles which were taken from Choonee Tarrah's body. I proceeded with him to the podar's shop, and when we arrived there, Munneeroddeen said to the podar, this person pointing to me, will purchase, the gold neck chain and the silver armlets which we sold to you, let him see it, he has brought money to pay them. The podar replied, that he had sold the articles subsequently; and on his persisting in refusing to produce the articles, I informed him, that I was a thanadar, and desired him to shew me his entries of the purchase and the sale of the articles by him. The podar replied, I have an entry of their purchase by

me but not of their subsequent sale. I then took the podar and his books to the police office, and he was examined on the subject by the Chief Magistrate and the Superintendent of the Calcutta Police.

Bhoobun Mohon Singhee, podar, deposed—I deal in gold and silver articles, and am a money changer and lender. I reside in the New Bazar, near Roop Lal Mullick's residence. I recollect that on the 11th Falgun last, four persons well dressed came to my shop. They said that they had a pair of silver-broken anklets weighing 8 Sica weight and a gold broken neck chain wg. 10 sa. rs. for sale. I paid 8 Co's rs. for the anklets, I gave sa. rs. 5-10-3, and made an entry of the purchase as a ready money transaction at that time in my book on the 11th Falgun corresponding with the 21st February last. The anklets were cut into 8 or 10 pieces—some of them retained their original form, and some were flattened. The prisoner Thakoor Doss resembles one of the sellers, but I cannot speak positively as to his identity. Munneeroddeen came to my shop with the thanadar, but whether he or Moodoo Ghose were the persons who came dressed like Baboos to sell the jewels, I cannot precisely tell. Munneeroddeen asked me to sell the jewels to the thanadar, and replied I have already parted with them.

Zoolfecar Ally, naib of the Jorahallah thana, was then called, because his name was on the back of the indictment. The Advocate General said, he was subpoenaed to prove the date on which the corpse of the deceased was found in the well. Captain Birch has already proved that, so his evidence for the prosecution is not required, but he is put in the box to enable the prisoners to question him if they wish it.

S. Potter, an Assistant in the Government Savings' Bank, deposed. He knows the house in Jaun Bazar, in which the corpse was found on the 24th February last. It is situated in the Jaun Bazar road, near some grain sellers' shop, close to the 1st Jaun Bazar lane. I occupied it for 2 days on the occasion of my marriage. I left it on the morning of the 10th of February last at about midday; the key of it was in my possession last on that day. The house is a lower roomed one, and has a well in it. I know Munneeroddeen and Peerun ayah, she is his wife, and my father's ayah. To her I left the house. I gave the key to the syce of my opposite neighbour. I don't know his name, but I could recognize him. When I gave the key to the syce, I ordered him to give it to Munneeroddeen, who had charge of the house, because my father was then in jail. As the ayah could get no accommodation in the Jail, her husband was therefore left in charge of the house, and had a godown allowed him in it to cook his and his wife's meals. Deponent here recognizes the man to whom he gave the key of the house. I never got the key back again.

Durrant Ollah deposed. I am a syce in the employ of Mr. Phillips, residing in Jaun Bazar, close to the house in which the corpse was found in Falgun last. I am generally out all day with the conveyance, and very little at home, but I remember I saw one day in Falgun last, the prisoner Munneeroddeen walking up and down the lane. Munneeroddeen had charge of that house. I never received the key of that house from Mr. Potter. I have served as a syce in that neighbourhood to Mr. Phillips 12 years. As a durwan in charge of that house, he must necessarily go in and out of that house, but I never noticed him; but I believe I did see him go into it when Mr. Potter was in jail, but ever since Mr. Potter's release, I have never been into that house, and have never seen Thakoor Doss or Moodoo Ghose.

Omarbun Biswas deposed. Munneeroddeen was Mr. Potter's durwan. He used to deal at my shop. I am

a retail grain merchant, and have a shop in the Jaun Bazar, near the house which was in Munneeroddeen's charge.

Tarrah Moonee deposed, that she lived in the same house with Moodhoo Ghose, the witness in this case, in Falgoon last. She remembered Thakoordoss and Munneeroddeen, the prisoners in this case, smoking with Moodhoo Ghose in a woodman's shop. Moodhoo Ghose on that occasion, asked Thakoordoss to procure him a loan of 16 rupees, to enable him to defray the expenses attending his brother's marriage ceremony. Thakoordoss replied come along, I will get it for you. Thakoordoss, Munneeroddeen and Moodhoo Ghose met occasionally, for one month after this, at this woodman's shop, which is near Moodhoo's house. Thakoordoss used then to dress extremely well, like a haboo.

Sheikh Surrief deposed, I sell wood, and my shop is near Moodhoo Ghose's house. The prisoners Thakoordoss and Munneeroddeen, used to call at Moodhoo Ghose's door, and call him every third or fourth day, and Moodhoo used to come out and meet them and they used to converse and smoke at my shop. This they did every third or fourth day, during the months of Mang and Falgoon last. They used to come well dressed.

Goonroochurn Ghose deposed, I am the brother of Moodhoo Ghose. I recognise Thakoordoss, he used to visit my brother. He came one Sunday morning and said to him, if you require any money for the expenses of Goonroochurn's wedding, come with me and I will procure it for you. Moodhoo Ghose was very intimate with Thakoordoss, and the latter used to visit him every fourth or fifth day. About a fortnight after Thakoordoss had offered to lend this money to my brother, the prisoners were arrested.

The Advocate-General said, there were two witnesses who had shops near the house where the corpse was found, and where Moodhoo lived last; they deposed, that they took no notice of persons who passed and repassed their shop in Falgoon last.

Kadurbux, Mr. Potter's kidmutgar deposed. I brought the key of the house in Jaun Bazar from Mr. S. Potter senior, and gave it to Mr. S. Potter junior, and some days after this, he left it with his father Mr. Potter senior, where it remained two days, and then Munneeroddeen called at Mr. S. Potter's and took the away key of the house in which the body was. It was one week before the discovery of the corpse in the house, that I gave the key of it to Munneeroddeen.

Cherans Ulee, deposed. I am a kidmutgar to Mr. S. Potter junior. My master was married there; as some of my clothes were left there, I got the key of the house from Munneeroddeen to get my clothes, and then I gave the key to Kadurbux, who gave it to Munneeroddeen. It was about ten or twelve days after my master's marriage, that the corpse was found in that house.

D. McFarlan deposed. I am Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. I examined the prisoners Thakoordoss, Munneeroddeen and Moodhoo Ghose, in this case, they were correctly explained to the prisoners, and they put their marks to them. There were neither threats nor promises held out to them on the occasion of their making them; on the contrary I warned them that what they might say they might be hereafter used against them.

R. Habberly, the interpreter to the Chief Magistrate, deposed, that he explained to the prisoners the contents of these papers. They are true statements of what these prisoners said, they were warned before they made them, and neither threats nor promises were held out to them on the occasion.

The examination of Munneeroddeen taken before me, D. McFarlan, one of Her Majesty's Justices of Peace, on the 23rd March 1839, saith, Peerun Ayah is my wife, she is in Mr. Potter's service. When Mr. Potter went to Jail he desired me to stay in the Jaun Bazar house, and look after it till his return. I was there 3 months. We removed our things there on the 9th February. The day on which Mr. Potter junior was married, the key of the premises was left in charge of Mr. Phillip's syce Duraballah. He gave it to me on the 10th February last, and I to Peerun on the same day, it then was with Cherazullee and Kadurbux, and I again got it and gave it to Peerun. Thakoordoss, and Moodhoo Ghose used to visit Duraballah. One day Thakoordoss, Moodhoo Ghose, and Moorheeram met in Mr. Potter's house. Thakoordoss talked of renting it, and they, I heard, brought women. They brought the mother of a girl to see the house, and made an advance to her. The old woman disappointed Thakoordoss. They then went to two others girls, but they would not come, and one of the girls went to Moorsheadabad. Thakoordoss desired Moodhoo to go and get a chillum, he went, but did not obtain one. When the woman came, I was ordered to withdraw and go and pay 18 Rs. On my return, I heard Moodhoo calling me, I went in and saw Choonnee Tarrah dead. I was about one hour absent. They were tying her corpse with my cat ropes into a bundle, and wanted to put it in a jar. On my interiering, they beat me, and they returned in the evening, and said they would take it to the Ganges, but they tied ropes to it and threw it in the well, and said when the bones separated they would take it to the Ganges, and in the mean time he would pay 50 Rs. a month for the house. About a week after this, the Ayah seeing flies in the well, looked in and screamed out that there was a corpse, and I by her desire went and gave information to the Jaun Bazar Thana; but I did not relate these facts then. Tarrah when she came to the house, had jewels on her body, silver anklets and body chain, and a gold neck chain. When Tarrah was dead, her tongue and eyes protruded. Thakoordoss said he had strangled her, and that he had, before, been tried for a murder. Here the Judge said this statement could only affect Munneeroddeen, and as the rest related to Thakoordoss it was not read.

This closed the case for the Prosecution.

Munneeroddeen in his defence said the other prisoner wanted to rent my Master's house for 50 rupees a month, and asked me to raise a loan of some rupees to get his brother married. I went to see my wife on the subject, and when I returned, Moodhoo told me what had occurred. Thakoordoss beat me, and said, that he would be off, but if any of us confessed we would all be hanged. I was once tried with Petnabher Ghose for murder. He confessed and was hanged, but as I denied, I escaped. I was tried on this affair before Mr. Greenlaw, but as Thakoordoss could not be found, I denied all knowledge of this affair.

Thakoordoss, who, in his statement at the Police, had denied the charge, said, that if I had in open day committed this murder, I must have been detected; it is not probable that in so populous a city as Calcutta, I could beat two men stouter than me, kill a woman, and then get off when the thana was so near, and then still live in Calcutta. The story is altogether improbable, and trumped up by Munneeroddeen and Moodhoo Ghose, to get themselves released and involve me in this affair.

Moosea Mahomed, thanadar of the Bow Bazar thana, deposed, that the prisoner Munneeroddeen was formerly a chokeydar of the Jorah Bagan thana. He was discharged, and then I lost sight of him until some years, when I saw him brought in custody from a zilla court on a charge of dacoity.

Ramdhone, potatoe hawker, deposed, that he knew Munneeroddeen as a chekeydar of the Jorah Bagan thana. What his private character is I know not. He did his official duties well. He left that situation five or six years ago. I have known him since, and seen him occasionally, but I was never intimate with him.

This ended the case for the defence.

The Judge addressing the Jury said, the two prisoners were tried for having on the 17th February, killed Choones Tarrah, by strangulation with their hands. The second count states the same crime, laying the death to strangulation by cords. It is for you to consider whether the prisoners killed the deceased, and whether it was strangulation by the hand or rope. Gentlemen, this is a case of a painful nature, that a woman was found strangled in a well, is, beyond all doubt. The Advocate General has already informed you, that the evidence for the prosecution could not be completed without the testimony of an accomplice. In this kind of evidence, more especially in cases which involve the witness's life and character, he will not always be ready to give a full and clear account of all he knows. Therefore, although the laws admit the evidence of an accomplice, it ought to be received with the utmost caution, and the law has left the question of its credibility to be decided entirely by the Jury, who will judge from the manner of his giving it, and how far it is corroborated by other evidence, as to its credibility. The Judge then detailed the evidence given in this case for the prosecution and the defence, pointed out the leading features of it, and commented learnedly on it, laying down the law of the case. In noticing the evidence of Moodhoo Ghose, the learned Judge said, that there were several discrepancies between his evidence as given at the Police office and that given here. He added, that he did not consider it right that he should read the Police statement of Moodhoo Ghose, to the Jury; but thus far he would inform them, that Moodhoo Ghose's evidence, when he came to the actual point relating to the commission of the murder, varied considerably from his statement given before Mr. McFarlan. Under these circumstances, he sent it in for the Jury to appreciate how far his evidence is credible, and how far it is supported or contradicted by the testimony of the other witnesses examined to-day. The learned Judge further informed the Jury, that in weighing the evidence in this case, he must desire them to draw this distinction, that any statement made by the prisoner can only be adduced in evidence against him, and it cannot possibly affect the other prisoner.

His Lordship, in conclusion, remarked, that a woman was put to death by strangulation there is not a doubt, and that a woman had a few days previous been missing is also true. It is for you to decide, whether the body found murdered is that of the woman that was missing. The story, it is true, is supported by the evidence of an accomplice; and although such testimony is received with great caution, yet when it is supported by other circumstantial and corroborating testimony, it is not to be rejected. It is for you gentlemen, added the learned judge, to decide how far the circumstances revealed in this case have brought the guilt home to the prisoners; if you think that they are guilty of the crime, then whatever might be the circumstances under which the evidence of the accomplice has been given in this case, and your feelings on it, you are bound to return a verdict of guilty against the prisoner; on the other hand, if you entertain the slightest doubt of the guilt of either one or both the prisoners, it is your duty, notwithstanding the duty you owe to Society, to do your utmost to suppress the perpetration of such heinous crime, to give the benefit of that doubt to the accused party, and not to convict any person unless you are fully convinced of his guilt.

The jury retired at about 6 o'clock P.M. and after half an hour's retirement, returned a verdict of guilty as a principal in the murder against Thakoor Doss, and Munneeroddeen guilty as an accomplice.

After the verdict had been given.

The learned Judge addressed the Jury, and said, that there could be no accomplice in a case of murder. When the accused is present, and has a knowledge of the commission of the crime, and aids and abets it, that person is a principal; but the accomplices are of two natures, before and after the fact; the accomplice before the fact, is, when the person has a knowledge of what is about to be perpetrated, and although he neither aids in its commission nor is present at it, yet he fails to reveal his knowledge of it to the authorities to prevent its commission; and an accomplice after the fact is, when a person obtains a knowledge of the commission of the murder, and instead of using his endeavours to apprehend and bring the criminals to Justice, endeavours to screen them, and conceal knowledge of the crime.

After this explanation, some of the jurors said, that the meaning of their verdict tended to acquit the prisoner Munneeroddeen, whilst others said, that it was quite the contrary. The judge said, he had nothing to do with meanings; the jury must give a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and if they disagreed amongst themselves, they had better retire and come to a decision. The jury then retired and after a short time gave their verdict, Thakoor Doss guilty—Munneeroddeen not guilty.

After this verdict had been recorded, the judge addressed Munneeroddeen, and informed him, that the jury had acquitted him; whether he is guilty or not, it is for his conscience and God to decide, but at present he is discharged.

The judge then addressed Thakoor Doss and said, the jury has found you guilty, and no one who has heard the case can entertain any doubt of it, a more atrocious case I never heard, and it would be wasting time to address you any longer, the painful duty remains to me, to order the last sentence of the law against you. The prisoner was then ordered for execution on Saturday morning.—*Hurkaru, April 26.*

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1839.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant, and a Petit Jury.)

Nicholas Clausen, tried for the manslaughter of Ookur Coolie, at the Indigo Factory of Soomundagur, in Zillah Burdwan, on the 17th February 1839, by wounding him with the shaft of a spear.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. Pearson and Cochrane.

Counsel for the defence—Mr. Leith.

Mr. Cochrane read the indictment briefly.

Mr. Pearson then stated to the Jury the leading features of the case, with some trite remarks on it, which, as it will be more fully elucidated in the evidence, we have abstained detailing here. The case, he observed, would not occupy their time long, and was not a complicated one.

The witnesses were ordered out of court.

Surrosettee Bewah deposed. I was a resident at the factory of Mr. McLean, at Soomundagur, in Zillah Burdwan. I am the widow of Ookur. He was murdered in my presence on the evening of the 5th Falgun, by the prisoner. The prisoner went Budden, a choker employed at the factory. He called us to help him,

for the prisoner was murdering him. My husband was a cooly at the factory. He and several others saw Budden beaten. The prisoner was beating Budden close to his bungalow. When we heard Budden cry, we came to his aid. The prisoner, seeing us, held up the bamboo with which he was beating Budden, and threatened to break our heads, if we interfered. After the prisoner had desisted beating Budden, he entered the bungalow, and Budden crawled to us. Fakirchand and Lochun held him by the armpits, and carried him into the factory office, where they sprinkled water over his face; he desired us to warm his body with our heated palms, particularly over the bruises, which, he said, pained him. Whilst we were doing so, the prisoner entered the office with a spear in his hand, and said, what are you whispering you rascals, I will beat you all, if you do not go about your business. When we heard this, we fled, and the prisoner pursued us. My husband being the hindmost, the prisoner overtook him, and felled him to the ground with the spear handle. My husband, on falling, entreated the prisoner not to beat him, as he was a cooly, and had done no harm; but the prisoner assaulted him violently with kicks and blows, although he begged of him to desist. My husband then fainted, and the prisoner left him and returned to the bungalow. I went up to my husband and found him dead. This happened shortly after dusk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith. I cannot tell how far the hut was from the office. All the buildings attached to the factory are contiguous. I cannot speak precisely as to the distances. The murder of my husband was shortly after Budden was beaten, which was at dusk. We were then at our meals. Budden was employed under the prisoner. I am not aware why the prisoner beat him. We fled through fear. When I saw the prisoner beating my husband, I stood aloof, and remonstrated with him. I said, do not kill my husband, and make me a widow. I am the mother of five infants. There were ten or twelve coolies present, and not one hundred; the greater part of them were employed at the factory. Fakirchand and Lochun were amongst them. They had no sticks in their hands. There are women employed at the factory, and a great many coolies; how many, I do not know. My husband was running in a westerly direction, when he stumbled, and the prisoner overtook and struck him. There is a ruined home near the spot where my husband fell. It is to the south-west of the bungalow in which the prisoner resided, and there is a dry ditch close to it. It is bounded by a mound formed of earth excavated from the drain, and is the boundary of the factory in that direction. The drain is to the west of the bungalow, and it runs north to south. There is a creek towards the east of the factory: it also runs north and south. Kunchantollah is the principal factory. This creek is not now navigable from the Soomundagur factory. No Europeans resided at Soomundagur with the prisoner. The persons who work at the factory are delegated bundwars. My husband's caste was different from theirs. He was a native of a village, seven coss distant from the factory. The others were from distant parts. When the coolies ran, Budden likewise ran with them. When I inspected the corpse of my husband, the other coolies kept aloof. Through fear none of the coolies beat the prisoner—they only went up to the fence of the bungalow. They did not go close to the prisoner nor did they attempt to rescue Budden. I witnessed the whole of the transaction. If any person had beaten the prisoner, I must have seen it. My husband was not indisposed a few weeks before his death. He worked at the factory on the day of his decease. How long the prisoner has been the Superintendent of the factory I do not know. I was engaged at the factory in Maaugh last, and he then superintended it.

Re-examined by Mr. Cochrane. I was not present when Mordonmodun doctor dissected my husband's corpse. Chand peon carried the corpse to Burdwan. I remained at the factory.

D. Macfarlan, deposed. This is the prisoner's examination. He gave it on the 13th March last. The prisoner spoke English. It was read to him by Mr. Habberly, and he put his mark to it. Mr. Habberly witnessed it. No threats or promises were held out to him. He gave it voluntarily.

R. Habberley confirmed the deposition of the Chief Magistrate.

This statement was read. I am a native of Kingston, in Jamaica. I left it young. I was formerly a seaman. I came in the *Bombay* three years ago to this country. I first served Mr. Turner, and then Mr. McLean, at the Soomundagur factory. I did not beat Ookur, but Budden for disobedience. He cried for help, and the coolies came and beat me. I fled and hid myself in a hedge. I went the next day to the principal factory, and heard that Ookur was dead, and saw his corpse. I have marks on my hips and shoulders caused by the assault of the coolies. Rainzaun is my *gomastah* and witness.

This statement established the jurisdiction. The judge was of opinion that all persons born within the British territories were considered British subjects in this country, and only those born of native parents within the East Indian possessions were exempted from the jurisdiction of this Court whilst residing in the Mofussil, and perhaps it would be better for the prisoner to be tried by a jury than to remove his case to a Zilla Court.

Budden Chokedar deposed. I was attached to the Soomundagur factory when Ookur died. He was a Bundwar. At about 3 p. m. I went to the Kunchantollah factory, and returned to the Soomundagur factory and went to make a *salam* to the prisoner, who abused me and asked me where I had been all day. I replied that I had been to the principal factory. The prisoner then came out with the shaft of the spear in his hand, and asked me, where is Lochun, the new Chowkedar, and the letter. I said, I know nothing about either. The prisoner then sprang forward, seized me by the hair of my head, and held me against the post of the verandah, and began to beat me. He struck me with the end of the shaft on the temple, he also beat me with his fists. I cried, forbear, Sir—desist—I am murdered—I am dying; but he regarded not my entreaties. I then bawled out to the coolies to come and assist me, as the Superintendent was killing me. When they heard my shrieks, they came running towards me. The prisoner seeing them approach, threatened them; therefore they stood and stood near the fence of the verandah, and requested the prisoner not to beat me. The prisoner continued striking me, and on receiving a punch from the shaft on my belly I fainted, when the prisoner left me and went into his bungalow. I afterwards crawled towards the coolies. No body interfered to rescue me or assisted the prisoner. Some of the coolies, when I reached them, supported and carried me to the factory office, where they sprinkled water on my face, whilst some were warming my breasts with their heated palms. When the prisoner came into the office, he abused them, and said, what are you whispering you scoundrels, and laid up the stick to strike them, but the blow did not alight on any body, seeing this, we all fled, Ookur happened to be the hindmost, and stumbled opposite the prisoner, who struck him with the staff on his back above the waist, and felled him. He then kicked and beat him with his fist. Ookur groaned and said, do not beat me, I am a poor inoffensive cooly. The prisoner then left him, and went towards his bungalow. After

his departure, I went up to Ookur, and endeavored to lift him up. I then perceived that he was dead. Ookur's wife, Surrootty, was present when her husband was killed. I am not sure whether she saw me beaten. When Ookur was assaulted, no person attempted to approach the prisoner, and I am sure no person attempted to rescue him, or assault the prisoner. Chand was at that time Burkandaz of the Pooophool sub-thana; he saw the body in my presence, and carried it to Burdwan, where it was dissected. I did not see its dissection, I was then at the factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith. I was not absent from duty the day Ookur's death took place. I met the prisoner shortly after 3 p. m. on that day in the fields, and told him I was going to the principal factory; he replied very well. He gave me no orders on that day. I do not know whether there are two persons named Lochun employed at the factory. I only know one, he is a tiller, and he had that day been digging the fields. Neither the prisoner nor Ramdhon gomastah gave me any directions regarding a chit on that day. I am a chokeedar of the Soomundagur factory, and I am sent occasionally to the principal factory to receive orders. There may have been a new chokeedar appointed that day, but I did not hear it, nor knew to what chit the prisoner alluded. There was no intimation given me that I was to be discharged for neglect of duty. I was not impertinent to the prisoner before he struck me. I know not why he struck me. Perhaps during my absence at the principal factory the prisoner might have wished me to carry a letter for him, and this might have vexed him. I can assign no other reason for his beating me. I am sure this was the staff with which the prisoner struck me, and afterwards Ookur. The first blow he struck me on the nose, which made it bleed—after hitting my temple, it slipped on my nose. He subsequently struck me with his fist. I saw no doctor come to the factory to examine the corpse of Ookur. I never consulted one. The prisoner has been about three years employed on these factories, when he came there, the factories belonged to Mr. Turner. He was first employed at the Soomundagur factory, but when Mr. McLean purchased the concern, the prisoner was removed to the factory at Culna, and after an absence of six months, he returned to the Soomundagur factory, and has ever since remained in charge of it. The prisoner superintends the coolies at the Soomundagur factory, and receives his instructions from the principal factory. There are about 20 coolies employed at the Soomundagur factory. When I screamed 10 or 12 of them came near the place where I was beaten. Here this deponent named most of them. It was half an hour after, I had been moved to the office, that the prisoner entered it. Who brought the water and sprinkled it on my face I did not know. The fire was not brought into the office. As the coolies were bringing it the prisoner entered it. Ookur's wife was then present. The heat was applied to my body. I do not believe any of the women saw me beaten. Ookur's wife was present when he was beaten. I had a short stick, such as chowkeedars generally carry about them at night. I use it in the day to drive off cattle from the fields. The coolies work with country spears. I was not among the coolies in the office previous to the prisoner entering it. I likewise ran off with the other coolies. The moon was descending when the prisoner entered the office. There was no place nearer than the principal factory, from which the prisoner could have obtained assistance, in case he had been attacked by the coolies. There were no Europeans living in the same factory with the prisoner.

Lochun Bagdee, Holve, Harro, and Fakirchund corroborated this witness's evidence.

Chand deposed. I am employed as a barkondaz, at the Pooophool sub-thana, near the Soomundagur

factory in Zilla Burdwan. On the night of the 6th Falgun last, I saw the corpse of Ookur near the cross-roads by that factory. It was at about 9 p. m. Hearing at the thana, a tumultuous noise proceeding from the factory, I went there and Surrootty pointed out to me the corpse of her husband Ookur, who she said had been murdered by the prisoner. I took the body to the native hospital at Burdwan, where Muddoonoden doctor dissected it in my presence. I had only been stationed eight days at Pooophool thana, when this murder occurred. I did not know Ookur personally. Mr. Leith declined to examine this and the two next witnesses.

Muddoonoden Doss, native doctor, attached to the Burdwan jail, deposed. I remember that Chandburkandaz brought on the 17th February 1839, a corpse for dissection. I examined it and found two black marks, one three fingers square near the shoulder, and the other behind the kidneys. On opening the body I found on the left side of the breast, and in a slanting direction, a coagulation of about one and half pounds of blood, below the skin, nine fingers long, and four in breadth. The coagulation was from the region of the heart, to the regions of the lungs. Under the breast-bone, the heart had been convulsed at its lower extremity, and the liver injured. There was another coagulation of blood over the lungs. I conclude from these appearances, that the deceased must have been struck over those parts of his body, which caused his death. The other parts of the body and the head were healthy.

R. H. Bain, Police Surgeon, deposed. I am both Surgeon and Physician. I have heard the evidence of the last witness. I consider the description of the injuries on the corpse by him sufficient to cause death. Blows from a thick stick, or kicks, might occasion such injury. The bursting of the heart causes instantaneous death.

Sheikh Ramzaun deposed. I am the Gomastah of Mr. McLean's factories at Burdwan. I was not present when Ookur died. I was then at the Kunchennuggur factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith. I did see the prisoner on the night of Ookur's death: he came to me at the principal factory, and shewed me two marks, one on his hip and the other on his shoulder-blade. I did not see any injury on his head, nor were his clothes torn. Kunchennuggur is about one mile from the Soomundagur factory. The prisoner never came to the principal factory except on this occasion.

Re-examined by Mr. Cochrane. After I had heard the prisoner relate how he got the bruises, and the cause of his coming to Kunchennuggur, I proceeded with him towards the Soomundagur factory, but we met the Police authorities in the way, who arrested the prisoner on a charge of murder. Mr. McLean, junior, resides at the principal factory.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, a quarrel had commenced between Budden and me. He called the coolies to assist him. They came and attacked me with sticks. I ran for refuge, and concealed myself in a hedge near the factory. After the tumult was appeased, I proceeded to the principal factory to state my grievances to Mr. McLean. And in his absence, I saw the Gomastah, shewed him the bruises on my body and my tattered clothes, and related to him an account of the fracas. He consented to accompany me to the Soomundagur factory. On our way thither, I was accused of having murdered a cooly, and taken into custody. I denied the charge, and said, I had beaten Budden chokeydar, but no coolies: on the contrary they had assaulted me.

J. Boyle deposed. Mr. McLean engaged me to conduct the prisoner's case. He told me he did not

without the circumstances connected with Ookur's death, but he believed the transaction to be a conspiracy. He gave the prisoner an excellent character, and said that he was the most faithful servant he ever had. I believe his statement to be correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pearson,—I consider coolies entitled to legal protection, but their oaths are not so creditable as Mr. McLean's statement. Mr. McLean was prevented by emergent business from quitting Bardwan, therefore he could not come to Calcutta and testify on prisoner's behalf. He was aware the result of the trial must materially affect the prisoner. Ookur did not kill himself to uphold a conspiracy, but in the tumult and confusion he might have been accidentally killed by some of the coolies, who might have subsequently charged the prisoner with the murder. I have reasons for this conjecture.

The judge desired Mr. Boyle to confine himself to his professional business, and let the administration of law and justice be conducted by those who were entrusted with them, and they would form their own conjectures.

During Ramzaun and Mr. Boyle's examination, Mr. Leith put questions to them, the replies to which would tend to elicit an evidence from them what they had heard from the prisoner and Mr. McLean relative to this affair. Mr. Pearson objected to this procedure, and added, hearsay testimony could not be admitted as evidence. The Judge concurred with Mr. Pearson on the impropriety of putting such questions, and Mr. Leith acquiesced.

This ended the case for the defence.

The learned Judge then summed up, and in an elaborate speech detailed the evidences of the witnesses examined in this trial, drawing their attention to the material points, and explained the law applicable to them. He particularly observed that the transaction on which this trial is based, there was, of as regretted, no Christian evidence, consequently, the prisoner is necessitated to rest his case solely on the testimony of these coolies, who were fellow workmen, but that circumstance is not in itself sufficient to improve their evidence. With these remarks, he submitted the case to the consideration of the jury.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. After the verdict had been recorded, Mr. Leith put in two letters, alleged to have been written by Mr. McLean, giving the prisoner a good character.

The judge declined to receive these letters, it being contrary to practice, but he remarked, he doubted not

that the prisoner had borne a good character formerly. He then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner thus.

Nicholas Clausem, you have been tried by a jury, who gave great attention to your case. I believe you struck the deceased when actuated by anger excited, no doubt, by the previous quarrel between you and Budden chakeydar. You did not, whilst striking him, contemplate his death, but that it was occasioned by your assault on him, there is no doubt. The evidence against you is clear and uncontradictory. I shall not on this occasion pass on you the heaviest sentence which the law authorizes in cases of aggravated homicide. The sentence against you is, that you be imprisoned in the common jail of Calcutta for a period of two calendar years.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Areenooddeen, who was convicted for stealing a watch, had, in consequence of his youth and a great temptation, been recommended to mercy. The judge, in concurrence with this recommendation, and the prisoner's former good character, entreated him in future to endeavour to uphold that character, and recover that disgrace which the present theft had entailed on him, and then sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

Moondeen, another youth, convicted of robbing an old, helpless woman, when asleep. The Judge said, it is evident from the circumstances elicited in his trial, that he was a tool in the hands of more experienced villains, from whose company it was requisite to separate him, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for seven years to the South-east Coast of Martaban.

George Morgan, convicted of having returned from transportation. The judge addressed him thus. George Morgan, you stated yourself that you had escaped from the ship you were in, and returned to this country, you also stated that you were of Christian parents and not born within the tropics, which you did not prove before the Chief Justice in your former trial. You have in this case proved that you are of European habits, though you may not be an Englishman. You will now be transported to one of the colonies allotted to Europeans, but as you have committed a capital felony, your punishment must be increased. The prisoner was then sentenced to 14 years' transportation to Van Dieman's Land.

After this, another prisoner, who had been acquitted by the jury, was discharged by proclamation.—Hark., April, 30.

INSOLVENT COURT.

April 20, 1839.

(Before H. W. Leith, Esq., Knight, Commissioner.)

IN THE MATTER OF G. TROWER, SEC.

Mr. Leith said that the Insolvent's Salary is 3,000 Rs. a month, at present subject to monthly deductions of 500 rupees to Government for some liabilities, the assignee therefore prayed the court to allow the assignee at present 2,000 rupees a month from the Insolvent's salary, until the stoppages to government from the Insolvent's salary have ceased, after which he submitted the instalments be made 2,500 rupees a month.

Mr. Pearson, on behalf of the Insolvent, said, that he had no objection to this proposition, only he begged that the Court would allow the Insolvent the first 2 month's salary clear of deductions, to enable him to procure these comforts which the Insolvent in this case must necessarily require. The assignee and the creditors both consenting to the proposition, and there being no opposition, the insolvent was sworn to the correctness of his schedule and discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF CAPT. CHARLES FOWLE.

Mr. Leith applied for the usual deduction of one half of the Insolvent's salary for the benefit of his creditors.

Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the insolvent, applied that 2 months pay be allowed to the insolvent free of all deductions, to enable him to join his Regiment at Arracan.

Mr. Thompson, on behalf of the detaining creditor, opposed this application. He said that the insolvent, whilst in custody, had offered 2,000 Rs. to his creditor to compound his debt, therefore if the insolvent had the command of that sum, he could not be in want of funds to join his regiment.

The Insolvent replied, that since his incarceration in jail he has been put under stoppages in his salary. Instead of 478 rupees he has been receiving 213 rupees during the 6 months and 20 days he has been in custody. He added that he had made every exertion to secure the payment of his debts by offering policies on his life, and if they had then accepted these terms, their debts would have been fully secured them, and he would have got a free passage to Arracan, whereas he must now pay for it.

Mr. L. Clarke remarked that in the case of Major Spiller the Court had discharged the Insolvent, and allowed him 2 months' time to put his case in a stronger light, to claim and obtain the prayer of his petition. Therefore he suggested, that the Court might in this case allow the discharge of the Insolvent at present and allow him 4 months' time to make out a stronger case for himself, if he could.

Mr. Marshall said, that the Insolvent had in his Assignee's hands some money, and he prayed at the Court to order the payment of his costs from them.

The Court replied, that they could not grant this application as it would be establishing a strange precedent. The Insolvent was then discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF T. MORAN.

Previous to the examination of this insolvent, Mr. Peterson, the Counsel for the opposition, begged that the insolvent's brother, who is a witness, be ordered out of Court. The insolvent deposed, I have been in jail two years. I shall be twenty-five years old next August. I received 18,000 rupees from a suit I won in the Supreme Court. I did not receive this money until I was of age. In less than twelve months from that time I was in jail. I did not receive the money. My brother received it by my order, and formed the talook by a power from me. The money was invested in Company's paper by the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court. The power was dated either the 3d or 4th January, 1836, three or four days after my being of age. I gave the power to my brother, because I considered the case against Colonel Pollock to be an unconscionable one, and therefore I gave the power to conceal my direct interference in it. In that case sued Mr. Robertson, my mother, Colonel Pollock. I did attend my Attorney's office ten or twelve times during the progress of this case. I had expectations at that time, that my mother would come to immense property, and I contemplated returning the money to Colonel Pollock afterwards. I directed my Attorney not to compromise the case against Colonel Pollock, without getting the whole of the debt, and 5 per cent. interest, and the costs in full. My mother's expectations from the estate of her last husband, Walter Butler, who was a common soldier and died in 1824, were large. I hold in my hands my mother's will, in which she bequeaths to me all the property she may recover from her last husband's estate. The will is dated 8th July, 1836. I have not taken out a Probate, because my mother died insane. I did in 1838 believe, that my mother was to receive some money from some property bequeathed to Walter Butler by his first mother. The Registrar of the Supreme Court took out an

administration to my mother's estate, and I, wrote to the Registrar and informed him, that my mother had left a will with me. Father allowed it to her. Mr. Butler said in my presence, that the property he expected was in Ireland. I did give the receipt for the money to my brother. My brother told me, that the money was lying idle in the Government office, and the interest accumulating, and to draw it out, and he drew out a receipt and desired me to copy and sign it. I imagined it to be to Government, copied and signed it. The receipt was dated May 1836, and my brother, I believe, received the Company's paper. Looks at a Government promissory note and admits that the paper bears his and his brother's signature, and after some hesitation, Insolvent said, this is one of the papers my brother received, for me in July 1837. I stopped the payment of this paper and endorsed it in February 1837 in consequence of my brother writing to me that he would institute proceedings if I did not remove the stoppage. I afterwards submitted the case to Mr. Cochran, and by his advice I endorsed the paper to my brother. I did submit the paper to Mr. Leith likewise, who gave a confused opinion on it, and advised me not to endorse the paper. He likewise said at that time, that either I, my brother or both of us, must have acted fraudulently in this case. I have never received any portion of this money from my brother. Looks at a paper. These papers are mine and my brother's case, written in my brother's hand, and I consented to these papers being submitted to Counsel. My brother's statement is false. I believe that there is a seizure of my property from the Sheriff's Office on behalf of my detaining creditor, Mr. W. Dacosta. I heard of this from my brother, but although I heard it, and knew it to be false, yet I did transfer the paper to my brother. I never heard Mr. Liechfield's name. I served a blank endorsement, and the name of Liechfield was interlined subsequently. I got two opinions from Mr. Leith, but they not being satisfactory, I, conjointly with my brother, made over our case to Mr. Cochran, who gave a more favorable opinion, and I then endorsed the paper. I do not know Mr. Cheppendale. I wrote his name and residence down by my brother's dictation. I made no enquiries as to who Mr. Cheppendale was. I did this after I was told that the power of attorney was not sufficient. There were two papers. I endorsed them both to my brother in one day. After I knew that Cheppendale was an assumed name, and that this conduct was fraudulent on his part. In the opinion I laid before Mr. Cochran, I did not inform him that the name Cheppendale was an assumed name. I am not aware whether I did so to Mr. Leith's or not. I knew before I submitted the case to Mr. Cochran, that his was a fictitious name. I am on good terms with my brother, and he pays the expenses of my insolvency. I cannot say whether I or my brother has defrauded Mr. Dacosta of his money. My brother advised me to apply to take the benefit of the insolvent act in order to defeat Mr. Dacosta. I was on the 23d July 1836, arrested by Mr. Shaw, who was my Attorney in my suit against Col. Pollock, for his costs. My brother on that occasion paid 2,500 rupees for me, and he on another occasion gave 300 rupees. On another occasion I got 500 rupees from Mr. Henderson, Col. Pollock's attorney, which I put into the Union Bank. I first applied for my discharge during last February.

Thomas Moran, deposed. I did receive a power of Attorney from my brother. I received it a long time ago, and cannot tell where it is, and when I last saw it. About three years ago I received a large sum from the Government on that order. My brother gave me the money because he gave a promissory note to his Attorney Mr. Shaw, but he did not owe him the money: was due to me. Mr. Shaw subsequently arrested my brother on it after he got a decree, and I paid the

money. To the suit I and my brother were plaintiffs, and Col. Pollock, Mr. Robertson and my mother were defendants, as executors to my father's estate. This deponent refused to answer whether the money he got on his brother's receipt, was paid by him to his brother, stating that he was not bound to answer any question which might criminate himself. The judge being referred to, decided that the defendant must answer this question. The witness, after some hesitation said, my mother made a blank endorsement, and I returned the paper to him. I pay the expenses of my brothers, application for this insolvency, because he has got the means to pay them. The blank endorsement made by my brother to me of the papers, was when he was in jail. I might have allowed him to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. I got my decree against Col. Pollock in 1835. From the time I got the papers and took them into the jail, they have been in my possession. I never disposed of them. I knew a person named Chippendale, he is either dead, or gone to Europe or some where else. He in 1840, went as a sailor in a ship to England. I have heard the name of Litchfield. I never knew a person of that name. I saw the name in a newspaper. Mr. P. Cross was my step grand-father. He died before I was born. I did state both in writing and verbally, that I sold this paper to that person. I gave no consideration for the paper to my brother.

The judge said that it is unnecessary to examine this witness any further, it is perfectly clear that there was a great deal of fraud and the younger brother acted under the influence of the elder brother, without any benefit to himself, and it was clear that the applicant must be remanded.

Mr. Pearson, on behalf of the Assignee, applied to compel the deponent to produce these papers in Court, as they were evidently the property of the Insolvent and not the deponent.

The Court after this, heard some precedents in a case in which Rajkumore Dutt, and one in which Mr. Paillogue had a lien on some deeds, and the Court in both cases compelled the holders to produce them in Court.

Thomas Moran's examination continued. One of the papers has been paid away. I received 8,000 Rs from the government treasury on it, the other for 9,000 Rs. is in my possession, and I will keep it. I considered both the papers to be mine after my brother endorsed them to me they being promissory notes payable to order. Above the signature of T. Moran, I wrote pay to H. Litchfield, afterwards, above the writing of the principal and interest I wrote the assumed name of H. Litchfield. I am in the habit of keeping Company's papers in assumed names, as I do not wish people to know my private affairs. On the day I received the 8,100 Rs. I had 20,000 Rs. I bought fresh papers with the money, some in my own name, and some in assumed names, cannot tell how many Company's paper I have. This list of Company's paper is written in my mother's hand writing. It is not a correct list of the Company's papers I now have. I have no paper of 5,000 Rs. of 1,500 Rs. of 2,000 Rs. but I have 3 of 1,000 Rs. but not of the loan mentioned in this list. I might have had the papers mentioned in this list, but if I have I must have disposed of them. I do not know the number of the papers I bought with the 20,000 Rs., but I have them now in my possession. I reside in Entally, in Zillah 24 Pergunnahs. My father was a British Subject, artillery sergeant, and head tutor in the school at Dum Dum. I am born in wedlock.

In this part of the case the question of the production of the paper for 9,000 Rs. in the deponent's possession and which, after its production, the Court would allow the Assignee to receive for the payment of this

Insolvent's debt, it would pay them all off, and the Insolvent could be discharged.

The Court remarked that it could compel the production of these papers as a matter of evidence only, and not order their delivery to the Assignee. If the creditors think this deponent unlawfully detains the 9,000 Rs. they may sue him for the sum.

The deponent's examination continued. I hold nearly 39,000 Rs. in various company's promissory notes, many in assumed names, and some in my own name. I will not give up these papers they are endorsed to order and I consider them to be my own.

The Court ordered the production of the Company's paper of 9,000 Rs. as a document in evidence, and it added, that hereafter the counsel for the creditors, if they had any thing to urge for its being consigned to the assignee of the Insolvent, the Court would hear them on that point, before it would order the redelivery of the paper to the producer of it. At present he could not order the delivery, summarily, without hearing the authority on that head.

An order for the production of this paper was then issued and the insolvent remanded.

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS PALMER AND CO.

Mr Pearson said, in this case the matter of reference to this Court is this. There was a disputed item on Messrs Palmer and Co's estate, between them and Messrs. Cockerell and Co. The matter was referred to arbitration in England, and the arbitrators awarded that Messrs. Palmer and Co's assignee should debt Messrs Cockerell and Co. 200,000 Rs and put Messrs Cockerell and Co. in possession of half of the estate of Messrs. Deane and Co in Java subsequently to the passing of this order in England, the assignees of Messrs Palmer and Co. have been precluded from putting Cockerell and Co. in possession of this estate in Java, because the authorities there have seized the estate and ordered it to be sold for the payment of a debt due by the said estate to the Orphan Chamber in Java. Mr Pearson, therefore, on behalf of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., prays the Court to put his client in the same position regarding this matter, as they were before the matter was referred to arbitration.

After a few words in explanation from Mr. Phipps, on behalf of the assignee of the estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co., the application was granted.

IN THE MATTER OF G. D. BROWN.

This witness was examined by Mr. R. E. Smith, a creditor.

The Insolvent stated that it is about 6 years since he contracted these debts. At that time he had no situation but he has since then obtained a situation.

Mr. Popham proved, that he had known Mr. Brown for 3 or 4 years, and until he got this situation he never earned any thing.

IN THE MATTER OF L. CULLEN.

Mr. Lenth obtained an order to remove Mr. Thomas Holroyd from his assigneeship to the private estate of Mr. James Cullen.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FARMER.

Mr Strettell informed the Court, that the case had been postponed for the advertising in the public papers of certain notices which have been subsequently completed.

Mr. Sands for the Assignee said, the Insolvent gets 150 rupees a month, and begged that the usual deduction of 50 rupees be made, from his pay.

Mr. Strettell begged for a rule of nisi on behalf of the Insolvent, and Mr. Sands consented to let the case stand until next Court day, to show cause against the deductions.

IN THE MATTER OF J. W. SAGE.

The rule of nisi was enlarged until next Court day.

IN THE MATTER OF G. REBELLO.

A dividend of 12 per cent. was declared in the estate of G. Rebello.

IN THE MATTER OF POTE.

A dividend of 2 rupees 13 annas was declared on the estate of G. H. M. Pote.

IN THE MATTER OF M. M. MANUK.

In this case Mr. Peard, Attorney at Law, made a motion on behalf of Messrs. Debouza and Co. He said that Mr. Manuk was indebted to Messrs. DeSouza and Co. 1,58,000 Rs., and he has subsequently removed from the jurisdiction of this Court, and refused payment of his debts. Mr. Peard, therefore, prayed the Court to grant an adjudication of Insolvency against Mr. Manuk, under one of the clauses of the Insolvent Act, which provides that if a merchant debtor absconds from Calcutta, his creditor may take out an adjudication of Insolvency. Application granted.

IN THE MATTER OF RAMCHAND LULIAN.

In this case the assignee prayed to have the adjudication cancelled. He informed the Court, that this Insolvent had sometime past taken out an adjudication, alleging that he could pay assets into the Court, sufficient to cover one half of his debts, since which period he has not taken any further step in the adjudication. The application was granted.

IN THE MATTER OF W. M. D. RICHARD.

No opposition Insolvent was declared entitled to the benefit of the Act.

IN THE MATTER OF C. F. ILAL.

This Insolvent was also discharged—no opposition.

Mr. Sands for the Assignee applied for an order for payment of one third of his salary as interpreter at the Police, this being a situation under Government.

Mr. Paul stated that the Insolvent did not now hold the situation and it was uncertain whether he would be reinstated.

The Court remarked that if he did not get back his situation, the order could not affect him. Mr. Paul then asked for a short respite, allowed in other cases for the adjournment, in order that the Insolvent might furnish a few requisites of which every body under similar circumstances are deprived. The Court refused the indulgence, which, if applied in every instance, there could be no end or limit. The Insolvent was ordered to pay one third of his salary.

IN THE MATTER OF SUBBAYY BABA.

Mr. Clarke mentioned, that as this Insolvent was not in custody, the case might stand over to the next Court day, owing to the multiplicity of business this day. And it stands over for the next Court day. This Insolvent is opposed and there seems to be great controversy with Mr. Leth on the other side as to certain points of practice.

IN THE MATTER OF J. JACOBS.

It appearing that this case could not be gone through this day, it stands over likewise, for next Tuesday specially, considering that the Insolvent is in custody and has been so for a considerable period. —Harkara, April 22.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

The Insolvent Court, sat specially on Tuesday, to hear this matter. The Insolvent had filed two schedules, the second explanatory of the first, but, upon his examination as to their accuracy on the 5th January last the Court directed a reference to P. O'Hanlon Esq. the Examiner, to inquire into the truth of the two schedules, pursuant to the terms of the 57th and 58th, being the penal sections of the Insolvent Act, and as no individual creditor, was willing to incur the expense of the reference, the Court ordered, that it should be conducted by Mr. Alexander, the Assignee.

On the 22d February last, the Examiner made his report to the effect, that the schedule and additional schedule were untrue, first, in not stating as a part of insolvent's estate, a plot of ground and a shop and godowns thereon. 2dly. In not stating as a further part of his estate, another plot of ground, and dwelling house thereon, subject only to a mortgage to the trustee of Mrs. Jacobs's marriage settlement, for Rs. 3,260-9dly. That no entry appeared in insolvent's books, or schedules, of a certain monthly salary of 85 rupees, which insolvent stated, that he had given to his wife, for the education of his children.

The report further added, that no evidence had been adduced, as to erasures, and false entries, in insolvent's books.

To this report the Assignee excepted on the ground, that the Examiner had not reported that the insolvent's conduct had been fraudulent in any one particular. On the 23d February last, the Court, on reading the exceptions, made an Order in the terms of the exceptions, referring it back to the Examiner, to enquire whether the insolvent had not, amongst other acts, fraudulently withheld a certain Title Deed, given an untrue description of his property, concealed a monthly salary, made alterations, and erasures in his cash and sale book, and fraudulently diminished his estate, by concealing five self performing organs.

Upon this second order of reference, the Examiner made his report, on the 28th March last, to which the Assignee again filed exceptions, on the ground, that the Examiner had not made his report, as he had been directed by the order, that the only part of Insolvent's conduct which he reported fraudulent, was the non-statement of a monthly sum of 30 rupees. These exceptions, which are too long for our columns, set out at length, the several charges of fraud under the two sections of the Insolvent Act. They were on the board for argument on Saturday last, but in consequence of the pressure of business on that day, the Court at the instance of Mr. Strettell, the insolvent's Attorney, appointed Tuesday the 23d to hear them.

Mr. Clarke, who appeared in support of the exceptions, stated to the Court, the chief points on which he relied, that the insolvent, being possessed of a certain shop and godown in Dhurrumtollah Street, fraudulently omitted all mention of them in his two schedules, and did not produce the title deeds relating to them, until the 14th February last. Mr. Clarke stated that the Examiner had reported that the insolvent, in his examination of the 9th February, admitted that the deed in question was in the possession of his wife, and that it was lawfully produced by her to him (the

Examiner." Mr. Clarke contended, that this part of the report was incorrect, and not sustained by the Examiner's own notes; that there was nothing in those notes to shew that the insolvent ever said anything of this deed, that Mr. Burkinyoung, the Attorney for the Assignees, most positively asserts, that the insolvent did not admit its existence, that on being closely questioned he said, "if there is one Mrs. Jacobs must have it." That Mr. Burkinyoung, a day or two afterwards, went to Mr. Strettell's Office for the purpose of ascertaining if there was a deed at all; that he there saw it for the first time, and seeing that it was an absolute conveyance to the insolvent (and not to the trustees) told Mr. Strettell that he "now knew why this deed had not been produced before." Mr. Clarke added, that there was a further inaccuracy in this part of the report, that, according to the Examiner's own notes, Mr. Strettell, and not Mrs. Jacobs produced the Deed. He further said, that both Mr. Burkinyoung and Mr. Barwell, the Barrister, who were present, could give evidence that Mrs. Jacobs was not in the office on the 14th of February, the day on which the Deed was brought into. Mr. Clarke here dwelt at some length on the except it to this part of the report and asserted that there had been the most careful concealment of this Deed, and of the property to which it related. He referred to the Insolvent's two schedules in support of his argument, and pointed out discrepancies between the Examiner's Report and the Insolvent's examination. On the 14th of February, the Examiner stated in his minutes, that Mr. Strettell brought in the Deed, and on the 29th March, he made a note that it was produced by Mrs. Jacobs, as stated in the report. Mr. O'Hanlon here explained, that the last note was a mere memorandum, and not intended to form part of the evidence.

The next point related to certain alterations and erasures in the Insolvent books, and concealments of property. These referred to certain Machine Organs, 3 of which were stated by Insolvent to have been sold in his shop and 2 on the river between Chaudronsgore and Sook Saugor, but all of them at a considerable undervalue, and to persons whose names and address the Insolvent did not know, and of whom he could give no account whatever. Mr. Clarke here read the evidence of the Insolvent and of his son as to these entries and erasures, respecting which they varied in their statements. He dwelt on the improbability of the Insolvent finding a purchaser for articles of this description between Hooghly and Sook Saugor, and pressed upon the notice of the Court the strong circumstantial evidence of fraud in this part of the case, viz the sales at an undervalue, to strangers of whom the Insolvent could give no account whatever—the sale on the river, the entries of these sales on erasures, and the contradictory evidence of the Insolvent and son as to the erasures. He asserted that this was the clearest case of fraud he ever witnessed, and added that if there was not sufficient evidence to convict the Insolvent, then it was altogether impossible to bring home fraud to an Insolvent. He mentioned a case where the Court of Bankruptcy in England severely punished a Bankrupt, who stated, that he had sold his property on Waterloo Bridge to persons whom he accidentally met, but whose names, and addresses he did not know.

Mr. Clarke then proceeded to the charge of Breach of Trust in Fawcett's estate, of which the Insolvent being Trustee, had appropriated large sums to his own use, but the Court intimated an opinion, that under the 58th Section of the Insolvent Act, the detaining creditor only could bring this charge against the insolvent. That is the case Messrs. Carr, Leggett and Co., the detaining creditors, not being the opposing creditors, the Insolvent could not be detained under this Clause.

Mr. Clarke stated, that the order of Court directed the Examiner to report to the Court whether the Insolvent had committed a Breach of Trust, and that the Exception was taken to this part of the report, because it did not follow the order of reference. He said, that he read the section of the Act differently, but in a case like this, where there was otherwise such ample proof of fraud, he did not wish to press the point. This question being of considerable importance stands over for consideration.

Mr. Clarke here prayed for an order, directing the trustees to reconvey on payment of Rs. 3,250 the amount of their mortgage on the property. Mr. Henry Seaton remarked, that this was an application similar to that made in Moran's case on Saturday last, and he doubted whether the Court could do more than order the production of the Deed for the purposes of discovery. Mr. Clarke then touched on many other parts of the Insolvent's evidence, which he contended went to convict him of the grossest fraud.

Mr. Strettell, for the Insolvent argued, that it was absurd to urge the charge of concealing the property in Dhurumtollah, that Mr. Jacobs was a tradesman who was well known to the greater portion of his creditors, they being mostly tradesmen too, that the House was also too well known to them, for him to attempt a concealment, if it had been his property. That it was not his own, but was in fact properly purchased with trust monies belonging to Mrs. Jacobs, and the Examiner in his report has acquitted the Insolvent of all fraud regarding this property. It is true that the Insolvent had the management of and the superintending care over this property, that it was not until very recently the Insolvent was in embarrassed circumstances, for instance in the Insolvent's transaction with Messrs. Alexander and Co., the Insolvent appears to be the prominent character, yet the very cheque granted by that firm for the payment of the money towards the purchase of this house, expresses that the money was trust money, belonging to the trust of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, which moreover, although it had passed through the Insolvent's hands, had, nevertheless, been appropriated for the defrayment of the expenses of the building of this house, which is the trust property. Mr. Strettell next adverted to the charge as to the organs, their sale to strangers, and the entries and erasures as to them, and he confessed that he felt some difficulty in this part of the case, but argued that the Insolvent was in embarrassed circumstances, and sold the Organs at a sacrifice to pay off pressing claims. That he might have met accidentally on the river, with some up-country dealers, who purchased the organs as a speculation. He would, however, leave the insolvent in the hands of the Court, and he then asked for leave to file certain documents which would afford the Insolvent an opportunity to clear himself, and go to a certain extent in mitigation of the penalty to which the Court might think him liable under the Insolvent act. Mr. Strettell then handed a paper to Mr. O'Hanlon, Mr. Clarke strongly objected to Mr. O'Hanlon's either receiving or perusing it, and after a warm controversy on the propriety of Mr. O'Hanlon's so doing, Mr. Strettell, at the suggestion of the Court, withdrew the document. Mr. Strettell said, that the salary of 85 Rs. a month as the Organist to the Scotch Kirk, had been received by the Insolvent's substitute, and the balance which had been allowed to the Insolvent's family during his incarceration, was so very insignificant, that coupling it with the Insolvent's ignorance of it, he could not be visited with any severe punishment, considering that he has already been a long time in jail, and that his wife and children are totally dependant on his exertions for their support. With regard to the alleged breaches or interpositions. Mr. Strettell observed, that if Mr.

Jacobs had contemplated any fraud in that transaction, it appeared strange that the entries in question remained untouched as to the sum for which the articles had been sold, and the names of the articles only had been erased. In conclusion, Mr. Strettell begged permission to file an affidavit in explanation and mitigation of the Insolvent's conduct; should he have subjected himself to any punishment from the Court. He concluded by assigning malicious motives to the opposition.

Mr. Clarke in reply said, that he disclaimed all malicious feelings on the part of the opposition. That he had always, in and out of that Court, expressed his opinion that it was the strict duty of the Assignee to bring every fraudulent Debtor before the Court. That he had been, from its first formation, Counsel for that respectable and influential body, the Calcutta Trade Association; that he knew that the opinion of every individual member of that body was, that the Insolvent Court had, in this country, been too easy a refuge for dishonest Debtors, that as Creditors, the members considered it a great and useless expense, to follow into this Court, a Debtor who sought the relief afforded by the Insolvent Act. With this impression abroad, Mr. Clarke thought, as he had before stated, that the Assignee was in duty bound to expose every instance of fraud, and that in his opinion he could not have selected a more fit subject for exposure than this Insolvent, whose every act was more or less tainted with fraud. Turn to whatever he might—to the concealment of property—to the condition of his books—the sale of his property—to his conduct as a trustee of Fowle's estate, or to his examination—in one and all of these, it was impossible not to see the strongest evidence of fraud and misconduct. He added, that it was not from the view of any one special act or part, but from the general conduct of Insolvent, that conclusions regarding his motives must be drawn; and in the present case every discovery has been forced from the prisoner, and his incarceration during the last 6 months so far from inducing him to amend his fraudulent practices, had tended to involve him and his witnesses in open contradiction, especially his son, whose testimony is in many respects at direct variance with the Insolvent's own statement, that out of two schedules sworn to by the

Insolvent, neither have been found to be correct. In fact, the whole case had elucidated nothing but gross fraud and perjury. Mr. Clarke then went on to support his former statement and arguments, with some remarks on the impropriety of Mr. Strettell offering to file a paper in Court, the existence of which Mr. Strettell had not mentioned either to him or the Court until just at this moment, and which, if it were so important, ought to have been produced long ago, or to have been filed with an affidavit, setting forth the cause of the detention.

Mr. Strettell said, if permitted, his client would now put in an affidavit, and offered repeated remarks and replies to Mr. Clarke's speech.

Mr. Clarke replied, that he doubted not that Mr. Strettell's Client would swear to any thing; and begged Mr. Strettell not to interrupt him in his address to the Court.

Mr. Clarke then observed, that in other points Mr. Jacobs had not been so backward for instance in setting his son-up in business, and removing articles into his shop, amongst which Mr. Clarke doubted not were the five organs, which Mr. Strettell said had been sold under price to some up-country dealer whom he had met casually on the river, to enable him to overcome present difficulties, and which the trader might have purchased on a speculation. These Organs, Mr. Clarke remarked, he believed had been transferred fraudulently to the son's shop.

The Court said, that the prisoner must be remanded at present. The Judge stated, that he considered this was a case of fraud, that he would not pronounce judgment hastily, until he had gone thoroughly into it. Mr. Clarke then applied for a rule nisi, for the trustees to show cause, why the title deeds of the house No. 2, Durrumtollah, should not be handed over to the assignee, on payment of mortgage money, but the court took time to consider the point. The case was then postponed until next court day, and the court, after hearing one or two unimportant motions, adjourned for a fortnight.—Herk., April 25.

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—It is said, that an improvement is about to be introduced in the studies of the Medical College, and midwifery is thenceforward to occupy more of the students' attention than hitherto. The five students who received their diplomas not long ago, were not tested with regard to their knowledge of this branch of the Medical Science.

Three of the five students of the Medical College, who have received diplomas to enter the honourable profession, and signified their intention to enter the Company's service, have received appointments on a salary of a thousand rupees each, and are about to leave Calcutta to join their respective stations of Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. The delay of their departure, is owing to the Government not having decided, whether to allow or not the passage money to which these young doctors contend they have a right.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE SANSENI COLLEGE.—Capt. Marshall has been appointed Secretary of the Sanseni College.

CURATOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN.—It is said, Government intend to reduce the salary of the next Curator of the Botanic Garden to one-third of that which is paid to Dr. Wallich.

ELECTION OF VESTRY MEMBERS.—A meeting of parishioners and seat occupiers was held in the Vestry Room of St. John's Cathedral on the 1st instant, for the election of four gentlemen to serve on the Select Vestry for this year, when the four following were duly elected:—Messrs. A. H. Sim, R. Molloy, T. Leech, and R. O'Dowda.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Captain Henry, of the new Bombay vessel *Marian*, fell over board on the evening of the 31st instant, and was drowned. Captain Henry was at the time on the stage suspended over the side, examining the work of the caulkers, when some how losing his equilibrium, he went off the stage into the stream, and was not seen to rise again. It is supposed that the body was picked up at about half past 8 p.m. of the 3d instant, with that of the second officer of the "*Helena*," who was drowned last Saturday evening, and both were reinterred to the burying ground in Park Street.

DISHMAL OF SHEKH UDDOOLAH KHAN, BUNADPORE.—Shekh Uddoolah Khan, Bunadpur, Deputy Collector of Midnapore, according to Regulation IX, has been dismissed, at length, on the ground of disqualification. He it known that, that this individual was appointed on the 16th May 1837, so that he has been two years in the service of Government, without capacity for the discharge of his duties!

RAJA SENAOKH ESCAPE.—On the 11th, that a bailiff of the Supreme Court, has had a hair breadth escape from being murdered by orders of a Zemindar, residing in one of the neighbouring zillahs. The bailiff had proceeded to the country residence of the Zemindar, for the purpose of executing a writ of the Supreme Court. On knocking to the door, the durwan said they had no *hookum* to admit him; he however insisted upon seeing their master, and at last went in with a portion of the people that attended him. The Zemindar, thereupon sung out to his people to cut down the bailiff, and in obedience to his orders, one of the durwans came running with a drawn sword, and made a blow at the officer, which wounded him severely on the back. The ruffian then, seeing the bailiff fall, and thinking that he had dispatched him, effected his escape, and before the darogah arrived, every one of the inmates of the house, men, women and children, had evacuated it.

CHOLERA AND FEVER.—It is stated, that cholera and fever are making great havoc at Umbria, numbers of people there, falling victims to them every day.

Ghat FOR FEMALES.—A ghat is to be built near the New Maid, for the exclusive use of females who resort to the river to bathe.

DURJELING.—The following is an extract of a letter received from Durjeling, dated Pankbarree, 29th March 1839:—

I walked up to Rursiong yesterday, to which place the road was made, at 5 p. m. The line, throughout, appears to me to be remarkably well taken, and reflects great credit on Gilmore, as a Civil Engineer. Considering the number of men, too, hitherto employed, I think much heavy work has been performed, and on this score the Sergeants Corporals, and all concerned, are fully entitled to their meed of praise. The working party received an addition of 82 yesterday morning, and the actual, strength to-day, is 211. Lloyd has been actively engaged in procuring men, for some time past, and expects to send up two or three hundred men next week; there can be little doubt, therefore, that the junction beyond Mahulderan will be effected about the 20th of April, and by that time Messrs. Hepper's and Willson's arrangements will be far advanced. Mr. Wilson returns to Titalya on the 1st or 2d, and you will soon see his new advertisement. This time, it may be depended on. Russell has been of the greatest service. It was entirely through his assistance, that this supply for Hepper and Martin, was procured, and at a favourable rate too, viz 42½ annas for the rupee, delivered at Titalya, Hackeries had then to be hired, and additional hands to carry it up here, all which he has successfully managed. From Rursiong, the road will be of the same breadth as above, so that by and by bullocks stationed there will prove a great saving. Indeed, when this part of the road is widened, there will be nothing to prevent hackeries going the whole way; but this cannot be expected before another year.

"Though you may look to Mr. Wilson's advertisement, for the hotel, a few persons disposed to rusticate, would find a most agreeable change of climate by coming here now, and without any trouble or inconvenience to themselves, as the bungalows will be supplied with all creature comforts next week. The palkee daks to this, cannot be finally arranged until Dr. Wilkie has been here, and is officially appointed by the traveller, on laying his daks to Dinagore, has only to send a treasury draft for Rs. 40 to the Acting Postmaster, with a request that he may continue it to Titalya. Please notify this.

"Peatson took up his wife and family from him, the day before yesterday. He will write an account of the road, I believe; but the fact of such a journey being performed in Mrs. P.'s state, speaks for itself. I should mention likewise, that Lloyd has got the mistrees (under our banian, Beer Sing,) to build a large shed here, one-half of which is *pro bono publico*, the other for Government purposes. He is also taking measures to establish a weekly boat, which will be of infinite service, to the Sacatarium. We shall commence with the furniture when the Dinagore coolies arrive next week, and expect to get Mr. Hepper's first supply of 100 unquads up on the 9th. This same quantity will follow weekly."

ARMY OF THE RAJAS.—Shah Soojah's force was at Kassim Kajobe, on the 17th of March. The most distressing accounts are received from the camp. The Beloches had made themselves extremely troublesome harassing, and picking off stragglers from the army, and of two hundred and fifty camels belonging to the Shah, some have died, and many been driven off by their riders. The greatest privations have been felt by the troops, and water was hardly to be had before reaching Kassim Kajobe.

Lieutenant Burnett, Quarter Master 16th Regiment, on proceeding to mark out his ground, accompanied by his Quarter Master Sergeant, had been attacked by some 10 or 12 horsemen, who started out of a ruined village, saluted to them, and drew the tulwars. The Sergeant was cut down and plundered. He put up his left hand to save his head, and received a severe cut on his arm, and fell from his poney. He asked them what was the use of killing him; they said they only wanted money, when they stripped, and turned him adrift quite naked. He returned to the Camp of Her Majesty's 13th, which fortunately happened not to be very far off. The Mess camel of 48th Regiment had also been plundered, and the Sepoy on duty with it, cut down. Some prisoners have been taken, by a party of Horse, sent out on the above occurrences being reported, and had been forwarded on, under a guard, to Head quarters, where, it is to be hoped, they would meet with the reward they merit. Forage is said to be so scarce, that many of the officers have been obliged to carry kirbans finely cut up for their horses.

The Ameer of Scinde, and the Kelat Chief, are proving by their acts, in spite of the friendliness of their professions, their hollow insincerity, or their utter inability to compel their subjects to render us assistance in any shape, or to even to respect our property.

The latest accounts say, that Doost Mahomed scoffs at the idea of his offering any opposition to our advance. He knows his own weakness and our strength too well.

The following is an extract from a letter, received from the advance column of the Army of the Indus—from which it will appear that Major Cureton's party, accompanied by Sir Alexander Burnes, had got clear of the Bolan Pass.

"Accounts have been received from the advanced party under Major Cureton—they were at 8½ A. M. on the 17th ultimo, accompanied by Sir Alexander Burnes, twenty miles beyond the termination of the Bolan Pass, having met no opposition, though the Pass would have admitted of most formidable defence. No work of art could, as a fortification, equal this creation of nature. Beyond the Pass, the country is an immense plain, covered with wild thyme, rue, and interspersed thickly with wild tulips. This is the Doozite He Doolut, or Luckless plain, mentioned by Elphinstone. At Sirs Ab, as the name implies, being interpreted, the head of the water, or water head, is a small stream, and besides, a good supply of grass. The wild thyme is an acceptable food for the camels. It is said that the Kandahar Chieftains are calling their clansmen together, to receive us, but there is a divided house, which cannot hope to stand against us. The gathering place is in the valley of

Peshing, and so far, their policy is wise, as from thence we had looked for supplies, of which this arrangement makes them the masters. This is the great difficulty we have to encounter. The country before us, till we reach the inhabited part of Kandahar, cannot feed our army, and unless the Chiefs assist us, all our provisions must be sent on from the rear, which will render our advance slow and troublesome. The elder Chief wishes to set up as King of Afghanistan, but his brothers strongly oppose this claim, and the controversy will probably end in the defection of one party to us, when the other must from weakness, follow the example. The climate is delightful beyond the Pass, the country being about 500 feet above the level of the sea. Supplies are the only difficulty, but certainly not an unsurmountable, though a serious one. Once in a cultivated country, the punctual payments and strict discipline of our Army, if Sir John Keane have not forgotten the lessons he learned in the school of the Duke, will draw the resources of the country to us, and again shew the strange spectacle of the British Army subsisting in plenty in the country, from which the native force opposed to them can draw only on the uncertain supply of plunder and outrage.

The following is an extract from another letter from the Army of the Indus, dated 20th ultimo :

The small pox has broken out among the Goorkhas, who came with Connolly from the Hills and has carried off a great many of them. Orders have been given to shoot all Beloches found hovering about the camp—no prisoners to be taken ! which would, it was hoped, soon put a stop to the cold blooded attacks of these miscreants. The troops had got through the Bolan Pass, and were enjoying the blessing of plenty of grass and water, which they had been unused to for many a long day. Sir John Keane was expected at Dadur on the 26th. We are much disappointed to hear, that Majors Garden and Craigie, were to be superseded in their appointments by Bombay Officers ; but we hear that this is a mistake. General Nott had been ordered back, to command the 2d Brigade at Shikarpoor. Lieut Gausson, of the 42d N. I. had been appointed to Anderson's Horse ; Ensign Ross, of the same Regt. to Bean's Infantry Corps, and Ensign Haughton, of the 31st, to Codrington's Provincials.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE MEETING.—At the tenth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Sun Insurance Office, 1837-38, the accounts and statement of affairs for the past half-year, were submitted and passed as correct.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried :

Proposed by Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, seconded by Mr. A. Desouza, and resolved,—That all the outstanding risks, with the amount of premiums thereon, of the old office ending 31st December 1838, be transferred to the new office, commencing 1st January 1839, the risks amounting to Co.'s Rs 35,85,032-11-4, and the premiums thereon, to Co.'s Rs 82,146-12-1.

Proposed by Mr. A. Desouza, seconded by Mr. G. Apar, and resolved —That a dividend be made, out of the sum appearing above per Co.'s Rs 24,650-12-10 of Co.'s Rs 246-9 per share, to the old members, and that any thing recovered, from the loss of the *Ruby*, or any other vessel, be divided among the members of the old office, after deducting all the averages thereon.

Proposed by Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, seconded by Mr. M. S. Owen, and resolved,—That Messrs. K. H. Mackenzie, W. C. Hurry, W. Bruce, G. Apar, and Rustomjee Cowasjee, act as a committee for the ensuing six months.

THE CHURCH ROCKS.—The finale of this disgraceful festival took place on Friday. The Hindus, improving with the march of intellect, had their mummets dressed in quite novel costumes, and, perhaps, in retaliation for the attacks made by the Missionaries on their religious prejudices, the mummery of a Christian burial rite, coffin, clergymen, bible pull-bearers and mourners, was

paraded through the streets in a most indecent manner, to the scandal of all Christians who passed by. Mr. Boaz, was present at the swiveling, and endeavoured to persuade the deluded and inebriated fanatics, from allowing themselves to be lifted and whirled round on the churruck-tree. He was successful in dissuading a few syannies from swiveling, but his exertions nearly cost him a broken head, as we at one time thought, that he would have been assaulted by a wealthy native, who made up to him, and requested him either to desist from his attempts, or to produce his authority for interfering.

FIRE.—A fire occurred on the night of the 13th instant, which burned down the whole range of purka godowns, adjoining Jackson's bazar, and facing the Chowringhee road, which were occupied by manufacturers of punkas, brackets, &c.

Several destructive fires have occurred during the week ; but they would have been ten times more ruinous in their consequences, if the progress of the flames had not in a great measure been checked by the tiled roofs of the houses as the engines always arrived long after the work of destruction was at its height.

OPIMUM TRADERS' MEETING.—A meeting of merchants, interested in the opium trade, was held during the week for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing Government to postpone the next sale, in consideration of the peculiar position of the Canton market, consequent to the measures of the Chinese authorities. The measure was decided on, and the address sent in ; but Government have refused to comply with the request of the petitioners.

We were in error in stating that the petition for a postponement of the opium sales had been answered in the negative. The *Courier* was good enough to mislead us ; but we now find, that no answer has yet been returned to the petition, and in accordance with the pledge of Government, they have refused to comply with the prayer of the petition.

MR. MARSHMAN.—Mr. J. C. Marshman, of Serampore, has, at the recommendation of his medical attendant, been compelled to proceed to the Straits, for the benefit of his health, which has of late been in a very delicate state. The editorial duties of the *Friend of India*, and all business connected with the Serampore mission, will be conducted, during the absence of Mr. Marshman, by his able and reverend coadjutor, Mr. Mack.

THE OLD MINT.—It is in contemplation to give the old Mint premises a complete repair, and to add some apartments for the more convenient accommodation of the different public establishments now located in them. During the progress and completion of the repairs, which, it is stated, will require three or four months, the office of the Military Board, is to be removed to its former habitation in Chowringhee.

A NEW MOSQUE.—A magnificent mosque is about to be built close to the Dhurrumtollah Bazar, by one of the Mysore Princes.

SURVEY OF THE TENASERIM COAST.—The *Lady William Bentinck*, under the command of Lieutenant Young, is about to proceed to the Tenasserim Coast, for the purpose of completing the survey of that part, and it is of course understood that Captain Lloyd will proceed in her. The schooner *Eagle*, tender to the *Bentinck*, is also going on similar duty, in charge of Lieutenant Fell.

CAOUTCHOUC.—Messrs. Brownlow and Kemp, manufacturers of caoutchouc, in Assam, are now able to supply that very useful article, fit for the highest purposes to which it is applied—the finest elastic webs ; but they have not succeeded in discovering any treatment by which they may be sure of always turning it out of uniform quality. To secure themselves a monopoly of the Charloar forests, they have tendered 3,000 rupees per annum for them in *farm* ; but, although the caoutchouc tree abounds in these forests more than elsewhere, there are plenty to be found in all the forests near the hills on both banks of the river.

MR. J. W. ALEXANDER.—Mr. J. W. Alexander, has resigned the office of Commissioner of the Court of Requests, on the ground that he has conscientious scruples touching the administering of idolatrous oaths.

A DAK.—A branch dak has been established on the great Suikra road, so that the letters to and from Bankura, and other places to the west of it, will be despatched and received direct from thence within a much shorter time than was taken by the Hooghly route.

BURMESE PRV.—The *Enterprise* has brought, from Madras, a Burmese prisoner (a priest.) He was seized by the authorities of Madras, because he could not give a satisfactory account of himself, and as he is suspected of being a spy, it was thought advisable to hand him over to the Supreme Government. The account the given of himself is, that he was in a vessel bound, we forget where, when the captain, ignorantly or accidentally, put into Madras roads. The prisoner says that he was the only man permitted to go on shore to see a *sumasha* and that the ship sailed away without him. He is supposed to speak or understand no other language but his own. He is said, however, to be an intelligent and observing person.

MR. E. A. SAMUELLE.—Mr. E. A. Samuelle, the magistrate of Hooghly, has been ordered off dak, to Tirhoot in this very pleasant weather, to act as Governor, prosecutor against the Judge of that station, on charges preferred against him by Dr. McKinnon.

BURNING OF OPIUM GODOWNS.—It is said, that the opium godowns at Gazeepore have been burnt.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, ESQ.—James Sutherland, Esq., whitom Editor of the *Hurkaru* newspaper, has been appointed Principal of the Hooghly College.

BABOO ROSSOMOY DUTT.—Baboo Rossomoy Dutt has been appointed a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, vice J. W. Alexander resigned.

COOLIE TRADE.—M. Mingard, the Colonial Envoy from Bourbon, who was sent here to prevail upon our Government to allow the exportation of Coolies, returns on *La Lancerie* to that island, his application having been refused.

BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND.—A special general meeting of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund, was held on the 10th instant.

A proposal having been made for investing the funds of the Society in Union Bank shares, it was agreed that the same be circulated among the members in Calcutta, and be considered at the next general meeting.

It was then proposed and carried, that full power be given to the Directors to carry into effect the resolution passed at the general meeting of the 25th January 1838, viz., that all the Government funds or securities in excess of 2,00,000 sicca rupees, be sold and invested in Bank of Bengal Shares, as favourable opportunities occur.

BENGAL ANONERS.—Mr. C. W. Smith won the Dalhousie medal on the 10th instant.

MR. J. H. PATTON.—Mr. James Hardwick Patton, the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs, has been made to figure before the public in rather an unenviable manner during the month. Mr. Charles Thackeray, a barrister of the Supreme Court; called on Mr. Patton on business, and the Magistrate received him in his private dwelling, where the Court was held, sat there with his hat on during the conference, and treated Mr. Thackeray, on the whole, in such a cavalier manner, that he has retaliated on the functionary, by ridiculing his conduct in doggerels published in the *Hurkaru* newspaper, the chorus to which is,

Oh! an epine justice is not worth a bun,
Form'd of judge and of justice roll'd up into one.
When Mr. P.———
Put his hat on,
Sure he shamed the seat he sat on.

THE CLERGY AT FAULT.—A singular occurrence took place at the Cathedral during the appointed service for Easter Monday. When the two Chaplains had read the Alter Service, as it had been read during the preceding week, and the Senior Chaplain had finished repeating the Creed, he stopped for the Bishop to give the blessing; for the Bishop happened to be present, and the only time he had been so at the Morning Service throughout the whole of Lent. But instead of the blessing being given, as the congregation expected, a long pause ensued; the Bishop stood up but remained silent; when, as supposed, a look was given, and the Senior Chaplain inferring that he was to give the blessing, began to repeat the words; but stopped short after the first sentence, probably from another look or sign by the Bishop. The younger Chaplain collecting the omissions hitherto practised throughout in the Daily Service, immediately began "The Prayer for the Church militant," adding the concluding collect; after which the Bishop gave the blessing, and on leaving his pew went up to the two Chaplains as they left the alter, and spoke to them.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—Complaints have been received, during the month, from several parts of the country, of want of rain and the burning up of the indigo plants.

COL BENSON AND DR. BAYFIELD.—Colonel Benson and Dr. Bayfield have returned in the *Ganges* Steamer from Rangoon. Our Envoy was not honored with an audience by THARRAWADDIE, previous of his departure from Amerapoora, a fact which speaks favorably to His Majesty's firmness of purpose. On bowing out Colonel BENNEY, he gave his royal word he would not receive a British Resident, and he has kept it.

BABOO ASHTOODOSS DEY.—Baboo Ashtoodoss Dey, has subscribed 500 rupees to the District Charitable Society.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The report that the medical students who have received diplomas are not able to join their stations on account of passage money, is incorrect. On the contrary, Government, in their letter of appointment, have granted a full allowance of passage money.

REVENGE.—A hotel-keeper of Serampore, lately detected an illicit correspondence between his frail rib and his billiard-marker. Enraged at the injury he had suffered, he inveigled the marker into his house, tied him fast to a pillar, and cut off his nose. The Danish authorities have held the hotel-keeper to bail, to appear and stand his trial for maliciously cutting and maiming.

POISON SOLD FOR SALTS.—A large quantity of white vitriol has been sold in the bazaar lately for Epsom salts. Dr. O'Shaughnessy detected and exposed this circumstance, and the police has seized a large quantity of the vitriol marked salts, which, of course, will be confiscated. A large quantity, however, has been sent up the country for sale, and our fellow subjects ought, therefore, to be extremely cautious in purchasing salts, or they might get poison instead.

NOTES.

MUSSEERABAD.—Orders for the arrest of Cornet Chapman, accompanied by descriptive rolls of him as a deserter, have been sent to the neighbouring stations. No trace of this unfortunate youth has been discovered. The extent of his fraudulent operations are not known, though fresh disclosures are daily coming to light, in the shape of bills returned dishonoured, and angry letters from tradesmen and agents, shewing already, defalcations to the amount of 50,000. The whole affair is one of much regret, the unfortunate officer having been very popular, for his gentlemanly manners and general social qualities. No suspicion that he was em-barrassed, existed until lately, for though he lived expensively, maintaining a handsome domestic establishment, a racing stud, and giving racing cups, &c., &c.

the fortune he represented himself to possess at Home, was considered sufficient to cover all.

MUTTRA.—A new Avatar has just appeared in this town, which has caused an indescribable sensation among the inhabitants. It is in shape of a large lungoor (baboon) and has commenced a vigorous and uncompromising crusade, against the small monkeys which infest the place. Opinion is at variance as to the nature of the animal; some contending that he is god, and others a devil, but the former preponderates, his expulsion of so many of his mischievous co-order, having found him favour in the eyes of the many. Such is the terror he has excited among the monkeys that in fact the shops of the buncas, that the cry of "lungoor ata" is sufficient to scare them from the most tempting sweetmeats, to the great delight of the owners.

NEEMUCH.—The whole of Mewar is swarming with plunderers, and the large town of Joosah and Kurra Sodree, have been openly threatened with pillage. Fifteen camels, laden with plunder, passed Neemuch a short time since. A party of the Joudpoor Mairwara Battalion, is proceeding against the Dheels, whose lawless habits, nothing but a well-timed severity, can restrain.

JHANSI.—Letters from Jhansi mention, that the commission, which had been appointed to settle the question of succession, had finished its labors; Colonel Spiers had returned to Owellor, and Mr. Fraser to Banda. Nothing, of course, is known as to the recommendation which the Commissioners may found upon their proceedings; but on dit, that it is intended to propose, that Baba Sahib, as he is called, be nominally restored, and a Resident placed at Jhansi.

Subsequent reports mention, that the State will be left to the management of the lawful and rightful possessor, in whose occupation a most needless interference was made.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.—Further letters from Dadur, dated the 16th of March, have been received. The horse artillery, 2d light cavalry, 13th light infantry, and 48th regiment native infantry, were to move forward, followed on the 17th, by the camel battery, H. M.'s 16th lancers, the 3d light cavalry, and 16th N. I. The remainder of the force was to go on at similar intervals, with the exception of the second brigade, ordered to stand fast at Shikarpore. This latter measure, —the halt of the brigade—has arisen from the circumstance of the whole of the camels having been taken from them by Sir John Keane for the Bombay troops. These troops were so badly provided, that, besides the camel carriages, they had been obliged to indent on the Bengal troops, for both rum and biscuits.

Six Beloochees, the other day, met 100 of Shah Shooja's men, one of the Beloochees had a blunderbuss, which he fired. It luckily missed the heroes, but on the explosion both parties ran away!!! However, the Shah's men looking back, saw the Beloochees running away too.—and courageously turned again and pursued them! This is a lovely spot, an immense quantity of water, and abundance of grass and barley, of which many fields have been bought, and the horses devour it with avidity. The climate is superb, Major Curston has reported, that as far as he has gone, there has been abundance of grass and water, and a good wide road.

AYLHER.—Letters from Sylhet mention, that all was quiet in that quarter. The refractory Maham Cossy she have made terms, and our troops are accordingly withdrawn from their territory. Captain Vetch had started from Gowahatties with a party of Seebundies against some Doffa chief, who was running restive.

MADRAS.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE LORD LOWTHER.—An alarming mutiny broke out on board the *Lord Lowther*, during her

passage to Madras, rendered more aggravating by the mutineers being headed by some of the officers and midshipmen, whose duty it was to have shown a better example. It appears, nothing could have exceeded the presence of mind evinced by Captain Yates, who, through all the difficulties and annoyances he met with, perseveringly and determinedly maintained his ground, and with the help of the gallant Boatswain, who acted as 1st Officer, a few hands, and partial assistance from the passengers, safely brought the *Lord Lowther* to an anchor in Madras roads. The origin of this mutiny seems to have been a disappointment, in the Chief Mate not being made Commander in London. Captain Yates performed many voyages to this port in the *Sesotria*, to the satisfaction of those who have sailed with him, in that and other vessels, and considering the high character that gentleman bears, the out-break above alluded to, does seem to us unaccountable. The mutineers were removed out of the ship, under custody of a guard. It is reported that one or more of the military commissioned officers, who were on board the *Lord Lowther*, forgot their duty under the above trying circumstances, so far as to encourage, if not to join, the mutineers.

An investigation respecting the disturbance, occupied the Bench of Magistrates a week. The depositions of several of the passengers and ship's company, were taken, and the officers in custody, amounting altogether to ten persons, were brought up each day to hear the depositions read. As the Sessions commenced the 15th instant, and the trial of this case is expected to be the first, it is not supposed that the detention of the *Lord Lowther*, will be much greater than is necessary to discharge her cargo.

The *Lord Lowther* case, after occupying the Supreme Court for three entire days, has been adjudged in favour of the prosecutor; seven prisoners have been found guilty of mutiny, and sentenced to imprisonment as follows:—

Mr. Hendley (Chief Officer) 18 months.
Mr. Niklet (Second Officer) and Mr. Hawtrey (Midshipman) six months each.

Messrs. Bliss, Lister, and Jones, (Midshipmen) a month each.

Richardson (recommended to mercy by Captain Yates) two weeks.

Messrs. Smith and Allies, third and fourth officers, with two or three others, were acquitted.

Such was the issue of this trial, which seems to have excited very considerable interest in Madras.

STATISTICS.—A circular order has been issued by the Revenue Board, directing the Collectors of districts, to supply the Medical Board, with such information as they may require, for the purpose of submitting to Government, a work in course of preparation, respecting the population, marriages, births and deaths in each collectorate.

BOMBAY.

THE ATALANTA.—The *Atalanta* left Bombay on the evening of the 25th ultimo, for Suez, with a mail of 12,375 letters and many passengers.

STEAM AFFAIRS.—Steam affairs progress favourably. It is now certain that the *Semiramis* has been got off, without having sustained such injury as precludes the hope of her being speedily fit for service again; the boilers of the small iron steamer have been safely got up; the *Victoria* is in a state of forwardness and the *Kilkenny* on her way out, so that we have a sufficiently strong phalanx.

THE EDITOR OF THE CHABOOK.—A true bill has been found at the Supreme Court, against Nekrojee Dorabjee, the Editor of the *Chabook*, for conspiracy, in having taken part with others in procuring the conviction, last year, of certain parties accused of stealing paper from the Times Office, who were found guilty and transported

It was alleged, that the whole of the evidence on that trial, was false, the result of a conspiracy to ruin the parties, in revenge for a private quarrel.

The Editor has since been acquitted of the charge the jury for a long time being undecided respecting the verdict to be returned, and only yielding after long confinement.

KURACHEE.—Below are some useful directions for entering the harbour of Kurachee, which may be useful to navigators. A story has been current, that Kurachee, and other places, had been retaken by the Scindeans, who had taken "heart of grace" upon the occasion.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE HARBOUR OF KURACHEE.—Steer for the island to the Eastward of Kurachee Harbour, bearing about N. 200 E. and keeping the Pyramid a little open of South Island, till the buoy placed on the verge of the spot in 12 feet low water (a red nun buoy) is seen; when you may haul up for it, and bring the black beacon, situated N. W. by W. a quarter of a mile from the Round Tower, in one with it, which is the leading mark for the fair channel up the Harbour.

The black, or nun buoy is placed on the Northern sand, in 12 feet at low water.

A cask buoy is placed in a line from the red buoy, to Pyramid Island, which shows the width of the channel. Flood tide at the outer buoy sets across the channel, or to the N. E., but beyond the black buoy it sets fairly up the harbour.

Ebb tide takes the direction of the channel.

NEW WALLS.—Government has given orders, that six additional wells shall be sunk in the Esplanade, in anticipation of a scarcity of water this season, which indeed, the present state of the ditches and the fact of many wells having already gone dry, would appear to make a necessary precaution, as it is a wise and humane measure.

ROBBERY.—On the night of 22d instant, an attack was made on the Government Treasury at Malwan, by a body of at least, 200 men, but, the attempt was frustrated by the gallantry of a small party of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and the local police. Of the attacking party, 14 were killed, 11 wounded and 85 taken prisoners. On the side of Government, a Havildar of the 18th Regiment, was severely wounded, and has since died; one Police sepoy killed; one private of the Concan Rangers severely, and two or three town's people slightly wounded. The attack commenced soon after two, and did not cease until nearly six. The guard would, in all probability, have been surprised and overpowered, but that a peon fortunately saw the band approaching upon the preceding night, and managed to give the alarm. About 12 o'clock P. M. they advanced amidst the rocks about the Treasury hill, but waited till the moon set, before they made their attack. The troops fired with such spirit, that it was necessary to interpose, in order to prevent them exhausting their ammunition. The assailants never flinched from the front of the Treasury, sheltering themselves behind some low walls and coconut trees. It was supposed, that their plan was, to exhaust the ammunition of the troops, and then, to make a rush. At day light, however, the Rangers and town's people took them in the rear, and then they broke and fled. In the pursuit, they turned round and wounded several. The prisoners say, that they came from the Colapoor country. The town has not been attacked or plundered, but apprehensions were entertained that another attempt would be made upon the Treasury. A reinforcement had been sent for, from the detachment at Vingoria.

Advices have also been received, stating that a party of armed Cossids, carrying treasure from Bombay on account of Marwarrie merchants to Rutlam, were attacked by a band of Pindarries, about 6 miles from that city. After some fighting the Pindarries succeeded in

carrying off 104 bags of 4,500 Rs. each. The Cossids had, in all, 40 bags.

BUSHIRE.—On the 7th of March, a small native vessel was dispatched from Bushire by Captain Hennell, with a packet; she arrived at Muscat and forwarded it by a vessel which left the latter port on the 20th. Intelligence had reached Bushire to the effect that Kourschid Pasha is determined to take possession of Bagrein, and that he had informed the British Resident at Bushire of his intention. The Prince of Shiraz is shortly expected at Bushire to instal the new governor, Juraul Khan, who accompanies him. Bushire is being put into a state of defence by the repairing of the walls and towers. His Majesty, the Shah, was preparing for a move after the festival of the Nowroze, but what his destination was to be, no one could precisely say. By an order of the Court, the use of three articles have been prohibited in Persia, viz. Cashmere shawls, the skins of Bokhara lambs made into caps, being valuable and much worn by the wealthier classes, and furs, which they principally procure from Russia. Military men are strictly forbidden to wear any dress except their uniform, which is similar to that of Russia.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, sailed from Muscat on the 6th of March. He was furnished with instructions to remonstrate with Kourschid Pasha, Mehemet Ali's General, and additional communications respecting this matter, are about to be forwarded to him by the "Cruiser."

AFFAIRS IN SATTARA.—Affairs in Sattara wear a very unsettled appearance, and there must, evidently, be some change of crisis at hand. The troops are under orders to be in readiness, at a moment's warning. Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, has placed himself under the protection of the Resident, and is encamped near the latter, with five or six tents and a Suwarree of near 100 horse. A guard of honour is supplied from our troops there.

The Raja is accused and believed to be guilty of conspiracy against his benefactors or masters, a crime which, though it led to the establishment of a powerful kingdom under his famous ancestor, would, under the circumstances in which he is placed, entitle him to forfeit the little power which he has been allowed to enjoy, and require him to be sent back to the place where he remained so long in the days of Brahman ascendancy.

MEETING OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, presided by Mr. Richmond, was held in the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co., and the following resolutions were passed on the 4th instant.

1st.—That the Report now read be adopted, and that the same be printed.

2d.—That the resolution of the Provisional Committee, suspending Mr. G. Ashburner from his office of Secretary to the Committee, be approved, and that his removal from the situation from the date of the same, be confirmed.

3d.—That on the grounds of the Report of the Committee read this day, together with the letters and papers placed before this meeting, Mr. G. Ashburner and Mr. F. C. Morgan's nomination, as members of the Provisional Committee, of the Bank of Bombay, is cancelled.

4th.—That the Provisional Committee be empowered to appoint and remove their own Secretary, and to fill up vacancies in the Committee, subject to confirmation by a general meeting, and that the appointments reported to this meeting be approved and confirmed.

5th.—That the nomination of the Committee of Messrs. Brownrigg, Finlay and Nicol, to superintend your interests in England, be confirmed.

While deprecating, as this meeting does, the very unusual and highly improper line of conduct pursued by

Mr. Ashburner, as exhibited by the papers now read, it considers it incumbent upon itself, to record the high sense of obligation entertained for the services rendered by the committee to the cause of its constituency, to assure them of their unqualified support and approbation.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The following is from Colombo, dated 15th March 1839

"We have got the two new Regiments out the 94th and 95th. The latter came in the "*Jupiter*" 74, commanded by a Master in the Navy, between whom and the Colonel, there has been a most awful kick up, and I don't know what will be the result. There is a Court of Enquiry being held now. The statement is, that the Master ordered up 40 sailors to put the Colonel in irons! for some real or supposed insult, when the Colonel ordered up 100 men with drawn bayonets, and drove them over the side; they were, in fact all but coming to bloodshed. I should think it would be a serious matter for both.

BURMAH.

RANGOON.—The news from Rangoon comes down to the 17th of March. The individual who had given himself out as the young prince, (or an individual accused of so doing) had been apprehended, and met, at the hands of the Woodouk of Rangoon, with the most brutal and diabolical treatment; after which he had his hands and feet bored, strings passed through and fastened together, and despatched in that state to the capital. He, fortunately for himself, died on the way. Troops daily poured into Rangoon from the upper country, and about 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry were in the town or its neighbourhood.

The usual indifference is said to be expressed at the Burmese capital about a war with us, and the usual preparations are going on to resist us, should we be rash enough to invade the country. There is a report at Rangoon that the Woodouk of that place is in disgrace, for having evinced pusillanimity on the occasion of the late attempt at revolt, and for having expressed in his communications to Court, an unnecessary degree of fear and suspicion of the designs of the English. It is said the King laughs most heartily at all our warlike preparation, as he knows very well we cannot go to war with him, because we have not a pice left in our treasury, and we cannot get men anywhere to attack the Burmese. When reminded of all the ships and steamers so constantly arriving at Maulmain, he wears it is all make believe, and that we carry men backwards and forwards to Madras, so as to induce ignorant people to suppose we are collecting a large army. He is not to be taken in that way. It seems to be the study of the King and his courtiers, to devise means for augmenting the torments of the miserable wretches who are at their mercy. At Rangoon the Woodouk's treatment of his prisoners has been that of a brute. At the capital, the tortures are more refined, being in a great measure inflicted on the minds of the prisoners. The late Queen's brother, Wang-thayee, has been occasionally taken, for the King's amusement, to the edge of an alligator's ditch, and threatened every now and then with being thrown in, till the poor wretch fainted, and lately, the chains were taken off the legs of all the state prisoners, and they were paraded through the city, from whence they were taken to a pagoda, where one of the Queens fed them, and provided each man with a new dress and a piece of silver, after which they were all marched back again to their old quarters. Another poor man, who had been long in confinement, got some high officer to intercede for his release, when the King expressed surprise at his being still alive, and ordered his head to be taken off immediately. There was a talk of some human lives being about to be sacrificed to propitiate the Nats on the commencement of the new palace.

CHINA.

China papers to the 27th of February, have been received during the week, and intimate the total loss of another opium clipper on the west-coast—the *Altaran*, Captain Jackson, with a valuable cargo. The crew were saved and brought to Macao in a China boat.

The opium trade continued at a stand-still; and an opinion was daily gaining ground, that the Government would succeed in preventing the importation, or at least limiting it to a comparatively trifling quantity. In January the deliveries did not exceed 274½ chests, of which 107½ consisted of *Mulwa*. Prices were not quoted. It seems that all the high officers of Government had recommended the adoption of the most vigorous measures in suppression of the traffic; and one worthy, a certain Chow Teen Tseo, Superintendent-General of the transport of grain, urges the following pleasant prescription, the persual of which must have made the ears of some of our countrymen tingle not a little:—

"The first plan that we must put in force there, is, sternly to prohibit the exportation of tea and rhubarb. We must contentedly give up several myriads of revenue, in order to stop many more myriads of leakage. We must quietly stop till the foreigners come before us, and beg their lives, not daring to bring one atom of their poison to infect our country; and when we shall have put to death several tens of their ringleaders in this mischief, and cut off several hundreds of native traitors, then we may, out of compassion, open to them an end of the net, and relax our prohibitions against the export of tea and rhubarb! Still these commodities when exported afterwards, must have a limit set them, and the power to grant, or withdraw permission, must rest exclusively with us. Thus then will the foreigners be deterred from carrying into effect their dark and poisonous plans! And as for the scheme of mine, for stopping up the fountain of the evil, there will be no need to limit a year or any space of time before commencing it—we may set about it immediately."

Another Chinaman has been executed in front of the factories, for smuggling opium. A petition had been sent to the Chinese authorities, by the foreigners, remonstrating against the execution taking place in front of the factories, the only answer to which was, that the Emperor had positively commanded that the culprit should suffer in that locality. In consequence of the execution, the British merchants had requested the striking of the British flag, until reference was made to Her Majesty's Superintendent. The arrival of the Commissioner from Peking was looked forward to with anxiety, mingled with some degree of apprehension, in case the report that eight Chinese on board of a Government cruiser had been killed in attacking one of our opium vessels on the Coast should prove true—one certain, but not perhaps the only, result of which will be the entire stoppage of the whole foreign trade. The Chinese were busy in collecting munitions of war, and in addition to combustibles which had been sent down from Canton in the Government gun-boat, they had purchased, at Macao, four forty-four pound cannon, for each of which Sp. drs. one thousand were given, and it is said the Commissioner had demanded a meeting with the Governor and Senate at Macao. Under these circumstances, as might be expected, the opium trade was at a complete stand; but a few chests had been disposed of at Macao for consumption there, at 335 Sp. drs. for Patna, and Sp. drs. 280 for Malwa, under a duty of Sp. drs. 15 per chest. The Tea trade also experienced some interruption from the Tea-men holding out for higher prices than the accounts of the home market justified in purchasing at. Great distress was felt in consequence of the scarcity of money. Exchange on London 4s 11d. Freight, 4£ 10s. H. M. Sloop of war *Larne*, was at Macao, and expected to leave immediately.

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Salt Company, held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, May 4, 1839.

Mr. Dickens having been called to the chair,

Mr. W. Prinsep stated the circumstances under which he had become Provisional Secretary to the Acting Committee, and read the following Report:—

REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Upon taking charge of my late lamented brother's papers, I found the position of the Bengal Salt Company's affairs in his hands to be as follows:—

A great many signatures had been received to the subscription for shares, since the publication of the prospectus of the general scheme. Some have since been added, and the total to this date amounts to—

of Europeans,.....	1,348
of Natives,.....	703

Total.....2,051

from which must be deducted the number subscribed for by the late G. A. Prinsep..... 500

Total Shares taken.... 1,551

The application to Government for permission to conduct the Salt work, on the excise system, had been forwarded to the Court of Directors, supported by minutes of approval and recommendation.

Copies of the printed prospectus had been also sent to England by my late brother, with letters to many influential friends in London, seeking their support to the measure, and placing 1000 shares at the disposal of subscribers in England, naming Messrs. Rickards, Little and Co. as Treasurers for the time being, but reserving all right of control in the management for Directors and Officers to be appointed here.

I found that a meeting of friends and supporters to the Scheme had been held on the 6th February, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Projector of a small work in preparation at Gordah, to form a part of the general scheme hereafter, since, being in the midst of extensive Salt fields, the work itself is early capable of being increased.—A Provisional Committee had been formed, consisting of—

W. Bruce, Esq.	N. Alexander, Esq.
J. Cullen, Esq.	Jas. Colquhoun, Esq.
D. Tagore, Esq.	G. A. Prinsep, Esq.

The latter, in his capacity of Provisional Secretary, laid before the Committee the circumstances regarding the conducting of the Gordah works upon the Molungee system, pending the reference to the Home authorities regarding the excise system, but I find that the final answer has not yet come down from Government regarding the price to be allowed for the salt, a difference of opinion having existed in the Board.

The Committee adopted and passed the estimates prepared by the Projector for the present year's expenses, in trenching and clearing, making bricks, &c., amounting to Co.'s Rs. 15,000, and sanctioned the collection from the subscribers, through the Union Bank, of a first contribution of one per cent., or 10 rupees per share, which has been in the course of receipt, and the Union Bank Book shews a credit accordingly of Co.'s Rs. 12,600.

The estimate for completing this Gordah work, next year, commencing with the brick work immediately after the rains, amounts to about Co.'s Rs. 1,40,000, requiring a further contribution of about 90 per Share. It will then be capable of making about two lacks of maunds of Salt annually.

I found a young Assistant, Mr. Barrington, employed in laying out the ground, according to the plan prepared by my late brother; he has given his report upon the progress of the work with references to the map of ground plan of the same, and he is actively employed now in completing the bund, and opening a reservoir, so as to retain a large quantity of brine at a considerable strength, which is already shut in upon the surrounding fields, and thus be prepared for early action, during the following season, upon concentrated brine.

There will not exist the same difficulty in completing these works, that was felt by my late brother in the long experimental course he had to go through before he brought the other concerns at Bhaota and Narainpore into their present effective operation; for with those works in full play before him, it will not be difficult to find a man of ingenuity and activity sufficient to lay out the terraces, reservoirs and boiling-houses upon the same principle. If the season after the present rains will be quite sufficient time for the completion of such buildings as are required, so that during the following rains the boilers may be at work upon the brine which will have been run into the reservoirs, immediate measures will be taken for securing and stacking a large quantity of green wood to guard against any disappointment on this score, a circumstance that has frequently interfered with the progress of the other works, besides increasing the cost of production from the necessity of paying higher for dry wood purchased nearer to the great market of Calcutta.

Although my late brother has already laid before the public and friends of this important scheme, his estimates of the cost of production in a far more able manner than can be expected from a notice like myself, still the present meeting may look for my own opinion upon them, and I am happy to say, that the actual returns now passing under my eye from the works in operation, fully bear out the expectations of those who have been most sanguine as to results.

At Bahaghat I am paying a monthly establishment of servants, molungees, coolies and wood collectors, for 6 fires, which, with rent, amount to Co.'s Rs. 800, while the produce is about 2,800 maunds. At Narainpore the establishment is necessarily more expensive, being under European superintendence; the total, including repair, and fire-wood, amounts to Co.'s Rs. 2,500—and the produce, since the Bengallee holidays is at the rate of about 7,000 maunds, in addition to which I am gathering into the reservoirs a large quantity of concentrated brine, to continue boiling during the rains, when of course the establishment are reduced.

This meeting will naturally ask the same question that a subscriber has lately asked in the newspapers, "Is a laudable desire to keep the management out of agency hands." How are these great works to be conducted without the undivided attention of an active and successful manager, whose own interest in the results will be the best guarantee to subscribers, that the closest economy will be practised in every branch of expenditure?

My reply is, that at the works belonging to my late brother, I have found sufficient assistance to those already employed, to satisfy me that no interruption will occur to my realizing for his estate all I hoped for.

At Gordah there has been no call as yet for further assistance than the Committee have possessed in Mr. Harrington, whose activity gives me every satisfaction, but it may be worth considering whether more experience may not be required next season for completing the work, and Mr. Bamber's reply is now before the meeting, to the question put to him whether he could afford time, and upon what terms he would place his services at the command of the Committee for this purpose. This gentleman has been aiding my late brother in his Salt labor for the last two years, and I believe thoroughly understands the principles and process upon which he acted.

The whole of the papers and correspondence regarding the above detailed preparations for the great scheme being in some measure mixed with those appertaining to my brother's own affairs, I have cheerfully undertaken to act as Provisional Secretary, with a view to following up the intentions of all connected with the scheme, until the view of Government shall be made known to us, and as the present preliminary work is not of sufficient extent to afford the expence of a Secretary, I am ready to continue to give my personal aid, if desirable, to the general affairs of the Salt Company, without mixing them up in any way with the affairs of my house of business—and the circumstance of my having taken 300 shares in my own name may be some guarantee to my watchfulness over the general interests. I take this opportunity of stating, that I have followed up my late brother's correspondence with those in England likely to forward the scheme there, informing them that the lamented circumstance which has deprived the Company of services not easily replaced, will cause no relaxation in the endeavours of the subscribers in India, to carry the whole scheme into its fullest operation. I have much pleasure in laying before the meeting the first letter received by last Suez Mail, in acknowledgment of the receipt of the prospectus in London. Mr. Deans Campbell there informs us on the 15th February, that he was taking the most effectual measures for spreading far and wide the objects of the Company, and had brought it to the attention of the Chairman of the Court of Directors. No opinion, however, could of course be expected from that body until it was in possession of the sentiments of this Government; but as we know that they have been communicated favorably early in March, we may soon look for some determination to the question of whether monopoly in Salt shall at first yield to fair taxation upon private labor and enterprise. Mr. Browne Roberts, in a letter of the 19th February mentions, that this very subject had been taken up warmly at a meeting held at Glasgow on the 15th January, for the consideration of Indian affairs, the circulation of the late Projector's prospectus therefore will have taken place just at a time likely to promote its success.

WM. PRINSEP, Provisional Secy.

The following resolutions, were put to the meeting and passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. T. J. Taylor and seconded by Mr. T. H. Gardiner.

That the Report now read be approved and that it be printed in the newspapers, together with the names of shareholders and the number of their respective shares; and further, that the extract from a letter to the Board of Salt, from Government, dated January 30th 1839, be published for general information.

Proposed by Dwarkanauth Tagore, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Wm. Bruce, that a Report of the proceedings of this meeting, together with a list of shareholders, and the amount of respective shares held by each, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, for submission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Proposed by Dwarkanauth Tagore, Esq., and seconded by Mr. W. Prinsep, that the Provisional Committee, appointed at a private meeting of friends, to the scheme of a Bengal Salt Company, viz.: Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. J. Cullen, Mr. N. Alexander, Mr. James Colquhoun and Bahoo Dwarkanauth Tagore, be requested to continue their services as the Standing Committee, and that Mr. Dickens be requested to become a member of such committee in the room of the lamented late Mr. George Prinsep; and further that, in consideration of the number of shares held by Mr. Dickens and the deep interest he takes in the well-being of the Company, be requested to accept the office of chairman of that body.

Proposed by Mr. J. Cullen and seconded by Mr. Philologus—

That Mr. W. Prinsep be requested to continue as Provisional Secretary, until the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be received in India, when a paid Secretary will of course be appointed, whose time and attention shall be exclusively devoted to the objects of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. T. J. Taylor and seconded by Bisanath Mooteelall.

That Messrs. Rickards, Little and Co., be confirmed as Provisional London Agents to the Company, and that the nomination to minor appointments in this country be left for the present entirely to the Committee.

Proposed by Mr. W. Prinsep and seconded by Mr. W. Bruce

That for one year from the 30th June next, (1000) one thousand shares be received for subscribers in England, and that the contribution of 10 per cent. be required to be paid to Messrs. Rickards, Little and Co. at the time of subscription.

Thanks were then unanimously voted to the Chair and the meeting broke up.

T. DICKENS, Chairman.

Copy of a letter from the late G. A. Prinsep to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 1st March, 1839.

Sir,—In a letter from your department to the Board of Salt, dated 30th January last, communicating the orders of Government upon my application for a license to establish a Salt work at Gordah, subject to an excise duty, instead of delivering the produce to Government for sale, of which letter a copy has been sent to me by the Board, I observed it stated that—

"His Honor in Council is unwilling to sanction the Government entering into an engagement with Mr. G. A. Prinsep on the terms offered, until the point shall have been submitted to the authorities in England. His Honor in Council, however, in forwarding the reference will state opinions by no means unfavorable to the experiment, as he is inclined to consider the plan, if capable of general adoption, as calculated to be very beneficial to the Government in a revenue point of view, and as relieving Government from troublesome details in the manufacture and provisions of the article, the interference with which is a necessary evil of the present system."

The proposed reference to the Hon'ble Court would leave the question of the possibility of a "general adoption" of the excise principle in uncertainty, were it not brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Court that an association is now forming here with that express object, and that the sanction of this Government will be solicited to construct salt works, on the general plan of my works at Narainpore, under the guarantee and for the joint account of the association alluded to, of which I beg to submit a prospectus for the information of the Hon'ble Council.

(Signed) G. A. PRINSEP.

Native Shareholders.

Shares.									
Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore,.....	200	Ramdas Day,.....	2	Modosoodan Doss,...	2	Seebahander Dutt, ..	1		
Prasannocomar Tagore,.....	50	Rampersaud Bhadoory	1	Sumbhat Boso,	2	Goverdhan Ghose, ..	1		
Ramannauth Tagore, ..	20	Prawn Chowdory and		Motesoll Seil,.....	50	Bisambur Doss,.....	95		
Chundarnath Chat- terjee,.....	10	Cossinath Chowdory,	1	Prankissen Saw,	10	Gourkissen Bannerjee,	2		
Callydanth Roy,	30	Bisannauth Motesoll,	20	Sibohun Mullick,....	5	Rajnarain Pal,	2		
Ragabannath Bosa,....	5	Mirza Mohamed Meah- key,.....	10	Ramchurn Mullick,...	5	Buddinat Sha,	1		
Ruggaram Gossain,...	10	Prankissen Baugobee,	1	Mohischander Chat- terjee,.....	1	Beerschund Addee,....	1		
Obhoychurn Banerjee,	10	Nobinchunder Bosa,	1	Ramdhun Doss,	1	Samachurn Bannerjee,	1		
Radhamadub Banerjee,	35	Doorgadoss Ghose, ..	1	Isur Chatterjee,	1	Bhurubchunder Seil,	25		
Rustomjee Cowasjee,	50	Sreenauth Roy,	2	Lal Mohun Sha,	2	Boloychund Day,....	5		
Luckynarain Mooker- jee,.....	5	Doorgachurn Dutt, ..	10	Golukchunder Dhur,	1	Brejonat Pal,.....	1		
		Gobinchunder Cur, ..	2	Anundmay Nundee, ..	2	Beharee Loll Pal,	1		
		Modosoodun Chack- erbutty,	2	Sibukram Pal, ...	1	Kheturnat Seil,	20		
		Ramlochun Ghose, ..	10	Modun Mohun Mittra,	1	Teencourse Sell,.....	1		
				Sreekanth Bannerjee,	1	Rajkissen Pal,	15		
						Debendranat Tagore,	170		

European Shareholders.

Shares.									
F. Augustin,.....	4	Capt. Monteith,	2	T. W. Russel,.....	10	H. G. Oxborough,....	2		
N. Paliologus,.....	10	James Young,	20	E. Sandford,.....	2	W. Phillips,.....	2		
T. C. Morton,.....	10	Bruce Shand and Co.,	3	T. Clark,.....	5	W. A. Barrington, ...	5		
T. H. Gardiner,	2	Mrs. F. J. Ross,	3	James Maxwell,	2	R. H. Thomas,	20		
James Colquhoun,	10	Miss S. A. Currie,	2	Lieut. H. Weller,	3	T. J. Taylor,	50		
John Bagehaw,	10	Robert Ball,.....	5	Peter Maxwell,.....	3	H. Holroyd,.....	200		
W. E. Ferguson,.....	10	T. Ostell and Co.,....	6	A. T. Smith,	1	J. D. Crauch,.....	5		
James Cullen,	2	T. W. Langtry,	8	N. Alexander,.....	5	D. Templeton,	1		
Lt. Col. H. L. White,	20	Mr. Lepage,.....	10	William Prinsep,	300	C. A. Verannes,	1		
Wm. Barrington,	15	G. S. Hutteman,.....	8	Theodore Dickens,....	300				
H. I. Lee,.....	1	T. W. Burt,	30	David Parsick,	2				
Dr. Cullimore,	10	R. T. Homfray,	5	James Crouch,	1				
		T. A. Heyne,	6	D. Clarke,	2				

Hark., May 7.]

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office, on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the Society:—

Proposed by G. Vint, Esq., and seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.—Mr. S. Smith of Calcutta.

Proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Baboo Prasannocomar Tagore.—Mr. W. S. Smith of Calcutta.

Read 4 letters addressed to Government by the Society, and the answers received for them.

Ordered that the above correspondence with Government be published for the general information of the members.

The Secretary's letter to Government on the subject of the Sale Law, (A.)

The Government's answer to the above letter, (B.)

The Secretary's letter to Government on the subject of the use of the vernacular language in the proceedings of the Mofussil Court (C.)

The answer from Government to the above, (D.)

The letter addressed by the Society to Government complaining of the discriminating duty charged in England on Bengal tobacco (E.)

The answer from Government (F.)

The Society's letter to Government on the subject of stamp duties now levied on the Kachoolans and security bond of the village Gornatsho, &c., (G.)

The answer from Government, (H.)

Resolved that a further representation be made to Government about the use of the vernacular language, commenting on some part of its answer to the Society's former letter.

Resolved, that the letter addressed by A. Rogers, Esq. to the Society, and the answer, be published.

The letter from A. Rogers, Esq., (I.)

The Society's reply to the above, (J.)

The draft appeal against the resumption operations to the Governor-General of India in Council was laid on the table. Resolved, that it be adopted with certain alterations and additions as suggested, and be forwarded to Government with as little delay as practicable.

The following gentlemen have been elected to fill up the vacancies in the Committee, occasioned by those who go out by rotation, agreeably to the 14th rule of the Society:

T. J. Taylor, Esq., Baboo Radhaprasad Ray, and G. F. Remfry, Esq.

WM. COBB HENRY,

F. TAGORE,

Honry. Secretaries.

(A.)

F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,—We are desired by the Landholders' Society to request that you will be pleased to submit the following application for the consideration of His Honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Society for some time past had it in contemplation to point out to the Government certain radical defects in the existing regulations for the sale of zemindari on account of arrears of public revenue, and for securing the rights of purchasers at public sales, as well as for the collection of rent by the zemindars and other persons

of Landholders from their under tenants. But having been given to understand that the members of Government themselves had perceived these defects in the regulations from the practical operation of the system, and have ordered a modification of the law, the Society refrained from submitting to Government their sentiments on these important subjects, intending to do so when the modified act shall be published for general information.

But as the said expected regulation is yet delayed, while the injurious tendency of the present system from the defects alluded to is daily more urgently felt by the community interested in the question, we now most respectfully request that his honor will be pleased to accelerate the compilation of the said modified law, and cause it to be published, or otherwise afford an opportunity to the Society to submit their sentiments on the proposed enactment.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. C. HURRY,

PROBONNOCOMAR TAGORE,

Hon'y. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1839.

(B.)

W. C. HURRY, Esq.,

BANOO PROBONNOCOMAR TAGORE,

Honorary Secretaries, Landholders' Society.

Revenue.—Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal to communicate, for the Society's information, that the new sale law, to which you refer, is at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedt. servt.

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, the 30th April, 1839.

(C.)

F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir.—We are directed by the Landholders' Society to request the favor of your laying before his Honor the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, the present address, the object of which is to bring to his notice an unfavorable circumstance attending the adoption of the Bengalee language in the proceedings of these Courts, where it is the vernacular tongue.

It would be an act of supererogation on the part of the Society to support with facts and arguments, the advantages universally derivable from the use of the peculiar language of the country in the proceedings of the Courts; as it appears from the resolution published in a late number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, that it was after a full consideration of the benefits arising from this innovation that it was authorized to be introduced, though so cautiously, as gradually to supplant the use of a language that has prevailed nearly seven centuries, which have intervened between the commencement of the Mahomedan dominion and the present period of the British sway.

The Society, in now expressing to Government their sincere gratitude for the boon it has thus conferred, feel it incumbent upon them, as a duty which they owe to the community as well as to the Government, to state that,

present used in the court proceedings, an appearance of purity, an attempt is making to substitute antiquated, obsolete, high-sounding or new composed Sanscrit terms for those Persian ones, which have been so advantageously adopted from time immemorial in all documents. Indeed these Persian words are so appropriate and so easy of application, that no attempt could ever have successfully made to introduce others to supersede them in the Bengalee language, as it at present stands constituted. The Sanscrit words, the use of which is sought to be revived, having lain dormant for so many centuries, have now necessarily become, as it were, foreign terms, whilst many a Persian expression, though actually foreign, has, by being constantly in use for so many ages together, become naturalised in the Bengalee, and now forms, as it were, a component part of that language.

The Society perceive, not without regret, that the adoption of these words is principally promoted by the Hindoo officers of the courts. With whatever apparently philological motives others might seek for the introduction of the words in question, the Mahomedan officers may very justly complain, that their fellow Hindoo officers desire their adoption, not from motives very honorable to themselves. Their object is, no doubt, to throw a great deal of difficulty in the way of the Mahomedan officers in conducting business. For these, from political and sectarian causes, the Hindoos never entertained a fellow feeling. The only effect then the objectionable system will have, will be to mislead a majority of the Hindoo and the whole body of the Mahomedan community, by keeping them in the same state of darkness in understanding the court proceedings, in which they were involved during the epoch the Persian language was used in the courts.

The Society find likewise, that a small pamphlet, in the shape of a dictionary, or rather a nomenclator, containing such Sanscrit words and phrases as are intended to be substituted for Persian ones, has just issued from the Serampore Press. This work has been edited by one Joygopal Tulokar, a Pundit of the Sanscrit College, and has, they understand, within a very short period, obtained an extensive circulation both in Calcutta and in the Mofussil, so that the words that are now used in the court proceedings, are generally taken from it, and thus a great facility is afforded to the wide dissemination of the injurious plan. Under the impression that the book has not fallen under the observation of His Honor the Deputy-Governor, we take the liberty to hand up a copy for his kind inspection.

That the very proceedings might speak for themselves, we are directed to make a respectful suggestion that His Honor will be pleased to call for a return, with a copy of a vocabulary, of a case decided some two or three months since in every Court in the Mofussil, where Bengalee has been adopted, namely, from the Munsiff, Sudder and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and in these documents it will be found that the laudable intention of Government to afford facility to suitors by the abolition of the Persian language, has been considerably defeated.

The Society, anticipating that His Honor will be satisfied with the justice of the complaint, beg to submit that the only means which strikes them of eradicating the evil, is for Government to cause the preparation of a Dictionary of those terms, without reference to their origin or etymology which, as being ordinarily used by the people and intimately associated in their minds with the ideas which they express, are the best adapted to answer all purposes in the Court proceedings, and that Government may subscribe for a few hundred copies of it and circulate them in all the offices in the Mofussil, the Society, on their part, being ready, should Government so desire it, to form a committee from among themselves to afford the publisher or compiler every assistance in their power towards framing the work; as also

to subscribe for a certain number of copies for distribution in the Mofussil among the landholders and members of the Society. Such a work will not only be better calculated to meet all the exigencies of the case, but, as bearing an official stamp, will possess greater authority and importance.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) W. C. HURRY,

PROBONOCOOMAR TAGORE,

Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1839.

(D.)

To W. C. HURRY, Esq., and P. TAGORE, Esq.

Hony. Secretaries, Landholders' Society.

Indl. Dept.—Gentlemen.—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge your letter of the 17th instant, transmitting for the inspection of His Honor, a glossary of Sanscrit terms, which you present, have since the abolition of the Persian language, been generally adopted in Court proceedings, but which, being phrases unknown to the generality of the community, only serve to mystify what the Government have been endeavouring to render plain.

Under this impression you recommend the preparation of a dictionary of those terms without reference to their origin or etymology, which, as being ordinarily used by the people, and intimately associated in their minds with the ideas which they express, are the best adopted to answer all purposes in the Court proceedings, and you go on to state that, if the Government desire it, your Society will form themselves into a Committee for the purpose of assisting in the compilation of the above mentioned work.

In reply, the Deputy-Governor directs me to state, that it gives him much pleasure to find that the Society take such a lively interest in the institutions of Government, and he is obliged by their offer of assistance; but it does not occur to His Honor that there is any present necessity for the compilation of such a work as that which you propose; should, however, the Society see fit to draw out a vocabulary of the description which they recommend, the Deputy-Governor will be happy to take its merits into consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servt

(Signed) J. H. YOUNG,

Offg. Deputy Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 30th April, 1839.

(E.)

H. F. FROST, Esq.

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Sir.—The Landholders' Society being convinced, that the Government of Bengal takes a lively interest in every thing connected with the prosperity of Indian agriculture, beg leave to bring to your notice an inequality of the duties in Great Britain, very unfavorable to this country. The society believes, the intention of the British Legislature is to equalize all duties on the produce of the various colonies and possessions of the Empire, and that the exception they are about to notice, has been unintentional, as the more important staple articles, such as sugar, rum and coffee, the produce of this country, have lately been put upon a perfect equality with those of the West Indies.

The only remaining article of much importance to the Agriculture of Bengal, is tobacco, on which the difference of duty amounts to a prohibition, being the same as that on foreign tobacco of vastly superior quality, or three shillings sterling per pound, whilst Canadian tobacco is admitted into England at a duty of two shillings and nine pence per pound. The value of a maund of Bengal tobacco does not usually exceed five rupees or about three half-pence per pound. The difference of duty therefore, operating against Bengal tobacco, is about two hundred per cent. upon the value, and the effect is, as might be expected, to cause its total exclusion from the English market.

The Landholder's Society beg it may be understood, that they ask for no protecting duties or exclusive privilege in favor of their produce, but merely an equality with other British possessions, though consistently with the policy which has uniformly actuated the British Government of giving encouragement to new productions, they might ask for some aid in this instance, because, although the growth of tobacco is extensive in Bengal, its preparation is but little understood by the cultivators and the quality is consequently very inferior to that in demand in the European market. It is possible that this article may be thought one of luxury and of little statistical importance; but the Landholder's Society beg leave to remark, that even at present, it affords important aid to the ryot in the preparation of his land for other crops, as it requires a careful and expensive cultivation, and that they have every reason to believe, if a foreign market were open for its consumption, that capitalists would be induced to embark their funds in this, as in other articles of produce, to the great benefit of the country.

The Society cannot avoid remarking, though it is almost superfluous to bring such a fact to the notice of Government, that the recurrence of such deplorable famines as have lately desolated this country, can only be averted by a great accession of agricultural capital, the abundance of which has in all countries the effect of equalizing the difference of seasons, and preventing those sudden fluctuations of price which while they press severely on all, are utterly destructive to the poorer classes.

The Society therefore presume to hope, that this subject will not be thought unworthy the attention of Government, and that some means may be taken for bringing it to the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers, and they beg to assure you that they are now conveying to you the sentiments of a very large body of landholders, who would readily sign a petition for this object, should it be thought requisite.

We are, Sir, your obedt. servts.

(Signed) W. C. HURRY,

PROBONOCOOMAR TAGORE,

Hony. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 30th April, 1839.

(F.)

To W. C. HURRY, Esq., and Baboo PROBONOCOOMAR TAGORE,

Sept. Dept. Customs. Gentlemen.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, bringing to notice the difference of customs duty levied in Great Britain upon Bengal tobacco, compared with that levied upon Canadian tobacco, and soliciting that means be adopted to bring the subject to the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers.

In reply I am directed to inform you, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have already submitted a similar representation consequent on which the Honorable the Court of Directors have been addressed on the subject, and the President in Council has availed himself of the approaching overland mail to forward their representation on the subject for favorable consideration by the earliest opportunity.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedt. Servt.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, 1st May, 1839.

(G.)

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Sir,—With reference to your letters of the 17th July and 1st August last, on the subject of the stamp duty now leviable on the Kulolet and security bond of the village Gomastah and other zemindary servants, we are again requested to bring respectfully to the notice of His Honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal, that the severity of this tax is daily more urgently felt, particularly by that section of the community which forms a large majority of the people of Bengal, and whom the Society have the honor to represent, but in the hope of shortly being relieved from the demand, as they were led to anticipate by your letters above quoted, the Society refrained from troubling the Government any further on the question.

The proposed modified enactment having been so long delayed, the Society beg to submit that His Honor may be pleased to adopt some measures for the speedy completion of the Law in question.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) W. C. HURRY,

PROBODHCHANDR TAGORE,

Honry. Sects.

Calcutta, 30th April 1839.

(H.)

To W. C. HURRY, Esq., and BADOO PROBODHCHANDR TAGORE.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply to state, that the particular item of Stamp duty objected to by the body of Landholders represented by you, has already been brought under the notice of the Legislative Council, and has been considered in the revision now in progress of the Laws relating to Stamps.

His Honor the Deputy-Governor of Bengal cannot say in this Department, when the revision in question will be completed, but your present representation will be transferred to the Legislative Department for further consideration, in connexion with the draft of Act before the Council of India on this subject.

I am, gentlemen, your obedt. servant,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 1st May, 1839.

(I.)

To DWARKANATH TAGORE, Esq.

President of the Zemindars Society, Calcutta.

My dear Sir,—The establishment of your Society has been hailed in this country, by every real well-wisher of India with true pleasure. A constitution like this of rank and means strengthened in various talents, cannot fail, if prudently managed, to secure weight with the Government to accelerate the amelioration of the many evils which exist in the zemindaree system, and without which prosperity and contentment cannot long move in unison in your country.

Independent, however, of the immediate objects for which you have united yourselves, other great advantages must naturally spring from your association, and I may here point out one source from which great benefits may naturally be looked for; it is the means possessed by every individual of your body to demonstrate in his own neighbourhood, the advantage likely to arise from the introduction of practical improvement in agriculture. This power alone (concluding as I do that every one of you will join cordially in exercising it) cannot fail to have the happiest effects on the condition of the ryots.

With this view I beg to hand you a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. G. F. Hodgkinson of Calcutta, on the methods used in Europe in the cultivation and preparation of flax. This important article of Commerce, although growing in abundance and almost spontaneously in India, is yet, from unskillful management, rendered almost unfit for foreign consumption.

The directions contained in Mr. Hodgkinson's letter are clear and brief, and if the ryots are stimulated to adopt them, it may reasonably be expected that Bengal flax will soon stand as high in this market as its indigo and sugar does at this moment.

Flax appears to me an article admirably suited to Bengal; 1st, because it requires great strength of soil; thus your churs, the soil of which is renewed annually by the deposits of the Ganges, are peculiarly adapted to its growth; 2ndly, because its preparation involves more human labour than almost any other article of trade; and 3rdly, because its value—£55 to £60 at £20 per ton, renders the expense of freight a trifling centage on the price realizable here for good flax.

Should you think the information contained in the accompanying paper likely to prove generally useful, you will, on application to Messrs. S. Smith and On, obtain any number of copies, gratis, for distribution in Bengal. I recommend this plan of circulation to be adopted, following the good example of our Christian Missionaries, who, without doubt, adopt the best human means of spreading the knowledge of their faith; by distributing tracts on it in every bazar and corner of India.

You have already in Calcutta, various societies for the concentration of useful knowledge, but these appear to me heretofore to have only accumulated, not diffused, information; I therefore recommend you to avoid their example in this respect.

I conclude by offering you my disinterested services here in the promotion of your laudable views and interests, in any way you may please to point out.

I have the honor to be, dear sirs,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) A. ROOPE,

Great Winchester Street, London, 22nd Jan. 1839.

(J.)

To ALEXANDER ROOKES, Esq., London.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Landholders' Society to thank you for your letter addressed to their President dated 22nd January last, and also for the papers relative to the cultivation of Flax which Mr. Hodgkinson has drawn up. He is, perhaps, not aware that attempts have been made, some years ago, to prepare Flax from the Bengal plant, which failed, not for want of the requisite knowledge, but on account of the extreme shortness of the fibre. The plant is now exclusively cultivated for the seed, a circumstance which has made the ryots indifferent to the length of the stalk; and having been propagated for many generations from the same seed, it is not likely that any amelioration can be effected in the variety now known in Bengal. If the Agricultural Society would import seed either from Egypt, where the plant is known to be luxuriant, or from America, which supplies the greater part of the seed sown in Ireland, there would be no difficulty in

making comparative trials, and if good results were obtained, Mr. Hodgkinson's directions would no doubt be highly valuable.

The Society, nevertheless, are extremely obliged to you for the interest you take in their labours, and beg you to accept their thanks. They hope you will continue to bear them in mind, and in case any subject should occur to you, upon which they may usefully occupy themselves, you may rely upon their giving it their immediate and earnest attention. They are at present unable to avail themselves of your suggestion as to the distribution of information, to the extent that they would wish, owing to the limited state of their finances, but they hope soon to receive a much more extensive co-operation from the landholders than they have yet had, in which case their activity will assuredly be proportionate.

I remain, dear Sir, very truly yours,

(Signed) W. C. HENRY,

Hon. Secy., Landholder's Society.

Hurk. May 21.

BONDED WARE-HOUSE MEETING.

The following Resolutions were adopted yesterday, (Monday May 20th) by the Half Yearly Meeting of the Bonded Ware-House Association.

On the motion of Mr. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Harding.—1st, That the accounts for the past half year be received as correct; and that the Director's Report be approved and recorded, and be published for general information.

On the motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Cockerell.—2d, That the Directors be authorised to call for a further contribution of 10 per cent., or Company's rupees 50 per share, from the Proprietors, for the purposes stated in the Report.

On the motion of Mr. Stopford, seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore.—3d, That a Dividend be declared of 3 per cent. on the amount already contributed.

On the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Church.—4th, That this Meeting highly approve of the contemplated abolition of the drawback system, the frauds practised under which, are alike injurious to the Revenue and to the fair Trade; and that the Meeting are of opinion, that the abandonment of the reserved import duty on exportation, cannot fail to have the most beneficial influence on the commerce of this Port.

Messrs. Colquhoun and Stopford were elected Directors, instead of Messrs. Church and Macnaghten, who went out by rotation; and the thanks of the Meeting were offered to Mr. Holroyd, the Chairman.—Hurk. May 21.

Report by the Directors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, submitted to a General Meeting of the Proprietors held on 20th May 1839.

We submit the Accounts of the lapsed half year, wherein you will perceive, that during that period, there have been

Received.

Subscriptions.....	Co.'s Rs.	51,425	0	0
Warehouse rent.....		13,710	9	8
Interest.....		733	1	5
Company's Paper		2,066	10	8
Amount received from the United Bank, beyond the sums paid into it.....		35,947	14	9
		1,03,883	4	6

Add

Balance carried to credit of May,	1,073	4	4
Also balance of former half year placed to debit of November,.....	301	15	5
	1,375	3	9
Co.'s Rs.	1,05,258	8	3

Disbursed.

Building the Warehouses..	Co.'s Rs.	96,402	7	8
Building the Offices.....		1,131	0	0
Dead Stock.....		55	5	3
Warehouse rent.....		1,080	0	0
Interest.....		76	8	5
Charges General.....		1,000	0	1
Establishment.....		4,562	12	10
Co.'s Rs.	1,05,258	8	3	

Having to pay to Government 53,500 Rs., to complete the purchase of these premises, we request your authority to call now upon the Proprietors for a contribution of 10 per cent., or 50 Rs. per share, for that purpose, and to provide funds for the progress of the building.

The Iron castings, being a complete supply of Pillars, Beams, &c., for a second range of Warehouses, have been all received, costing at home, with freight, insurance and incidental charges, £11,234, for the balance of which £1,060 Messrs. Anderson, Architects

and Spier who gratuitously executed the task confided to them, have drawn on the Association a bill due on the 4th proximo.

For your further information, we place on the table longitudinal and transverse section-plans, sent out from home, of the Building to which those castings are adapted, with a recent letter from Mr Spier, shewing how well the iron work has been executed.

In connection with this topic, it is proper for us to inform you that whenever you may find it necessary or judge it expedient, to erect the range (as large as the present one) for which the iron work is designed, the masonry it is estimated, would cost, including 27 000 Rs for an arched roof resting on the columns of the iron roof beams, Co's Rs 87,000 0 0
The tank flooring probably, 75,000 0 0
And the windows and doors, 28,000 0 0

Co's Rs. 1,90 000 0 0

besides whatever expense might be necessary for putting all the iron columns and beams into their proper places.

The walls of the Warehouse now erecting, will be ready for receiving the roof beams, early next month, and by August, we expect that it will be roofed in, and that the ground story will be prepared for the reception of merchandise, and of course the second one be in a forward state. We are sensible that it is of primary importance to the welfare of the undertaking, that this building be finished soon. Whatever shall expedite its completion, may confer no small pecuniary advantage on the Society.

The bonding operations since last half yearly Meeting, have been more languid than we even then anticipated: they had reached apparently their lowest ebb by the beginning of this month. During most of that period, there prevailed in the market, a brisk demand, and quick sales.

You will find on the table, a statement of the total rent received and receivable, with the charges we place against the Account.

The total rent realized to 30th

April,	Co's Rs. 24,693 0 0
Rent subsequeently,	1,126 0 0
Add rent which will be received for periods anterior to 1st January 1889, say,	2,181 0 0
Rent leviable for January, February, March and April,	8,000 0 0

36,000 0 0

Deduct the sum of charges against the Account,

Surplus, being a fraction more than 2 per cent, on the aggregate contributions,

17,000 0 0

It rests with you to order this amount to be divided. It is small, to be sure; but let it be recollected, that it is the proceeds of storing in such temporary and limited accommodation as was obtained, at one time for all, and latterly for part of which, rents had to be borne, which rent will cease in future, on liquidation of the balance of the price of the premises, and about 2,000 Rs expended in removing goods from the hired godowns at the Export Warehouse, and re-stowing some of the godowns here which were found to have been too closely packed, besides a payment of 900 Rs. for injury to a parcel of goods, which the Society took upon itself to bear. That the position of operations may be better appreciated by those at a distance, it may not be relevant here, to specify the extent of the Establishment which is contemplated.

This is as follows:

Secretary per month,	Co's Rs. 300
Writer,	80
Porter,	6

366

The above is to be regarded as applicable to the general business.

Banyan per month,	
Godown Sweeper,	
2 Ushurins,	30
2 Weighing Sircars,	24
3 Assistant Sircars,	30
Temadar,	7
18 Parkundassas,	108
2 Coopers,	12
2 Coolies,	8
Office Durwan,	4-8
Sweeper,	2-8

366

thus, allowing say 48 Rs. for petty godown charges, the outlay, distinct from that for building operations, may now be taken at 800 Rs. a month.

* With a view to prepare for an early occupation of the Warehouse, as its several stories get successively finished, we lately revised the rates of rent, subjecting all to a considerable reduction. We held, that it would be better in the end, by moderate charges to have the stores filled, than to obtain an equal return from their partial occupation at higher rates of rent, for we are persuaded that an extensive experience of the advantages and conveniences of the Warehouse, is of importance to confirm the success of the undertaking.

The new table came into operation this month. Far too short a time has yet been afforded for the manifestation of any decided result, but we are not without evidence, in the recent report of certain custom, that it is already working favorably. When the public shall have had full proof of the practical advantages, direct and indirect, of employing these premises, and of the concomitant cheapness, it is reasonable to expect that the business will be of magnitude, and less liable to fluctuation.

The extent of accommodation in the old godowns which are in good condition, is cubic yards .. 11,111

1st of one story of the new Warehouse, free of the spaces between the pillars, and of the end verandahs, is 12,400

Thus each floor of the new Warehouse is capable of accommodating at least as much merchandise as the aforesaid old godowns, the rent of the goods in which, when full, amounted to about 3000 Rs. a month. Therefore, taking the new scale of rent as about 1/4 lower than that which hitherto has obtained, the new Warehouse, properly occupied, would yield 8000 Rs. a month, for a year, Co's Rs 96,000 0 0

While the existing old godowns in serviceable order, would give } 24,000 0 0
2,000 Rs. a month, or a year, .. }

Capacity of these Buildings, Rs. 1,20 000 0 0

This, we feel satisfied, is altogether a moderate calculation.

A communication will be read to you, which was lately received from the Board of Customs.

You will perceive that it is in the contemplation of Government, on the recommendation of the Board of Customs, and of the Collector, to follow the example of England, and abolish drawbacks—whereby, "in lieu" of an adjustment of duty, and levy of the 1/2 reserved as now established by law for imported goods

"when warehoused and bonded, the export should in such cases be free." The frontier duty on cotton, &c., it is right to explain here, will continue to be refunded as heretofore.

Government appears to be desirous to get rid of a process of fraud which is practised on the revenue, under the opportunities afforded by the practical operation of the drawback system: and we ought to feel well inclined to aid the views of a Government which we have found to be attentive to the representations of Trade, and not backward to grant every reasonable relief.

In assisting Government to compass its object, the fair Trader is at the same time protecting his own interest; for he must suffer, equally with Government, by the successes of the fraudulent dealer. He has, therefore, a common interest with the state, in forwarding measures calculated to suppress such dishonest practices.

The projected measure would confer a direct and undoubted boon on Commerce, in relinquishing the 1-8th of the whole import duty, at present reserved in settling the drawback on the exportation; whereas, were the measure to be foregone, the owners of such imported goods would have to continue to bear that burden. To you it must produce no inconsiderable, and an early accession of business. Should any Merchants apprehend inconvenience, (and we can anticipate no other objection,) in storing more goods here than they otherwise would desire—away from their immediate superintendence, it can be truly represented to them, that this costly structure was, under the encouragement of the Government, and with the general desire and support of the Mercantile body, got up for public warehousing purposes;—that all had, and may still have, opportunities

of becoming shareholders, whether they desire to reap the profits that may be yielded, or to influence the administration of its affairs;—that the association will be satisfied with moderate profits;—and that these premises will afford superior and securer accommodation than any other godowns can furnish, and on lower terms than hitherto have prevailed among private establishments. And, it may not be too sanguine, as it is not foreign to your purpose, to add, that, whenever the returns of your business permit, you will not be slow in reducing still further, the scale of your charges, so as to consult the interest of the Merchant, and benefit trade. It will ever be our study to promote the convenience of all who may resort to the Warehouse, by every facility of arrangement and detail, within our power to introduce.

It has been mentioned to us, that some have thought the Warehouse is not kept open long enough for the convenient despatch of business. If we find this to be the case, we shall immediately represent it to the Collector, who, we doubt not, will very readily direct a later attendance of any Custom house Officer whose presence may be required.

In conclusion, we have only to observe, that we are glad of the opportunity of answering this important document, under the direct instructions of an assembly of the Proprietors.

R. H. COCKERELL.
J. WILLIS.
J. CHURCH.
J. CULLEN.
G. DOUGAL.

} Directors,

Calcutta, Bonded Ware Office, May 17, 1839.—
Hark., May 22.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF INDIGO PLANTERS

IN TIRHOOT AND SARUN,

Held at Moozufferpore, on the 22d April, 1839.

Mr. C. Mackinnon was unanimously called to the chair.

The Secretary's Report was read, communicating the gratifying intelligence, that during the past year, only one case of dispute between two planters had come before the Committee. The Report was approved of.

The Chairman addressed the meeting and recommended adherence to the bye-laws so much calculated to preserve peace and good feeling, and so much for the interest of all parties. It was satisfactory to find that they prevented disputes which was better than any settlement of them could be after they arose.

It was then proposed that the meeting be made special, to consider the matters alluded to in the circular which called it together, requesting the presence of every member.

A letter was read from Messrs. Nowell and Co., explaining Mr. G. Tayler's reasons for withdrawing his name from the requisition. A letter was also read from Mr. Gale, expressing regret at being unable to attend. The Chairman then stated his reason for having, with others, signed a requisition, calling upon the members to attend upon the present occasion. We had for months back heard of affrays, occurring at different factories, and he thought they ought to meet, first to

ascertain, if by any line of conduct on their own part, they could prevent recurrence of these disturbances. They were bound, he thought, to meet the views of Government, now no doubt directed to the improvement of the Courts, the Police, and the welfare of the natives. He recommended abstaining from breaches of the peace wherever it was possible. The Chairman then alluded to the late proclamation of the Magistrate by order of the Session Judge, which he supposed was intended to expound the law as it stood on the rescission of Clauses 2 and 3 Reg. 5 of 1830. It had, however, been greatly misunderstood, and, as there was incontrovertible proof of induced assamees to evade fulfilment of their contracts and mauiks to interfere to prevent the performance of engagements with which they had nothing to do. He, the Chairman, recommended keeping the peace in all cases, if possible, but the truth was too evident that the law now gave what was very far short of redress. If the impression concerning the proclamation which now prevailed was not done away with, much mischief would certainly ensue. Mr. Fitzgerald then rose and spoke as follows.

Mr. Chairman.—The particulars of a recent case at Singhia are already so well known to most, if not all, of you, that I think I shall best consult the wishes of this meeting, by confining myself to a brief summary of its leading features,

I beg to state, then, gentlemen, that I had been cultivating indigo in a village named Salempore, for the space of 15 years. This last Oct. the maulik or proprietor of the said village, without assigning the slightest cause of complaint or dissatisfaction against me or the factory, prohibited his ryots from fulfilling their written engagements with the latter, and of which engagements 4 years were yet unexpired. In consequence of this prohibition and the refusal of the ryots to come in and settle their accounts, there, unfortunately, ensued a very serious conflict between the maulik's people and mine; the result of which was that, besides being dispossessed of the whole of the lands in question, and having seven of my servants imprisoned for 6 months, I have been fined, in my own person and through several of my people (who, if culpable at all, must have been so, as acting under my orders) in the heavy sum of nearly 800 rupees! It was in vain, Sir, that we furnished evidence, both European and native, to prove that many of us, who were actually charged with being present at the affray, could not possibly have been there. It was equally vain that we offered to put in the ryots' *novist-kuuns*, or written contracts, to establish our lawful right to, and lien on, the land in dispute. The one was disbelieved, and the other totally rejected. Sir; it is worthy of remark that, at a very early stage of this unfortunate transaction, I addressed our magistrate a letter, wherein I begged to point out to him the serious consequences that were likely to ensue from the maulik's strange and unlawful conduct. Several days were allowed to elapse before any notice was taken, either of my communication or of the *durkaust* that accompanied it. In the meantime, the maulik and his ryots, taking advantage of the pause, *sowed the whole of the lands in ruddy*, and I was dispossessed of every cottah of them! I should have observed, before, Sir, that whilst we were seeking redress in the magistrate's court, one of the ryots, *himself a defaulter*, went in, also, at the instigation of his maulik, and declared, I believe on oath, that some of my people had destroyed a field of wheat belonging to him. My zilladar, being present at the time, strongly protested against the truth of the accusation, and entreated the magistrate to depute an *Aumren* or some other person to investigate the affair, *when it would be clearly proved, that so far from the man's land being sown at all, it was, at that moment, a foot deep in water.* Nothing of the sort was done! On the contrary, my zilladar was bound down in a *moochulka* or penalty bond of 200 rupees not to go near the lands in question; and this, on the single and unsupported assertion of a man, who was one of the first to violate his engagements. In short, Sir, it seemed just and proper to our magistrate, from the first to the last of this unfortunate transaction, to tie up the hands of one party and leave the other at perfect liberty to revel in the wrong they had done me! Would you believe it, gentlemen, that whilst I on the one side, have been so heavily fined and punished, the maulik, he who avowed that he forbid his ryots to cultivate indigo—he who, it is notorious to thousands around me, was really the instigator and ringleader of the affray that subsequently ensued, should be allowed to escape with perfect impunity? *and yet such is positively the fact.* But you will naturally ask, was there no appeal? Yes, Sir, there was. I appealed to the Sessions Judge of this district, who not only confirmed the magistrate's decision, but, what is more, ordered a proclamation to be issued expressly for the occasion, and to the nature and tendency of which I should beg to call your attention, by and by. In the meantime, I trust you will permit me to express my sincere regret, that I should have been in any manner, however remote, the unhappy, though, I trust you will believe me, the unwilling, cause of our present troubles. Those among you who happen to know me, will, I think, readily credit me, when I declare that if there be one feeling dearer to my heart than another, it is to live in peace,

charity and good-will towards all men, be their station in life high or low, be their condition rich or poor. To such as do not know me, I would simply say, I beseech you wait for some better proof, than has yet been furnished, ere you consent to join the authorities here and brand and proclaim me, as they have done, a reckless oppressor.

In a line of life, Sir, so peculiarly exposed, as ours is, to daily, I might almost say to hourly, impositions, to more than ordinary struggles of conflicting interests, and requiring the exercise of a temper and forbearance almost superhuman, can it be wondered at that we should sometimes err? Gentlemen; I address myself particularly to those among you who have studied the native character well and long, who have had opportunities, beyond most people in the country, of observing how much life, property, and that which, to some men, is dearer than either, *their good name*, are at the mercy of what may be justly termed an organized system of fraud and perjury, the most reckless and unprincipled of which the world, bad as it is said to be, has not hitherto furnished any parallel; and I confidently ask you whether one of our body, who has contrived to pass nearly 30 years of so severe an ordeal, with but a *single stain* upon his character, and that most unjustly inflicted, can be the desperate violator of law and justice it has pleased our local masters to proclaim him to the world *by beat of drum*, and through him, every planter in this once happy but now wretchedly distracted district.

But, Sir, were I the only sufferer from this miserably altered state of things, I think I may safely say that I should have been content to suffer on in silence. When I behold, however, this numerously attended meeting, I require little further proof to assure me, that the evils of which we are met to complain, so far from being confined to any particular spot or person, are wide-spread, deep, and extensively general. Sir; I purposely forbear from any allusion to passing events, with which you must be all, more or less, familiar, but which, happily, are foreign to the objects of this meeting; but I will venture to appeal to every one of you whether, in your hearts, you really think it at all likely, that we should have been assembled here to-day, were it not for the existence of a *masked feeling* against us in certain quarters; and which I do not hesitate to declare, has gone far to poison the very sources of justice, and converted all that was once peaceful and happy, into a perfect sink of anarchy and distrust. If you should entertain the slightest doubts as to the existence of some such feeling, let me entreat you to take a recent proclamation in hand, peruse it attentively, and if all such doubts do not leave you in an instant, you are, certainly, the least open to conviction of any set of men I know. But be that as it may, I once more earnestly appeal to you, to say whether you honestly and conscientiously believe it possible, that any such proclamation as the one in question could have emanated from a *sincere* desire to preserve the peace, harmony and good order of this unfortunate district. I ask you to call to mind (however bitter the contrast which such a retrospect must present to some, at least, if not all, of you) whether anything of the sort was ever thought of in the days of a *Braddon*, a *Fleming*, a *Dushwood*, or a *Moore*; of a *Prinsep*, a *Brown*, a *Campbell*, or a *Wilkinson*? and if not, what, in the name of all that is just and consistent, could have rendered it necessary now? Alas! Sir, it is too true, that death has robbed us of the testimony of some of the distinguished public officers whose names I have just enumerated; but, fortunately for us, others yet remain, and to whom, I think, we may confidently appeal, in this our hour of heavy trial, to attest, that the *Tirhoot planter* never was, that he can scarcely ever be, the desperate outlaw which their successors here have so industriously endeavoured to proclaim him to the world.

But to return, Sir, to the proclamation; this famous emanation of Mofussil legislation, announces to the district. First, that a certain Regulation, viz., V. of 1830, is no longer in existence. A regulation, be it remembered, that had the support and advocacy of almost every Civilian in the service and ways distinguished for his worth, talents, or exertions for the good of the country. Secondly, that it is perfectly optional with the ryots to fulfil their Indigo engagements, or not, just as it may suit their convenience. Lastly, that no such engagements can be considered valid, unless they have had the previous sanction and concurrence of their *Mauliks* or *Zameendars*. Such, Sir, if rightly interpreted to me, is the purport of this extraordinary "state paper." I say, Sir, if rightly interpreted, for I find it most difficult to believe that its framers could have contemplated any thing so contrary to law, justice, or common sense! But, Sir, of this I am certain, and I think several of you will vouch for the fact, that the impressions now prevailing in the minds of the natives, with respect to the intent and meaning of the proclamation, are, word for word, precisely such as I have stated. Now, Sir, as to the extinction of Reg. V. of 1830, peace to its manes! the melancholy fact being already too notorious to every body in the district, its announcement at such a crisis, must have been purely a labor of love. But, to tell a race of men, never very remarkable, I suspect, for too close an adherence to moral obligations of any sort, that they are at liberty to set their engagements at naught, whenever it may suit their fancy or convenience, I think you will agree with me, is one of the oddest recipes for preserving the peace of a district that was ever heard of! But that is not all; mark. I pray you, gentlemen, with what admirable consistency, it consigns those very people, so late the objects of its especial pity and protection, in one fell swoop to the tender mercies of their landlords, to a condition of absolute vassalage, in fact, infinitely more galling than any that the history of the most despotic country can present us with in its worst and blackest pages.

Sir; you must have remarked how much it has become the fashion of late in certain quarters, to identify the Indigo planter, and the oppressor, as one and the same being. We are charged, gentlemen, with oppressing the very people upon whose industry, exertions, and good will, we are mainly dependant for our daily bread! Was there ever an accusation more gross and monstrous than this? and yet it is very possible that our local masters may obtain converts to the opinion, as well as to the belief, that in the memorable instance of the proclamation to which I have already so repeatedly called your attention, they sought for nothing but the good and prosperity of the district confided to their charge! But, Sir, to suppose that our respected rulers are among the number of such converts,—that such men as Lord Auckland and Colonel Morison should consent to abandon some millions of souls to the appalling hazards of so senseless a sample of the law of equity and good conscience, would be to belie their well-known love of justice and benevolence, and offer them the heaviest insult they could possibly receive at our or any other hands!

Sir, I have to apologize for the great length of these remarks, and thank you and this meeting for the kind and considerate attention with which you have heard me out. But, ere I conclude, I would earnestly entreat you, one and all, to join heart and hand, in an unanimous, firm, but, at the same time, humble and respectful appeal to Government, for such relief from present and impending evils, as, in its wisdom, it may be graciously pleased to accord to us.

Moved by Mr. Fitzgerald, and seconded by Mr. Crump:—That this meeting unanimously address a firm but humble and respectful appeal to Government, for such relief, from present and impending evils, as, in its wisdom it may be graciously pleased to accord to us.

Mr. Crump then moved, and it was seconded by Mr. Thomson, that the draft of a petition which had been prepared by certain parties interested in Indigo cultivation, and in the hands of the Secretary, should be read to the meeting. It was read and approved of.

Mr. Muirhead proposed, that more stress should be laid in the petition, on the bias existing against the planter in the Court.

On this being put from the chair, an animated discussion arose. The feeling seemed pretty general as to the existence of a bias, but some, along with the chairman, assigned the evils more to the state of the Courts. The majority of the meeting felt, that even if the bias did exist, it had better not be prominently mentioned in the petition, and Mr. Muirhead's motion was negatived.

Mr. Shearman then proposed, and it was seconded by Mr. Anderson: That Government be petitioned to direct the Sudder Dewanny, to order the Local Courts to give a fair hearing to our Mookteers, and to receive verbal and documentary evidence in our cases; and that instances be forwarded, to shew that the contrary has been the practice in the Fouzdarry Court at Moorzufferepore.

On this question, much interesting discussion took place. Instances in which gentlemen present supposed their cases were prejudiced, were mentioned by them. The difference of opinion was as to the propriety of forwarding cases in point. The motion was carried.

Other matters of grievance were then discussed, with the opinion of the parties who brought them forward, that they should be brought to the notice of Government, for the feeling seemed very general, that Government was fully disposed to redress grievances when convinced of their reality. The objection to the Local Courts was only objected to, because the Courts themselves were so defective, and Mr. Crump, made some excellent remarks upon the necessity of giving good and specific rules of practice to the Courts, which would leave less to the whim or discretion of individuals. He instanced that at the present time, factory servants were refused as evidence in the Court, though to such cases they were of all others most likely to be fully cognizant, nor had they ever before been objected to, and was their evidence worse than that of those who usually appear on the other side? The fearful amount of perjury known to have been committed in recent cases, was also alluded to, and it was noticed, that when such was palpable, examples ought to be made to deter others. In fact, the universal disregard of truth and the carelessness of swearing to falsehoods, was admitted by all, and considered a prominent evil in the Courts. Mr. Drummond moved, that this subject should be alluded to in the petition, and it was carried as follows.

Moved by Mr. Drummond, and seconded by Mr. Baker:—That some notice be taken of the gross perjury daily taking place in the Fouzdary Court, and on which perjured evidence, planters and their servants have lately been summoned to Court, from their factories, on false charges, much to the detriment of their business, and no punishment inflicted on those who so perjured themselves.

Mr. Anderson complained of the uncertainty of the Law concerning stamps, and of the decisions concerning them. He stated, that if we had construed the stamp act erroneously, we had done so, in common with the Judges and Magistrates who had formerly presided in the Moorzufferepore Courts. That it was hard that new views, on this matter, should nullify numbers of our engagements. That any stamps Government required, might of course be paid in future, but he thought Government ought to be petitioned against the present Court law having retrospective effect. All he wished for was, that the new light, which had broken in on the Moorzufferepore

authorities, should not sh ne back, and nullify hundreds of engagements, which were on the proper stamp, according to the law actually prevailing in the Tirhoot Courts, when they were executed.

It was then moved by Mr. Muirhead and seconded by Mr. Cooke —That as some points seem to have been inadvertently omitted in the petition, a committee shall be appointed to add to it, what in their judgment may seem fit and proper.

The following gentlemen were nominated as the committee, and it was proposed and carried, that three should

form a quorum Messrs G. Tayler, A. Anderson, H. Fitzgerald, S. Johnson, H. Hill, D. Brown, B. Muirhead, C. Mackinnon and D. R. Crawford.

The Chairman thanked the meeting for the orderly manner in which they had conducted the proceedings, passing the resolutions first and debating them tooth and nail afterwards. He then left the chair.

Mr Crump moved that the thanks of the meeting be offered to the chairman, for his impartial and patient conduct, which was carried unanimously. —*Murkaru, May 9.*

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BENGAL BRANCH ASSAM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Branch Assam Company, held at the Office of Messrs Carr, Tagore and Co. on the 30th of May, 63 of the Subscribers being present.

Mr. Pattle proposed that Mr. Dickens do take the chair, which was carried.

The Chairman read the resolutions of the meeting of the preliminary committee held on 23d May 1839, as follows —

At a Meeting of the preliminary Committee on Thursday 23rd May 1839, the past proceedings and correspondence having been read, it was resolved pursuant to the arrangement, made between the Agents appointed from London by the Assam Company, and the Association already formed in Bengal for a future junction of interests.

That the Bengal Tea Association, be henceforth called the Bengal Branch Assam Company.

That a Draft be prepared from the proceedings of the London Committee of the plan for constituting this Company as much as possible in accordance with the resolutions passed by them.

That lists of Subscribers be correctly enrolled and notice circulated to them

That a Special General Meeting of all the Proprietors be called at the Office of Carr, Tagore and Co. on Thursday the 30th May, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of adopting the resolutions of the London Company, and for the purpose of finally establishing an operative constitution for this association.

The Chairman then suggested that the past proceedings and correspondence, should, in substance, be read to the meeting, as many members were, like himself, ignorant of what had been done.

Proposed by Mr. Cockerell and adopted.

That Mr. W. Prinsep be requested to take down the proceedings of this meeting, and that the past proceedings be read by him, beginning in chronological order and ending up to the period of the junction of the two companies, when he would proceed with the proceedings of the London Committee.

Mr W. Prinsep, explaining that his report would embrace every thing in fewer words than the actual correspondence that had passed, read the following report, drawn up as Provisional Secretary of the former Bengal Tea Association.

REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL SECRETARY.

In the month of February last, a body of capitalists agreed to form a private association upon a capital of ten lakhs of rupees under the name of the Bengal Tea Association, for the purpose of carrying out extensively, the experiments which Government had commenced in Assam for the production of Tea. In furtherance of their object, I accordingly sought, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Colvin, for the opinion of Lord Auckland upon the making over to private enterprise of a scheme which, having been proved even upon their small trial unsuccessful was no longer an object worthy of the pursuit of a Government avowedly not bent upon trading pursuits. The reply received from Mr. Secretary Colvin, expressed his Lordship's favorable views of the project provided no exclusive rights in land nor privileges tending towards a monopoly were sought or asked for. His Lordship at once addressed a minute upon this subject, expressly to prevent any delays that might occur in the necessity for references of the Bengal Government to himself, but unfavorable circumstances needful to be referred to me prevented this subject from being immediately followed up by the association.

In April, however, I addressed a letter to Government through Mr Acting Secretary Grant, applying, on the part of this association for the transfer to private enterprise, of the means and appurtenances employed in their experiment, which with the capital offering, might be converted immediately into an important export trade for Bengal. A few days only after this application had gone in to Government, Messrs Cockerell and Co. and Messrs Boyd and Co received, by the overland mail, orders from a company formed in London, under the title of the Assam Company, upon a capital of £500,000 in shares of £50 each, to proceed as their Agents to open a subscription in Bengal for 2 000 shares as a portion of that capital. These gentlemen, finding an association already formed, and in active operation upon the very same amount of capital, made overtures to that association for a junction of interests, which after due consideration, were accepted by that body, with a stipulation merely that the direction in this country was imperatively to be entirely independent, and that for the purpose of drawing together as much as possible the two Committees of Direction, seats in the general direction at home were to be given preferentially to retiring members from this country, who might be duly qualified in the proportion that the Bengal shares bore to the London subscription. The agents for the London Company possessing extensive powers from the committee at home, accepted of these

terms, and as far as within their power bound the London Company to them. The Bengal Association, upon receiving their communication to this effect, agreed to change their designation to that of the London Company, and to adopt, as far as possible, the resolutions of that body, making over to those agents at the same time 600 of the shares they had already appropriated in their own body, so as to include them and their friends in the joint arrangement, according to the wishes expressed by the London Company. Upon the completion of this measure, I immediately addressed Government again through Mr. Acting Secretary Grant, informing him of this important circumstance, and trusting that the junction of such interests as were now combined, would induce His Honor in Council to consider that no better guarantee could be given to the Government of Bengal, for the early establishment of this important trade upon a bold and energetic scale, should they think fit at once to make over the means they possessed to the Company, now in action.

No answer has yet been received from Government, but having prayed for an early notice, it is hoped that the question is under their immediate consideration.

In the mean time, letters have been addressed by me to Captain Jenkins in Assam, and also to Mr. Bruce, the Uncovenanted Superintendent. To the latter no answer has yet been received; to the former Captain Jenkins has replied, that there is an unlimited field for such operations as were contemplated—abundance of Tea plants, in a country, to use his own expression, flowing with milk and honey; provisions were abundant and easily procured, and that all that was required to bring forth the resources of that rich country, was labor and capital. He further states that there exist at this time plants in cultivation capable of yielding 100,000 lb. of Tea, if means were supplied of manipulation. Coolies were scantily procurable from the neighbourhood, but were expected to come in more freely as our measures advanced.

Applications have been made by me in several quarters for supplying the deficiency of labor, by procuring gangs of families on easy terms to settle in that country; but as yet nothing decisive has of course been done, awaiting the orders of the general meeting of proprietors. I have likewise written to Singapore to procure Chinese Artizans, who may be acquainted with the details of the Tea manufacture, and hope for success in this important point.

W. PAINTEP. *Provisional Secretary.*

Mr. Cockerell, as Agent for the Assam Company, here followed by reading the proceedings of the London Committee.

Document No. 1.—A letter signed by 16 houses of business and others to the Court of Directors, requesting them to furnish their Agent, Mr. Walter Prideaux, with all information regarding their experimental Tea cultivation.

No. 2.—Meeting of Merchants on 12th February 1839, who resolve to form a provisional Committee consisting of 18 gentlemen to procure further information and report to a general meeting and appointing Mr. W. Prideaux Secretary.

No. 3.—Proceedings of the Provisional Committee on 13th February 1839, resolving upon a deputation to wait upon the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, to learn their intentions with regard to parting with their Tea Establishments, and also to giving grants of Land in Assam.

No. 4.—Minute of the conversation between the deputation and the Chairman of the Court of Directors, shewing that all documentary information had been

submitted to Parliament and would be duly found in print. That the Court would recommend the Bengal Government to encourage any capitalists who might apply for grants of Land in Assam. That it was not the intention of the East India Company to retain the Tea Establishments, but that it would be recommended to the Bengal Government to give it up to the most influential and respectable body who might apply for it.

No. 5.—Mr. Secretary Melville's official reply to Mr. Prideaux, much to the same purpose.

No. 6.—Proceedings of the Provisional Committee on 14th February 1839, forming the Assam Company and fixing the capital at £500,000 in 10,000 shares of £50 each, 2,000 to be allotted for India.

No. 7.—Meeting on the 15th February of parties interested in this object, to confirm the measures of the Provisional Committee, and reappointing them permanently, as well as the Secretary.

No. 8.—Meeting of the Committee of the Assam Company to determine upon instructions to the Agents in Calcutta, and appointing Cockerell and Co., and Boyd and Co.

No. 9.—Instructions to the Agents, dated 16th February, to take all necessary measures to follow up the wishes of the Company for procuring lands, &c. &c., and to fill up the subscription of the 2000 shares allotted to Bengal.

No. 10.—Proceedings of the Committee on 20th and 28th February, 5th and 15th March, fixing the amount of first deposit per share at £2—and preparing a prospectus of the Company recommending a memorial to the Court of Directors, praying for an act of incorporation and fixing the outline of the constitution of the Company.

No. 11.—Letter from Mr. Secretary Prideaux, detailing more fully the wishes of the Company to their Agents, and enclosing bills on the Bengal Government for £5,000, to be appropriated to the objects of the enterprise.

Mr. Cockerell having read these papers, proceeded to address the meeting and explained the motives and steps which led to the junction of the Bengal Tea Association with the Assam Company, and his views of the manner in which that association had accepted of the shares offered by the Assam Company through their Agents in Calcutta.

Mr. W. Prinsep explained the views entertained by the Members of the Association for which he had acted, in their wish to retain to the Indian body a separate existence and independent management from that in London. After a good deal of discussion, it was moved by Mr. Cockerell, and seconded by Mr. Harding,

That the resolutions of the London Company, as read by him, be adopted for our guidance.

Mr. Wm. Prinsep, after stating his reasons for considering that it was very important to define the nature of the existence of the Indian Company before going into resolutions that were to form the ground work of its constitution, moved as an amendment,

That previous to adopting the resolutions referred to, the meeting shall decide whether the junction of the two bodies formed in London and in Calcutta, is a perfect one or depending upon after measures from the London proprietors.

After much discussion this amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. W. Prinsep substituted the following amendment.

That this meeting declare, that in joining with the London Company, under the same designation as a Branch Company, they retain their separate existence and independent management.

This amendment being put and negatived, Mr. P. O'Hanlon moved the following amendment.

That we the Bengal shareholders form a junction with the London association, called the Assam Company.

This was after some discussion withdrawn, when Mr. Parker moved the following amendment.

That we, the subscribers to the Bengal Tea Association, do form a junction with the London Company, on condition that the Local management be conducted by a Committee of Directors to be elected exclusively in this country.

This being carried by a large majority, Mr. Cockerell then again moved the original resolution, which was carried by a large majority, and we proceed with the resolutions seriatim.

Resolutions of the London Committee of 5th March, 1839.

1st.—That 25 shares be the qualification for a Director.

Carried unanimously.

2d.—That no person having less than 5, and having held shares by purchase or transfer for less than 12 months, shall have a vote in this company.

Carried unanimously.

3d.—That the holders of 5 shares, and under 20 shares, shall have one vote; the holders of 20 shares and under 50, two votes; the holders of 50 shares and under 100, three votes; and the holder of 100 shares and upwards, 4 votes.

Carried unanimously.

4th.—That no shareholder shall vote by proxy whether in Great Britain or in India.

Carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Jas. Pattle and seconded by Capt. T. J. Taylor, and carried unanimously,

That a Committee of nine gentlemen, duly qualified, be requested to act as Directors in India, of which number three at all times to form a quorum.

Moved by Mr. E. Harding, seconded by Mr. Jas. Church and carried unanimously,

That the following gentlemen be elected as Directors for the following year:

T. Dickens,	Jas. Colquhoun,
W. Prinsep,	G. F. Remfry,
Mooteeloll Seal,	Major Becher,
J. Becher,	W. R. Young.
R. H. Cockerell,	

Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. Woolaston,

That Mr. W. Prinsep be requested to act as Honorary and Provisional Secretary.

Mr. Pattle stated his opinion, that it would be better to proceed at once and elect such officers as might be required for a business of this magnitude and importance; but the impression of the meeting being understood to favor the customary method of the recommendations for such appointments being brought up to them by the Committee of Direction, Mr. Pattle waived his objections, and the resolution was carried, Mr. W. Prinsep signifying his assent to act with such assistance as he might require.

Moved by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, seconded by Mr. T. H. Gardiner, and carried unanimously.

That the parity of exchange for establishing the equal value of the London and the Calcutta shares, be assumed to be two shillings per rupee.

Moved by Mr. W. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. George Rogers, and carried unanimously.

That the Union Bank be the Treasury for the Company, and that all checks upon it for the necessary expenditure be signed by two of the Directors upon the countersignature of the Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. H. Holroyd.

That in accordance with the London Resolution the shareholders in India be immediately called upon to pay into the Union Bank the first contribution of £2 or twenty rupees per share.

Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. Church, and carried unanimously.

That the Directors lose no time in applying to this Government for an act of incorporation for the Assam Company, with a limit to the liability of shareholders, and duly setting forth the importance of the object they have in view, and the magnitude of the capital subscribed.

Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. W. Prinsep, and carried unanimously.

That the Directors do furnish Government with a copy of the present proceedings, and proceed to follow up the application already before them, for the transfer of the Tea tracts, means, appurtenances and other facilities at present in the hands of their experimental committee, and praying them likewise to give an early decision upon the terms upon which they will grant to this Company, such further tracts of land as may be required.

Moved by Mr. W. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. C. K. Robison, and carried unanimously.

That all past proceedings whether by the Provisional Secretary of the Bengal Tea Association, or the agents for the London Proprietors of the Assam Company, be confirmed and recorded as the preliminary proceedings of the Bengal Branch Assam Company.

Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. Harding, and carried by acclamation.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Dickens for his able and impartial conduct in the chair

T. DICKENS, Chairman.

CORRECTED LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

James Pattle, 100	James Young, 30
Dwarkanauth Tagore, 100	Richard Walker, . . . 30
Mooteeloll Seal, . . . 100	C. Cameron, 30
T. Dickens, 100	P. C. Tagore, 30
Capt. T. J. Taylor, . . 100	Major Becher, 25
William Carr, 100	John Carr, 25
William Prinsep, . . . 100	D. M. Gordon, 25
James Colquhoun, . . 100	A. S. de H. Laspent, . . 25
James Gullen, 80	C. E. Newcomen, 25
Geo. Lay, 50	G. F. Remfry, 25
J. Becher, 50	C. Fagan, 25
W. R. Young, 50	A. D. McLeod, 25
H. Holroyd, 50	E. C. Ravenshaw, 20
H. M. Parker, 50	Ramanauth Tagore, . . . 20
H. T. Prinsep, 50	J. W. McLeod, 20
Capt. R. H. Cockerell, 50	Samuel Smith, 10
William Martin, . . . 50	T. H. Gardiner, 10
James Church, 50	William Turner, 10
E. Harding, 50	J. Licwellyn, 10

D. Elliot,.....	10	J. M. Dove,.....	5	R. Scott Thomson,...	5	F. K. Crowbie,.....	5
Gen. Collier,.....	10	Koonjoo B. Mitter,...	5	George Rogers,	5	R. Thomas,	5
George Shearwood, ..	9	Gourmohun Gossain, ..	5	J. C. C. Sutherland, ..	5	Thos. Bracken, ...	5
Cpt. Dashwood,	5	J. S. Stepford,.....	5	E. Garstin,.....	5	W. H. Raleigh,...	5
Raja Radakant Deb,...	5	Capt. W. Barrington, ..	5	J. Calder,	5	Rustomjee Cowasjee,	5
Hajjee Isphahanee, ..	5	J. Pittar, junior,	5	F. Bailey,	5	Dr. Grant,	5
P. O'Hanlon,	5	R. J. Lattey,	5	W. C. Hurry,	5	Dr. Spry,.....	5
R. Chambers,	5	H. Burkinyoung	5	Jno. Jenkins,	5	Bisnonat Mootceloll,	5
C. K. Robinson,	5	C. J. Burkinyoung, ..	5	Chas. Deverinnee, ..	5	Joseph Hayes,	1
R. S. Homfray,	5	M. Woollaston,	5				

Hurk., May 31.]

MEETING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At a monthly meeting of the Proprietors of, and Subscribers to, the Calcutta Public Library, held at the Library Room on the 11th May.

H. M. PARKER, Esq., in the Chair.

Read a letter from W. Earle, Esq., of the 11th instant, submitting the following suggestion to the consideration of the meeting. 'Whether it would not be advantageous, both to the Society and the public to permit proprietors and subscribers to nominate strangers and non-residents visiting Calcutta (by a ticket duly signed) to the right of freely visiting the Library and of reading in it, for a period not exceeding three months, such books, periodicals, and newspapers as remain there, not being actually required by the outside proprietors and subscribers.

The Librarian was directed to inform Mr. Earle, that he (the Librarian) has the discretionary power with respect to the admission of such persons as may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution within its walls, for such period as may be thought proper, in accordance with a rule already existing to that effect.

Note.—The Library is open to any one desirous of visiting it. Should any poor student or stranger wish to read within its walls, he is requested to apply to the Librarian, who is authorized to grant tickets of admission.

The following report was then submitted and passed :

Books Bought.

Divinity.

Chalmer's Works, vol. 13, post, 8vo.
Taylor's Illustrations of the Bible, from the Monuments of Egypt, post, 8vo.

Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Abercrombie's Culture and Discipline of the Mind, 12mo.

Medicine, Surgery, &c.

Duchatelet's Hygiene Publique ou Memoires, 2 vols. 8vo.

Prastitution dans La Ville de Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.

Roget on Physiology and Phrenology, 2 vols. post, 8vo.

Smith's Philosophy of Health, 3 vols. 12mo.

Arts and Sciences.

Jackson's Course of Military Surveying, 8vo.
Jameson's Mechanics of Fluids, 8vo.
Papers connected with the duties of Royal Engineers, 2 vols. 8vo.

Sim's Sætic Planography, 4to.

Stevensou's Civil Engineering in North America, 8vo.

Trigonometrical Survey of the Maldiv Islands.

Tredgold's Steam Engine by Woulhouse, part 2nd, 4to.

History, Biography, Voyages, &c. E. I. Affairs.

Bennett's New South Wales, 2 vols. 8vo.

Blagdon's Brief History of India, 8vo.

Butler's Life by Barlett, 8vo.

Chatham's Correspondence, vol. 2nd, 8vo.

Conolly's Overland Journey, 2 vols. 8vo (a new edition.)

Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, 2 vols. 8vo. (a new edition.)

Fraser's Journey to Persia, 2 vols. 8vo.

Gouger's North Australia, 12mo.

Mahon's History of England, vols. 2nd and 3rd, 8vo.

Marshman's History of Bengal, 12mo.

Matthew's Life, 2 vols. 8vo.

Maitland's Edition of Gibbon's Roman Empire, 2nd, 8th, 9th and 10th vols. 8vo.

Papers relating to E. J. A. Regulations passed by the Government of Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay from 1832-1836, folio.

Carnatic and Tanjore Commissions, folio.

Postan's Cutch, 8vo.

Rosa's memoirs of admiral Lord de Saumarez, 2 vols. 8vo.

Scott's Excursions in Ronda and Granada, 2 vols. 8vo.

Washington's life by J. Sparks, 2 vols. 8vo.

Poetry.

Parker's Daughters of Immortality, 8vo.

Natural History.

Brown's Illustrations of the American Ornithology, folio.

Johnson's History of British Zoophytes, 8vo.

Law, Finance, &c.

Gilbert's History of Banking in North America, 8vo.

Report on Transportation, folio.

Prose Works of Imagination.

Rob of the Bowl, 3 vols. post, 8vo.

Cogitations of a Vagabond, post, 8vo.

Cooper's Effingham, 3 vols. post, 8vo.

Grant's Travels in town, 2 vols. post, 8vo.

Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 18 vols. 12mo.

James Hugonote, 3 vols. post, 8vo.

Jameson's Winter Studies in Canada, 3 vols. post, 8vo.

Peter Pilgrim, 2 vols. post, 8vo.

Scrope's Art of Deer Stalking, 8vo.
 Standard Novels, Last Days of Pompeii, 12mo.
 ----- Helen, 12mo.
 Trollope's Widow Barnaby, 3 vols. post, 8vo.
 ----- Edingham Hazard, 1st part.

Miscellaneous.

Asiatic Researches, 7 vols. 4to.
 Burke's Commoners, 4th vol.
 Encyclopædia Britannica, pp. 104 and 105.
 Gladstone on the State, its Relations with the Church, 8vo.
 Lardner's Cab. Cy.—Morgan on Probabilities, 8vo.
 ----- Denham's History of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, 8vo.
 Report on the Establishment of a Court of Judicature in China, folio.
 ----- on the present state of New Zealand, folio.
 Sinclair's Modern Accomplishments, 8vo.

Books Presented.

From J. P. Grant, Esq.—Appendix to the Report of the Prison Discipline Committee, 4to.
 From W. P. Grant, Esq.—Mahabharat, vols. 2d and 3d, 4to. Rajah Taungnee, 4to.; Susrutta or Hindu System of Medicine 2 vols. 8vo., and Naishada Choritra, 1st part, 8vo.
 From J. H. Stocqueler, Esq.—Sporting Magazine for May and U. S. Journal for May.
 From H. Piddington, Esq.—Piddington on the scientific principles of Agriculture, considered as a branch of Public Education, pamphlet.

Circulation of Books.

	sold.	sets
General Literature.....	304	336
Prose Works of Imagination,.....	466	1136
Periodicals.....	178	178
	948	1947

New Subscribers.

W. J. Mackintosh, Esq. Major W. Burlton.
 A. de H. Larpent, Esq. J. D. Dow, Esq.
 Rev. W. O. Ruspini. W. Martin, Esq.
 Ed. Eastwood, Esq. D. B. Syers, Esq.
 Messrs. J. Ward, F. Ogilvy, C. W. Blanchard,
 and H. S. Ravenshaw have withdrawn.

State of Funds as on 1st May, 1839

Balance of last month in the Union Bank,	42	6	3
Collections made,.....	524	0	0
	566	6	3
Deduct establishment and petty charges for March last, paid.....	155	8	0
	710	14	3
Balance in the Savings' Bank,.....	55	14	11
Surplus of the Vested Fund,	22	0	0
	77	14	11
	488	13	2

Outstandings.

From Proprietors,.....	442	5	4
Arrears of subscriptions, .	564	0	0
Catalogues sold,.....	100	0	0
	1106	5	4
	1595	2	6

Vested Fund.

Amount collected,.....	4078	0	0
In the course of collection,.	95	0	0
	4173	0	0
Total amount at credit Cq.'s Rs..	5768	2	6

E E

PEARYCHAND MITTRA, Librarian.

W. P. GRANT, } Curator.
 H. M. PARKER, }

Englishman, May 15.]

MIRZAPORE STEAM MEETING

Proceedings of a Public Meeting held at Mirzapore, on Saturday 27th April, 1839, to manifest the interest taken in the scheme, for the formation of a Steam Company, to carry on a regular monthly communication with England, via Suez, on the comprehensive plan.

Proposed by Mr. W. E. Mouvy, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barlow

1. That Mr. Taylor be requested to take the chair, and Mr. Hamilton to act as Secretary.

Proposed by Mr. G. S. Dick, seconded by Mr. J. S. Pelletreau.

2. That this Meeting has learnt with much interest, the exertions that have been made by the London Steam Committee, for the purpose of forming a Company to establish a regular monthly communication, with England, via Suez, on the comprehensive scheme.

Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Home, seconded by Mr. C. Hamilton.

3. That this meeting concurs in the resolutions passed by the meeting held in Calcutta on the 15th instant.

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Barlow, seconded by Mr. G. S. Dick.

4. That in compliance with the resolution passed at that meeting, viz. that it has now become necessary to give some earnest of the interest taken in the scheme, by coming forward as subscribers to it, a subscription list be circulated among the gentlemen now present, and other parties likely to take an interest in the scheme, and they be solicited to take shares.

Proposed by Mr. W. E. Money, seconded by Lieutenant A. C. Plowden.

5. That the gentlemen resident at Benares and Chunar, be made acquainted with the proceedings of this meeting, and solicited to join, should they not have held a meeting for the same purpose.

Proposed by Dr. W. Gordon, seconded by Mr. G. S. Dick.

6. That as it appears from the Englishman of the 26th instant, that it is highly desirable, that no time should be lost in transmitting to the Secretary of Calcutta Meeting, the instalment of the subscriptions

required, (viz. 10 per cent. or Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500) that the amount may be remitted to the London Committee, by the first overland mail, to enable them to commence proceedings, for carrying the scheme into effect without delay; the Agent of the Bank of Bengal be requested to receive the first instalment from any gentlemen who cannot conveniently pay the sum in Calcutta, and grant a bill for the amount on the Bank at a short date.

Proposed by Mr. J. S. Pelletreau, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barlow.

7. That the Secretary of the meeting be requested to transmit the bill to the Secretary of the Calcutta Committee, with copy of these proceedings, requesting him at the same time, to send formal receipts to the subscribers for their respective payments.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

R. J. TAYLOR, Chairman,
Mirsapore, 27th April, 1839.

List of of Subscribers to the Steam Company now forming in London, to establish a monthly communication with India, via Suez, on the comprehensive scheme

Pelletreau and Evens.....	Two* shares.
Barlow, Brothers and Co.....	Eight ditto.
George S. Dick.....	Four ditto.
William Gordon.....	One ditto.
Claud Hamilton.....	Five ditto.
Ramcomul Saïen.....	Five ditto.
W E. Money.....	Three ditto.
R. J. Taylor.....	Two ditto.—

Hurkaru, May 6.]

* In addition to six taken before.

UNION BANK.

A Meeting of the Proprietors took place this day (Saturday 4th instant,) pursuant to Advertisement.

Mr. H. M. Parker was called to the chair and opened the business by reading the following Extract from the Advertisement :

UNION BANK.—A Special General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Union Bank, This-day, Saturday, the 4th of May, at noon, agreeably to article 64th of the Bank Deed, when the Directors will submit to the Proprietary body, certain modifications of that Deed, which appear to have become expedient under the improved position of the Bank, and after the experience of nearly ten years.

Mr Dickens went through the New Deed and explained the alterations and additions—introducing a new Rule as No. 28, which occasioned some discussion but was eventually adopted; as were all the other Rules with various modifications.

It was moved by Mr. Dickens, seconded by Mr. W. R. Young and

Resolved.—That the new Bank deed, as proposed and recommended by the Directors and now amended, be approved by this General Meeting, and that a second special Meeting finally to pass and adopt the same be forthwith called, according to 64th and 68th Clauses of the original Deed, by public advertisement, on a day to be named by the Directors, being not less than one month from this date.

It was then moved by Mr. Cullen, seconded by Mr. Cragg and

Resolved.—That the temporary nomination by the Directors, of Alexander St. Leger McMahon, Esquire, to a seat in the Direction vacated by the departure for Europe, of Thomas Holroyd, Esq., is approved, and the same is hereby confirmed.

Mr. Dickens then announced his intention of proposing, at a future Meeting, a further extension of the Capital of the Bank, of twenty lacs of rupees—making the entire capital one Crore of rupees.

After which the Meeting broke up—Hurkaru, May 6.

CHOKYDAREE TAX.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS IN ZILLA 24-PERGUNNAH.

The following letter was received by the Superintendent of the Mofussil Police of the Lower Provinces, in answer to a reference made by him to the Government, on the subject of the Chokydaree Tax in Zilla 24-Pergunnahs, and by that officer forwarded to the magistrate of that zilla.

(No. 3105.)

To F. C. SMITH, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces,
Judicial Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your

letter No. 1189, of the 25th September last, giving cover to a draft of an act for the future levy of a Chowkedaree Tax in certain places within the jurisdiction of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

2d.—It is quite clear to the Deputy-Governor, that the levy of a Chowkedaree Tax in towns and villages, not the residence of the Magistrate or joint Magistrate of the Twenty-four-Pergunnahs, is illegal, and that it cannot be allowed to continue against the wishes of those on whom the levy is made.

3d.—To make a law under these circumstances for one zillah or rather for a very small portion of one zillah, seems to his honor inexpedient, and he will therefore, refrain from submitting your draft to the Legislative Council.

4th.—You are requested to instruct the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, to discontinue the levy of Chowkedaree Tax in all places in which it is now levied, excepting, however, the town or village of Alipore, which being the Magistrate's place of residence, may legally be taxed for the support of a Chowkedaree establishment under Regulations XXII. 1816.

5th.—In the other Suburbs of Calcutta, it is probable that the inhabitants will, upon proper conditions, consent to tax themselves for the maintenance of Chowkedars, and if Mr. Patton's influence judiciously exerted can induce them to do so, he is at liberty to concert with them for that purpose, reporting the result for his honor's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRED JAS. HALLIDAY, Sec. to the
Government of Bengal.

(True Copy)

N. HOTTIMAN, Head Clerk.

Fort William, the 6th Nov., 1838.

In conformity with the receipt of this communication, the Magistrate appointed Mr. Floyd to superintend the collection of the chokeydaree rents of the village of Alipore, and the latter, by the magistrate's directions, then drew up his report on this matter, and submitted it to them against all who confirmed the suggestions of Mr. Floyd on that report—

To J. H. PATTON, Esq.,

Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, &c. &c. &c., Alipore.

SIR,—I beg leave most respectfully to report, that in execution of your orders I first proceeded, attended by the Sudder Buzashee, to settle the boundary of the Alipore division (a plan of which I beg herewith to submit) which is butted and bounded as follows To the north east by Tolly's Nullah, the west by the public main drain dividing the pukka road termed Kidderpore or Diamond Harbour road down to "Doorgapore," and to the south by the said road and a pathway leading to the "Chilla Haat," terminating at the Nullah above alluded to; the whole extent of Division as exhibited in the plan being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and one mile in breadth.

2.—With the exception of 6 European habitations, all the houses situated at Alipore are upper-roomed,

realizing from 100 Rs. to 120 Rs. per mensem, the rate of assessment, therefore, on these houses, I have fixed at 2 Rs. each, as laid down in Act 15 of 1837, and the lower roomed houses from one rupee to four annas each, according to their respective rents; and I believe that the Natives will be able to meet the payment of the tax which has been fixed with reference to their respective means. Such as are in indigent circumstances I have taken the liberty of exempting from tax, and humbly hope the measure will meet with your approbation.

3.—There are 1551 native dwellings in the 14 hamlets composing the Alipore division, exclusive of those exempted, which, with proper management, will yield a monthly assessment of rupees 159 2. 6. For the protection of these habitations, I would most respectfully recommend the appointment of 33 Chokedars (being one Chokedar to 47 houses) on a salary of 4 rupees and 2 expressly for the pukka houses, from the proprietors of which 25 rs. 12 as. per mensem being realizable, will be collected.

4.—The total monthly jumma accruing from this tax will amount to rupees 184.14 6, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ will be sufficient for the payment of the Establishment herein proposed, leaving a surplus of 14 14 6 as a remuneration to the party vested with the superintendence of the Chokedars and the collection of the tax.

5.—I beg leave further to state, that I have had the present incumbents before me, and it is my painful duty to recommend the removal of seven of them as unfit for active duty, though their continuance in the service is earnestly solicited by the inhabitants.

6.—In conclusion I beg to add, that should the taxation meet with your approbation, and it be your pleasure to order the same to be carried into effect, I shall take an early opportunity of intimating your orders to the proprietors of the houses situated at Alipore, who are chiefly residents of Calcutta, the same being notified to the native inhabitants in the mode prescribed by Section 11 Regulation 22 of 1816.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. FLOYD.

Alipore, the 20th March, 1839.

Since this report has been confirmed, the residents of the suburbs of Calcutta have voluntarily consented to pay the chokeydary tax.—*Hurkaru*, May 13.

EXHIBITION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

TOWN HALL, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., 6TH MAY, 1839.

The above exhibition took place in the southern veranda of the Town Hall, and was not very numerously attended either by the males or those who, by their presence, encourage the efforts of these Horticulturists. At least the number fell far short of that on the occasion of the vegetable exhibition in the cold season.

Among the fruits, liches and peaches being just in season, were of course the best. We observed three or four varieties of the former, and some of the latter were very fine and large—one of the best measured above 10 inches in circumference. There were also a few baskets of very good-looking mangoes, guavas, limes, some stated to be without seed, water-melons, shadocs, large papiahs, wood-apple, (one of them remarkably large) and pine apples, which last were not very good looking, the season for their being in perfection not having yet arrived. Among the fruits there was a large jake, measuring round the longitudinal circumference

full four feet, and a soonsy coomrah (red gourd) of very extraordinary dimensions. We also noticed a very pretty bunch of yellow cocoanuts, some very fine sapotas, four figs in great perfection, and a large khurbonjah, a species of the musk-melon, which, though common in the upper provinces is a perfect rarity in Bengal. It measured about 2 feet in circumference, and was perfect in its possession of that odour which is peculiar to its species.

But the exhibition was not confined to fruits; vegetables of various kinds, and even grasses were to be seen in every direction. Among those some bundles of asparagus looked very tempting; but artichokes, carrots, cucumbers, celery, mint, yam, and many others, claimed as good a place on the table of our Indian epicures.

After the respective merits of the various baskets of fruit and vegetables had been sufficiently discussed, those selected for prizes were removed to an adjoining table, and their owners received the reward of their labours in sums of money, so far as we could observe, of 5

and 10 rupees each, and of silver medals. The freshness of the morning, after the night's heavy shower, was well adapted for a ramble among the fruits of the season, and the company were, no doubt, well pleased with the exhibition, and the pleasant drive to and from the Town Hall.

FRUITS.

Roselya Mallee,...	Rose Apples, Howrah,....	4
Luckynath Gbore,...	Mangoes,.....	Moocheekollah ... 5
Kosai Mallee,	Limes	Ramchunderpore.. 5
Bissonaut Ghose,...	Pine Apples, Singarhat,.....	5
Jhoroo,.....	Lichees,	Singarhat, .. 5
Groochund Dass, .	Peaches,	Bails,..... 6

Genes Mallee,....	Guavas,	Bails,.....	4
Luckeynargalamale, Water Melons, Ramchunderpore..	3		
Capt. Penning's	For 2 varieties, § Grown from ad §		
Mallee,.....	§ of Musk Melon, § rd. from Saugor §	10	
Baleoram Mallee, Sapotas,.....	Bails,	5	

VEGETABLES.

Premharain,	Artichokes,	Moocheekollah, .	6
Hullowdhur Malle, Asparagus,.....	Ditto,.....		8
Cheror Ghose, ..	2d best Sample do., Ditto, ..		8

Total Rs..... 76

—Hurkaru, May 7.

PRESENTED TO THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Report on Vaccination, by Dr. D. Stewart, Superintendent-General of Vaccination.,

To JAMES HUTCHINSON, Esq.

Secretary to the Medical Board.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to the Medical Board the usual annual return of persons vaccinated at the Presidency to 31st December, 1838.

I do myself the honor also to submit, for the information of the Board, a detailed statement of the exact number of children vaccinated at their homes by each of the vaccinators* and of the number vaccinated by myself, or the apothecaries at each of the two Town Dispensaries, and at my own residence during the years

The general daily average number vaccinated amount to twenty-three. The monthly average number vaccinated by each native vaccinator at the children's homes, has been thirty-seven, and the average number vaccinated monthly, at each dispensary, has been fifty four. The total number of Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans vaccinated, amounts this year to 7267.

The large difference between this sum and that of 1835, which was only 920, appearing to me quite unaccountable, I was led to inquire into the statistics of small pox in Calcutta, during these years, and I have now the pleasure to present to the Board an interesting table, compiled from the records of native mortality, kept at the different ghauts and ghorustans of Calcutta, from which it will be seen, that small-pox is not a constant disease, but visits Calcutta, like other towns, epidemically. And it would appear that the demand, for the vaccine protection bears a marked relation to the degree of alarm prevailing among the people during the period of such invasion. The extensive prevalence of small-pox throughout Calcutta, in the spring of 1833, together with the increased facility afforded to the people of procuring the boon under the present system, may sufficiently account therefore for the increased number of claimants for the prophylactic, during the past year.

During the prevalence of the epidemic, I endeavoured, with the obliging assistance of the Superintendent

of Police, to ascertain the localities in Calcutta, where the disease was most general, and the circumstances of age, sex, and caste, connected with it. As was to be expected, the disease was found to spread most in that part of the town where the native population is most condensed, and where ventilation and cleanliness are least attended to.

The following table exhibits the amount of population, and of mortality from small-pox, in a few of the most unhealthy thannahs during twelve months,—from 22d April, 1837, to the same date, 1838 :—

Number and Name of Thannahs.	Native Population.	Native Mortality by small-pox.
No. 2, Bragg Bazar,	5080	32
" 3, Shampooker,	12396	170
" 4, Churrukdangah,	4661	42
" 5, Jorahanko,	4868	33
" 6, Simlah,	9380	103
" 7, Sukias Lane,	6857	86
" 10, Wutchoo Bazar,	4105	37
" 27, Coomartolley, ..	4627	22
" 28, Haurkholah,	10121	53
" 29, Jorabagan,	10485	33
" 30, Cubberdangah, ..	6628	20

The following thannahs were entirely exempt from small-pox, viz. No. 84, Amratollah; 35, Clive-street; 36, Lalt Diggee; 38, Larkin's Thannah; 39, Obound-paul.

As regards the influences of age and sex, the accompanying table exhibits the results in 820 total cases, visited and reported on the spot.

Age 0 to 5 years.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 and upwards
253	196	87	103	80	46	56
Total, males				Total, females		
849.				331.		

* Not unpublished as unnecessary.

Taking the census of Calcutta in 1837, to be correct and the average of six years as affording a fair estimate of the mortality I find the annual mortality of Hindoos, caused by small-pox, to be, 295 per cent., or one in 339; that of Mahomedans, is only 128 per cent., or one in 782. Out of 100 deaths of Hindoo, five and a half are caused by small-pox; in a similar number of deaths among Musselmanns, the number by small-pox is six.

In the recently published parliamentary report of a select committee on vaccination, there is given a table from which, 'it appears, that the proportionate mortality from small-pox in London which, in 1800, before the introduction of vaccination, was about one in every ten deaths, is now reduced to about three in every 100 death;' but in Glasgow, according to Dr. Gowan's report to the Statistical Society for 1835-36, the mortality from small-pox is said to be 67 in every 100 deaths. He attributes this large rate of mortality in Glasgow to the immigration of labours and manufacturers into that city, who had never been vaccinated, nor had the natural disease, and not to any decline in the efficacy of the prophylactic. The same, may probably be assumed to be the chief cause in Calcutta, into which the resort of adult male laborers, during the past two or three years, has been very great. From the increased intelligence of the people, and the increasing estimation of the prophylactic, as shown in the foregoing table, we may hope, should the above cause cease to operate, ere long to exhibit a result as favorable as that of the British metropolis.

It is satisfactory meanwhile to know, that the small-pox, at the present moment, does not exist in Calcutta, and that only one fatal case has occurred during the past four months.

I annex a list of the places and out stations which have been supplied with lymph during the past year, and I am happy to assure the Board, that we possess at present as perfect and beautiful a vaccine disease as I ever witnessed in any part of Europe.

List of places and stations to which vaccine lymph has been furnished during the year 1838, and number of charge supplied.

Stations.	Charge supplied.	Stations	Charge supplied.	Stations.	Charge supplied.
Cawnpore,	3	Singapore..	4	Ghazeeport	2
Ment. Circle,	3	Bancoorah,	2	Berhamport	5
Allahabad, ..	6	Loodrauah,	3	Delhi,	6
Barielly,	10	Midnapore,	6	Subathoo, ..	5
Saugor,	6	Burdwan, ...	4	Agra Circle	8
Nusseerabad,	9	Jellapore, ..	2	Gowhatty, ..	5
Dum-Dum, ...	5	Cashmere, ...	3	Pooree, ..	3
Cuttack,	8	Backergung	2	Balasore, ..	2
Besherath, ...	3	Benare, ..	9	Gowalparah	2
Asm,	5	Rungpore, ..	3	Sylhet, ..	3
Hidgillie, ..	4	Akyab,	10	Kamoon B	2
Commiliah, ..	5	Furteedpore	6	Futtelgur, ..	2
Peruliah,	5	Dacca, ...	3	New S Wal	4
Chittagong, ..	17	Mauritius, ..	5	Penang, ..	3
Assore,	5	Futtelipore, ..	2		
Calcutta, ...	2	Burrisaul, ..	1		
Arrckpore, ...					

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. STEWART, M. D.

Superintendent General of Vaccination.

Calcutta 10th January, 1839,

Table showing the mortality of Hindoos and Mahomedans in Calcutta from small pox for each month, during seven years, and the number vaccinated by the Government Vaccine Establishment at the Presidency, during the same period.

	1832.	1833	1834	1835.	1836	1837.	1838.
Hindoos	489	190	2255	293	29	7	37
Mahomedans	679	258	36	53	16	206	1507

Number of natives vaccinated in Calcutta, annually—(not including Christians.)	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Hindoos	1060	1517	1627	1007	824	489	190
Mahomedans	2577	2634	1313	530	136	4577	6167

By the Government Vaccine Establishment.

Abstract of the number of persons vaccinated at the Presidency from 1st of January 1830, to the 1st of January, 1839.

	Christians.	Mahomedans	Hindoos.	Total.
Presidency ..	141	1449	2080	3670
Native Assistances..	77	1444	2107	3628

D. STEWART, M. D.

Superintendent General of

Mark, May, 8.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 4th May, 1839.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members Dr. Bermont, of Calcutta, by Dr. Wise, seconded by Dr. D. Stewart.

Dr. Fairbridge, of the Cape of Good Hope, by Dr. Goodeve, seconded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

A letter was read from Dr. Voight, of Serampore, requesting to withdraw from the Society.

The following communication was presented.

A paper upon the efficacy of Earth Bathing, by H. S. Mercer, Esq.

Dr. Stewart called the attention of the Society to the subject of Strychnine, with reference to a case of Paralysis, which he had been lately treating. He stated that he had given this remedy in very large doses, as far as 3 to 4 grains daily, without producing any effect. He then consulted Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who

recommended that the medicine should be given in solution. Dr. Stewart accordingly gave it dissolved in water with Acetic Acid, and the patient was materially benefited. He wished to know how far it might be considered safe to continue the administration of Strychnine in the quantities above-mentioned. Considerable discussion ensued upon the point and upon the Physiological action of Strychnine, during which Dr. O'Shaughnessy stated, that this drug is in many cases so much adulterated with Phosphate of lime, that its operation is very uncertain.

The following papers were then read and discussed. Dr. Leese's case of excision of the upper jaw, presented at the last meeting.

And Dr. Mercer's paper upon Earth Bathing.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D.

Secretary Medical and Physical Society.

—HURK., May 11.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1839.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

THIRTY MEMBERS PRESENT.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members; viz.

Messrs. W. S. Hudson, W. C. Braddon, Geo. Hill and J. C. Kieruan.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next Meeting.

Chas. Fraser, Esq., (Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerhudda Territories)—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Major Halfhide—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Gen. Ramsfay, Esq.—proposed by Mr. W. Gibbon seconded by Dr. Spry.

J. H. Fergusson, Esq.—proposed by Mr. W. F. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. D. Hare,

Henry G. French, Esq., (Jeasore)—proposed by the Rev. C. E. Driberg, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Owen Potter, Esq.—proposed by Mr. W. K. Ewart seconded by Mr. Chas. Deerie.

LIBRARY.

No. 22 Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Presented by the Madras Literary Society.

Notes on the Culture of the Grape Vine.—Purchased by the Society.

Vol. VI. of the Society's own Transactions was laid on the table for distribution.

MUSEUM NURSERY.

Samples of Assam Tea; viz Paho. 2d quality, and Soucheong, referred to in the Government Dispatch. Presented on the part of the Calcutta Tea Committee by Dr. Wallich.

Two cases of Cact covered with Cochineal Insects from His Excellency M. Bedier and M. Richard, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Bourbon, have been received, since the last Meeting, in capital preservation, at the Calcutta Botanical Gardens.

Samples of Cotton with and without seed, from Guzerat. Presented by Wm. Kerr Ewart, Esq.

Samples of twenty-one kinds of Paddy (Dhan) grown in the independent Territory of Tipperah. Presented by H. Watt, Esq.

A specimen of Brown Sugar grown in the Soonderbuns was presented by Mr. A. Harris, who has promised to forward a larger sample, for presentation at the next Meeting.

Three bunches of grapes, presented by Mr. McClis, Esq., grown in his Garden at Ballygunge.

ASSAM TEA.

The subject which first engaged the attention of the Society was a most important, and highly interesting communication made by the Calcutta Tea Committee. It consisted of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors received by the last Overland Mail, dated, 12th January, and for the better understanding of the same, an extract from the Committee's letter to the Government of India, dated the 20th March 1838.

In a note to the President, accompanying these papers the Tea Committee request that he will do them the honor to present the above documents to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, together with some samples of Assam Tea, to which they relate."

Extract from a letter from the Calcutta Tea Committee to the Revenue Department, dated 20th March 1838.

1. We have the honor to report for the information of the Honourable the President in Council, that there are at present in readiness at our Office, for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a large supply of samples of Assam Tea, consisting of 12 large boxes of Paho and Souehong, assorted as follows:

Paho, 1st quality.....	1 Box.
Ditto, 2d,	4
Ditto, 3d,	1
Souehong, 1st quality,	4
Ditto, 2d,	1
Ditto, 3d,	1

12 Boxes.

2. Each box contains on an average 19 seers, or 38 pounds of Tea, carefully packed in a leaden canister made by the manufacturers lately arrived from Canton, and marked as above both in Chinese and English. The boxes are severally covered with the proper sort of matting, secured by slips of rattan, and addressed to the Hon'ble Court in the usual manner.

3. The consignment from which these samples were taken, arrived in Calcutta on the last day of January. Owing to a deficiency in the original packing, and the great degree of dampness to which the box had been exposed during the passage from Assam, a considerable proportion of the Tea, amounting to what would have filled about five boxes more, was either wholly spoiled or so much deteriorated, that no process, we believe, could have restored it to any thing like a fair quality. We have therefore registered all that portion as unfit to be sent home, at least, with the present supply, deeming it a matter of primary importance that the value of the first samples transmitted to Europe should not be diminished by any thing that might add to the many disadvantages under which they must necessarily arrive at a destination, where they will in all probability have to be subjected to the severe test of examination by the first Tea Inspectors in London.

4. We beg most particularly to urge on the consideration of His Honor in Council, that not only are the plants from which the leaves were gathered, still in their original wild and uncultivated state, but the details of the various processes employed in preparing and transmitting the Tea, must obviously have labored under the many and serious difficulties and obstacles of a first attempt, but which it may reasonably be expected, will be diminished and progressively overcome as further trials are made. Besides which it ought to be borne in mind that, strange as it may appear, it is by no means settled whether it is not actually the Green Tea, that has been prepared in the fashion of Black Tea, a point which can only be satisfactorily determined when the Green Tea manufacturers are set at work in Assam.

5. The Tea in question arrived here under the designations of Paho and Souehong. In assorting each of these into three qualities, as noted in para. 1st, our Secretary has been guided, partly by the opinion of the Chinese assistants now here, and partly by his own discrimination of the difference in the flavor and appearance of the Teas after they had undergone preparation for being repacked. Likewise and in the first instance by the various degrees of preservation, in which he received the cargo from Assam. The process of preparation alluded to above consisted in gradually drying the Tea over a nicely regulated coal fire, covered with ashes, in baskets made on purpose by the Chinamen, having the form of two inverted cones with their ends truncated and having an open sieve in the centre (as described and figured in Mr. Bruce's Memoir in the manufacture of Tea in Assam p. 5. fig. 9 and 10). This precautionary measure our Secretary deemed absolutely

necessary, to prevent mouldiness and consequent damage to the Tea during the sea voyage.

6. Our Secretary has been at pains to learn that it has always been customary in China, to bestow great attention in preventing consignments of Teas from being shipped on board vessels that have cargoes consisting of articles of strong savour, and which are known to be injurious to the delicate and fugacious aroma of Tea, whether by their odour of heating properties, or the like, and that it is usual even to plank off the space allotted for the chests; we accordingly solicit that such orders may be issued in regard to the shipment of the 12 boxes, as may be deemed best calculated to prevent any accident from happening to their contents from any of those sources. In case it should be deemed expedient to entrust the despatch to our Secretary's care, we are persuaded he will use the best diligence and care to procure freight on an early ship at the lowest rate possible, and under such engagements as will prevent any chance of injury during the voyage.

7. We beg leave to forward the accompanying small muster of the 1st quality of Paho and a large canister of the 2d quality of the same sort, regretting that we have none left of the Souehongs, every loaf of it having been consumed in filling up the boxes."

(Copies)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2 of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received by the last Overland Mail.)

Para. 1. Your advice noted below* refers us to your correspondence with the Tea Committee and to the reports of your proceedings generally on the subject of the culture of the Tea Plant in Upper Assam subsequent to the date of your letter in this Department of the 26th February 1838, which was replied to in our despatch dated the 26th September 1838, No. 12.

2. We receive with much satisfaction the samples of Assam Tea (twelve chests) alluded to in your letter dated the 23d May 1838, and which arrived by the Calcutta in November last, under the designation of "Paho and Souehong."

3. Specimens of each sort have been very extensively distributed and it affords us much pleasure to communicate to you, that we have received very favorable reports regarding it as well from the most respectable Brokers and Tea Dealers as from several individuals and various corporation towns and scientific bodies to whom it has been submitted.

4. Copies of the reports received from the Brokers and Tea Dealers named below†, together with copy of one from Mr. Reeves, are forwarded for your information and for transmission to the Tea Committee.

5. We do not, however, consider that these specimens will have afforded the British public an opportunity of judging of the real merits of the Tea, which the Assam Districts are, we have no doubt, capable of producing, inasmuch as we find the best judges concur in opinion that the process of referring, to which owing

* 21st May 1838, paras. 44-45

23d " " whole.

9th July, " paras. 31-32.

10th Oct. " " 33 to 36.

† Mr. Twining.

" Thompson, 2d reports.

" Bland.

" Boughey.

Messrs. Moffatt.

" Messrs. and Rowley.

Mr. Gibbs, and Messrs. Sanderson, Fry and Co.

to damaged state in which the Tea arrived in Calcutta it was of necessity subjected, has very materially injured the present sample.

6. Nevertheless we resolved to direct eight chests of the Tea to be offered for public sale, the result of which is given below* the classification of the qualities and description of the Tea we have quoted from the report of the Tea Committee dated 20th March 1838, in order to afford you an opportunity of knowing precisely which of the chests of each sort were submitted to the public.

7. The result here exhibited will not of course lead you to the formation of any correct opinion as to the real marketable value of the Tea, should it arrive in quantities sufficient to be considered a staple article of commerce; on the contrary it can only be considered as a fancy price occasioned by the great excitement and competition created by the novelty and curiosity of the sale.

8. For the formation of a more accurate judgment, we refer you to the report of Mr. Thomson, alluded to in para. 4, and to the letter addressed by Messrs. Stearns and Rowley to the Mayor of Liverpool wherein an offer is made to contract for 500 or 1000 chests at 1s. 10³/₄d. to 2s. per lb.

9. You will continue to encourage in such manner as you may deem most advisable, the cultivation of Tea in Assam, and with reference to our Despatch under date the 26th September 1838, we shall expect to receive a further supply as soon as a sufficient quantity has been prepared in accordance with the instructions therein conveyed to you. At the same time we shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions with respect to future plans, particularly as to the best means of encouraging the cultivation of the Tea with as little present loss to Government and as great prospective benefit to commerce as possible.

10. It would further be very desirable to receive accurate information as possible with regard to the price at which the Tea is now manufactured, including merely the cost of labour, manipulation, packing per chest, and the landing at Calcutta.

London, 23d January, 1839

(Signed by two Chairs and thirteen of the Court of Directors).

MR. WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Dunster Court, Mining Lane, 22d December, 1838.

I have to report that I have examined the Assam Teas which are to be sold in my sale of January next, and that No. 11 Souehong is of a large well twisted Pekoe kind of leaf.

No. 5, Souehong is of a large black leaf with some brown, the leaf generally rather coarse and not so well twisted as No. 11.

" 6 " A mixture of large coarse leaves with some pale brown untwisted—this Tea is good flavored but the leaf, if for the purpose of trade, should be better manufactured.

* Souehong.

Lot 1, 1st quality, 34 lbs. net at 21s. per lb.
" 2, 2d " 28 " " at 20s. " "
" 3, 3d " 37 " " at 16s. " "

Pekoe.

" 4, 2d quality, 38 lb. net at 24s. 6d. per lb.
" 5, " " 40 " " at 23s. " "
" 6, " " 33 " " at 22s. 6d. " "
" 7, " " 35 " " at 23s. 6d. " "
" 8, 3d, 35 " " at 24s. " "

No. 2, Pekoe—a well made largish ivory-blackish leaf, appears to have been "refined" and the leaf in consequence of a deeper black.

" 79 { Pekoe—a similarly well made leaf to No. 2, but not so black, and having also more (" points or downy ends") flower than it.

" 8 " And well made ivory-greyish leaf with a fair quantity of flower. This Tea for make and size of leaf much resembles Pekoe of the growth of China.

(Signed) Wm. Jas. Thompson.

To the Mayor of Liverpool, Hugh Hornby, Esq.,
Liverpool 128, Dale Street, 17th December, 1838.

SIR,—In compliance with a request from Messrs. Brodribb and Cooke, "that we would forward to you our opinion and valuation of the Tea produced in Assam," we beg to state that we consider it (with a few exceptions) as good Tea as may be usually imported into this country from Canton, the only difference appearing to us, being in the method of curing or drying; and the sample submitted to our inspection has been over dried and evidently has not been treated in the way the Chinese prepare their Teas.

We character the Tea in question as "preferable to but middling Tea" or brisk, slightly burnt flavor (not objectionable) and possesses strength—"the leaf is on the large well black Pekoe kind, value 1s. 10³/₄d. to 2s., and at this valuation we should have no objection to enter into a contract for 500 or 1000 chests.

We remain, &c.,

(Sgd.) STEARNS AND ROWLEY.

In addition to the foregoing, the Reports from six Liverpool Brokers, on the same subject, and equally favorable, were presented by Mr. Willis.

As an opportunity for extending the cultivation of the Tea plant in India, the Secretary read a letter from Edward Sterling, Esq., Collector at Burdwan, calling the attention of the Society to the apparent fitness, both in soil and climate, of that district, for the introduction and culture of the Tea plant. Dr. Wallich stated, that a supply of plants had just reached the gardens, and at the recommendation of the Society, he was pleased to say, he thought the Tea Committee would willingly place a few of them at the disposal of Mr. Sterling.

PRODUCTION OF SILK FROM THE WORMS THRIVING ON THE COMMON CASTOR OIL PLANT.

The subject of encouraging the Eri Silk manufacture by money prizes, was brought forward in the form of a communication to the Society from Captain Jenkins, in Assam, who speaks of the worm being in great abundance in that Province and one which deserves the first attention. The Eri Silk worm (*Phalœna Cylæa*) is independent of all seasons. It thrives luxuriantly on the common Castor Oil plant, but all attempts hitherto made to wind off the Silk from the cocoons, have failed, owing to the want of knowledge of the proper solvent for the gum which adheres to the cocoons. Under these circumstances, Captain Jenkins comes forward with the handsome offer of 500 rupees, which he places at the disposal of the Society.

1st. For the discovery of an effectual solvent for the gum so that the silk can be reeled off.

2d. For the best mode of preparing a fine thread from the floss;

And 3d. For the readiest and best method of bleaching the cloth so as to take dyes well.

The Society impressed with the value of the contribution and the importance of lending its utmost aid to the

promotion of so useful a culture, were pleased to determine that every assistance should be rendered to Captain Jenkins, and accordingly the following resolution was given by Mr. Watson, seconded by the Secretary.

"That the Agricultural and Horticultural Society do aid Captain Jenkins in the development of this new culture, by the addition of 500 Rupees to that placed by him at the disposal of the Society."

THE REMOVAL OF THE DISCRIMINATING DUTIES ON TOBACCO AND RUM, THE PRODUCTS OF BRITISH INDIA

The question which next came before the Society, was the consideration of the propriety of adopting some steps to bring to the notice of the Home Authorities the difficulties which the industry of this country have hitherto laboured under, by the impost of a heavy duty on Tobacco and Rum from India, whenever any attempt is made to land them in Great Britain, over that which is charged on importing similar articles, the produce of the American and West India Colonies.

The subject was brought before the Society in the form of a representation from the Tobacco Committee, which was read to the Meeting by the President who stated how important to the Agricultural Interests of India, the removal of such a burthen was—a discussion in which several Members took part ensued, and all bore testimony to the discouraging exaction as it now stood. At the termination of the remarks, the following Resolutions were put from the Chair and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, seconded by W. F. Ferguson, Esq. and resolved,—

1st.—That this Society is fully persuaded of the positive loss which the country sustains by the exaction of three pence the pound weight on Tobacco and six shillings the gallon on Rum, the produce of the British possessions in the East Indies, in excess of that imposed on the importation into the mother country of similar articles when received from the British possessions in America and the West Indies.

2ndly.—That the Secretary from the necessity which exists for immediate despatch to save the Overland Mail, be instructed, therefore, respectfully to address, through their respective Secretaries, the Right Hon'ble the President and Board of Control, and the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the subject, intimating at the same time that a similar communication will be made to the Government of Bengal.

GROWING DEMANDS OF ENGLAND ON THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF INDIA.

The Secretary submitted a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal, transmitting a copy of a Memorial lately presented by the President, Vice President, and Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Manchester, in deputation, to the Honourable the Court of Directors. The communication is made to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by the Bengal Chamber, as the subject contained in the Memorial, is considered by its members, "to

Agricultural and Commercial importance, in co-operation of this Chamber towards the attainment of the object contemplated."

Bearing cordial testimony to the extensive usefulness of your Society, the Chamber doubts not it will cheerfully afford whatever aid may be within the sphere of its operations, to promote the views of the Manchester Association. Meanwhile the Agricultural Society of India cannot but be well pleased to find influential bodies at home, such as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, directing their attention earnestly and actively to the improvement of the great Staples of India,—a field where your Society is labouring with so much advantage to the community and high credit to itself.

Copy.

TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of the President, Vice President, and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and Manufactures at Manchester.

Sheweth,—That your Memorialists are deeply impressed with the advantages which are derived by this Country and British India from their commercial relations with each other; and that the interest of each of these portions of the Empire will be advanced by such measures as may tend to develop the resources, and industry of either.

That your Memorialists believe, that the agricultural resources of the vast empire of British India, are capable of almost unlimited extension, and of supplying Great Britain with articles of primary necessity (many of which are now in great measure derived from foreign sources) to the great benefit of our Indian fellow subjects, as well as to that of the shipping, the commerce, and the manufactures of the mother country.

Your Memorialists respectfully draw the attention of your Honourable Court to the very great importance which attaches to the cultivation of Cotton.

The quantity of Cotton imported into Great Britain in the first eleven months of the present year, amounts to 1,374,316 bales, of the value of 14 millions £ strg, in its unmanufactured state. Of this quantity 122,397 bales have been received from British Possessions in the East and West Indies, 26,281 bales being from the West Indies, and 96,116 from the East Indies. The Cotton from India amounts to about £600,000 or only 5 per cent. of the whole value of Cotton imported, about 90 per cent. of our supply being drawn from foreign sources.

The importance of this great trade is evident on referring to the fact, that the value of Cotton after being manufactured amounts to 40 millions £ strg. per annum, giving freight to 300,000 tons of shipping, and employing upwards of 2 millions of persons, engaged in the various stages of its manufacture.

In addressing your Honourable Court on this subject, your Memorialists will not offer any apology for placing before you the importance of this branch of trade to the country, being fully sensible that, although your immediate duties are directed to the government of India, you entertain those liberal and enlightened views which will embrace the interest of the empire at large.

A regular and independent supply of Cotton in this country, it is of the greatest possible importance to secure. How much more desirable, then, for us to look for this supply to our fellow subjects in India, than to be dependent upon any foreign country for it! It must be obvious to your Hon'ble Court, that depending almost entirely on one source of supply, if any interruption of that supply should occur, either from national hostilities—a change from slave labour to free labour,—or from other contingencies, the most distressing consequences would inevitably fall upon the large manufacturing population of this country.

The whole of the Cotton imported from India is conveyed hither by British shipping; whereas a very large portion of the foreign Cotton is brought to us by foreign ships.

By extending the cultivation of Cotton in India, the natives of that country would acquire greater means for procuring the comforts and conveniences of life, of advancement in civilization—of improvement in the revenue, and would be more firmly bound in their connexion with this country, as their Governor, by these advantages; and the amount of taxation would be less burdensome to them, because they would be better able to bear it.

Your Memorialists have not any doubt, that the great continent of British India, with its immense and industrious population, is capable of producing, from its varied climate and soil, every quality of Cotton that may be desired, and to any extent which our increasing manufactures may require, and at a less cost than from any other country in the world.

The inferiority of the quality of the East India Cotton has been the greatest impediment to a more extensive consumption of it in this country; and though it will be difficult, and must prove a work of time, to effect a change in this most important particular, yet your Memorialists most respectfully submit it as their opinion, drawn from the best sources of information they have access to, that this difficulty is not insurmountable, and the very great importance of both countries, will, they hope, excuse them to your Hon'ble Court for venturing a few remarks upon the subject.

1st. The amount of Land Tax, extending generally, as your Memorialists are informed, to the maximum which the grower has the means of paying, destroys the stimulus to improvement and exertion, and a modification of this seems to be essentially necessary.

2dly. The tax being levied in kind, appears in its working, to be particularly objectionable, inducing the grower to produce quantity or weight of Cotton, without regard to quality or cleanness.

3dly. The want of roads in India, your Memorialists consider to be very much against Cotton cultivation, not only by greatly increasing its cost; but by the deterioration of quality, consequent on exposure to the effects of the weather, in its transit to a shipping port.

4thly. The want of Warehouses or sheds in which to deposit the Cotton at the commencement of the rainy season, and the want of Piers or Quays generally at the shipping ports, lead greatly to the injury of the quality.

5thly. Every inducement which can, with propriety, be held out to capitalists to embark in the cultivation of Cotton should be offered to them.

Your Memorialists must respectfully request of your Honourable Court to take these premises into your serious consideration, and to devise and adopt such measures as may appear to you to be most conducive to the extension of the Agricultural resources of India, and particularly for the improvement of the quality, and the extension of the cultivation of Cotton.

And they will ever pray.

Manchester, 7th Dec. 1838,

(True Copy)

W. LIMOND, Secy. B. C. of Commerce.

In connection with this important communication, the President adverted to what the efforts of the Society, both at its abandoned farm at Akra, and in the dissemination of seeds had hitherto been, and in return for this valuable document a reply was directed to be made in which should be embodied an outline of the chief particulars of what the Society has done in this important culture. Moreover, as no tidings have reached the Society from the Board of Trade in England, regarding the despatch of fresh seeds, the polite offer of Mr. Huggins to obtain the annual consignment of seeds, to the amount of 1000 rupees, was cheerfully accepted.

APPROVAL BY GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIETY'S MEASURES FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The Secretary sent to the Society a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Government of India intimating that the Hon'ble the President in Council approves the circular and forms adopted by the Society

for the collection of information on Agricultural Statistics required for the accomplishment of the objects pointed out in the papers transferred to the Society by Government, and hopes the information collected will be trust-worthy and lead to useful practical results."

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THE SOIL OF GUZERAT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

In addition to the information conveyed to the Society by Mr. Ewart at a former meeting, this gentleman presented on the present occasion, parcels of the Cotton of Guzerat with and without seed. The cleaned Cotton had been freed of seed at Bombay by the American Sawgin, but it was found to cut the staple and thereby injure the quality of the Cotton in the market. Mr. Ewart's brother thus expresses himself—"The plant is, I think, something between the common Proach and Bourbon, the natives here call it "Nurma," and it is valued at nearly double the common country kind. In 1816 Dr. Glider cultivated Bourbon. I propagated from some plants I found in the hedge rows, near where his experiment had been conducted, and if it be Bourbon it has become changed in some way, and is evidently well suited to be of value now. This is my opinion after some seasons' observation and I intend to go on increasing it. It requires a dry sandy soil and no irrigation; water or manure sends it all to leaves and branches. Slightly elevated sand hills are the proper situations—sown at the beginning of the rains, yields almost no Cotton the first year, but is in full bearing the 2d and 3d. The bushes do best at 4 or 5 feet apart. I find fully 2 3/4 lbs of the produce is seed; from each bush, 60 rs. in weight of kuppas, 20 of which will be clean Cotton."

FRESH ARRIVAL OF COCHINEAL INSECT AND NOPALS FROM THE ISLE OF BOURBON.

The next communication made to the Meeting by the Secretary was the receipt of letters addressed to the President, Dr. Wallich, and himself touching the despatch in the "Emma," of a consignment of Cochineal Plant and the Insects through M. M. Bedier and Richard from the Isle of Bourbon.

M. Bedier in forwarding this valuable despatch first presented, in most polite terms, his thanks for the former vote of the Society, and M. Richard acknowledges in terms equally expressive his sense of obligation for the present by the Society of their gold medal. These gentlemen then go into the particulars as to the method adopted by them in securing the safe arrival of the Insects and Plants, and testify by the care and solicitude with which they have proceeded in the preparation and eventual package, their warm co-operation in the highly useful object which the Society have in view in introducing the fine grained Cochineal Insect in Bengal. These gentlemen farther add that although at the time of the year they wrote the Insects were least plentiful yet they had other Plants in preparations "*je crois pouvoir vous assurer qu'avec peu de temps vous recevrez une multitude caisses avec des nopals et des cochinelles.*"

The President in bearing testimony to the generous conduct of these two gentlemen in promoting, in so disinterested a manner, the introduction and advancement of this important culture in Bengal, begged to remind the Members, that these exertions could not be too highly estimated, and as a mark of the deep obligations which they all must entertain for so worthy a benefactor, he begged to give notice of the following motion to be brought forward at the next Meeting:

"That the Society's Gold Medal be presented to His Excellency M. Bedier, Minister of Marine, at the Isle of Bourbon, for the readiness with which he has met the Society's wishes in promoting the introduction of the Cochineal Insect into Bengal.

The Society's Annual Supply of Cape Seeds.

The Secretary called the attention of the Members, to a letter which he had received from Mr. Villet, at Cape Town, informing him, that the annual despatch of garden and flower seeds would leave Cape Town in July, so as to be in Calcutta by the end of September at furthest, and expressing his regret, that the reported failure, and dissatisfaction in consequence of the last year's consignment, should have been so general.

In connection with this subject, the President took occasion to intimate to Members that the state of the Nursery at the Botanic Garden with the large consignment now on its way down the river from the Botanic Garden, at Seharunpore, of fruit trees, would enable Members to be supplied on the setting in of the rains, and in consequence of this announcement it was determined, that the Nursery Committee should meet and devise the best means to be pursued in the mode of distribution.

SUGAR CANE IN THE BOOMERANG COUNTRY.

Captain Hill, when in Calcutta, a few months since, took away with him a small stock of Orabite and China Canes, and in a note addressed to F. P. Strong, Esq., he writes, "The Sugar Canes you gave me were planted at Akra immediately on my return home from Calcutta. The China Cane came up to a cutting, and there are about 200 plants of the Orabite Cane—all thriving—I think it likely we shall plant all the cuttings we can get and make some sugar from them in the season of 1840-41."

An extract of a letter from Mr. Hunter at Azimghur was also read, stating that he had "made over to Mr. Collie upwards of a thousand Canes to be cultivated in the Goruckpore District for his Sugar Mill, and have also sent China Cane to be used as fodder."

For all the foregoing presents and papers the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Secretary—

Hurk. May 13.

BURNING OF THE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The Chowringhee Theatre is no more, or exists but as a crumbling and ghastly skeleton of its former self. Between one and two o'clock of the 31st May, it was discovered to be on fire, and in about an hour more it was a blackened and empty shell. On the alarm going abroad, assistance came pouring in from all quarters; but all help was unavailing. From the very combustible nature of the various portions of the interior, scenery, furniture, &c., the flames made such rapid progress, that although the engines arrived in the shortest possible time, they could do nothing for the preservation of the house. The whole inside of the Theatre, boxes, pit and stage, with all their decorations and appurtenances, in short every thing that would burn, has been consumed. The wooden dome made a most awful blaze, which was seen from the most remote parts of the town, until about half past two, when it fell with a tremendous crash.

The only portions of the premises which have escaped, are the portico to the westward, and a part of the house to the south, occupied by the Secretary. Not an atom of the furniture and of other appurtenances of the Theatre, has, as far as can be learnt, been saved from destruction, and but a small part of the Secretary's furniture has been preserved.

Mrs. Chester and her little boy escaped in, and we have not as yet heard of any accident affecting life or limb.

Mr. McMahon, the Magistrate, and Captain Birch, the Superintendent of Police, were promptly in attendance, and rendered great service in rescuing Mrs. Chester's furniture, &c. from the conflagration. As might be expected, an immense crowd was attracted to the spot, and many gentlemen came forward, and exerted themselves manfully in saving such articles as could be snatched from the flames.

No one seems to know how the fire originated. Mr. Chester's account is, that, shortly after he had retired to rest, and when he had just fallen asleep, he was aroused by one of his servants, and on going towards the door of communication betwixt his house and the stage, encountered a volume of dense and suffocating smoke, which first made him acquainted with the state of affairs.

There had been a rehearsal of the *Pilot* and the *Sleeping Draught*, which concluded, we understand, about half past twelve, shortly after which the party of Amateurs engaged in the representation, broke up and retired from the Theatre. On their departure the lights were all, as we hear carefully extinguished, with the exception of two, which were kept burning in front of the stage every night. We have not yet heard of anything tending to attach blame or suspicion to any one, and have every reason to believe that the catastrophe was entirely owing to accident. The following *jeu d'esprits* were elicited from our Poets Bengalensis on the occasion.

MONODY ON OUR DRURY.

[DESTROYED BY FIRE ON THE 30TH OF MAY, 1839.]

'Twas night's deep noon! in slumbering stillness lay,
The palac'd city 'neath the moon's calm ray.
Darken'd and hush'd was many a spacious hall,
Where youth and love had graced the festival;
And now deserted was that Theatrical dome,
Which many a year was gay Thalia's home;
And where her dark-brow'd sister oft subdued,
And thrill'd our hearts, beneath her sterner mood.
All was repose:—when, lo! the moonlit sky,
Gleam'd forth in sudden crimson, and the cry,
Peal'd out from voices rous'd by startling fear,
Proclaim'd the Fire-God's wild and dire career;
And told that 'neath his visitation dread,
Our classic Drury bow'd her honor'd head.
Ye who desire, mid India's weaying life,
Bland recreation from your toils, or strife;
The sudden, sad catastrophe deplore,
Which takes one "harmless pleasure" from your store,
One that still kindly lur'd the thoughts to stray
From sordid care, and chas'd your griefs away.
Mourn ye, who reverence genius, and who love
To feel the force of well-drawn passions move—
Your breasts, in sympathy with noble deeds,
Or deep felt horror when the guiltless bleeds—
To see man's darker passions stage-reveal'd,
The plotting head, the heart to vengeance steel'd,

To see his nobler aspirations shown,—
 The freeman's daring 'gainst the tyrant's throne;
 The mind heroic in a country's cause,
 The high ambition which compels applause.
 Who love to see, in lighter moods display'd,
 The human feelings freed from tragic shade;
 The lover's truth, the testy spirit vex'd,
 The wily scheme, or guardian sore perplex'd;
 The saucy abigail, the wit's smart jest,
 And hapless maid by cruel sire oppress'd!
 Mourn all! who love to view the scenes display'd,
 For low in dust your cherish'd Drury's laid;
 And smould'ring ruins mark the cheerless site,
 Where Allsopp charm'd us many a gladful night,
 Where Wilson ran the changes through each style,
 From age to youth, our tedium to beguile;
 Where mirth and tears, alike, fair Williams drew,
 And jovial Playfair Falstaff gave to view!
 Gone is that stage which tragic Palmer trode,
 And show'd the very Moor whom Shakespeare show'd.
 Or in the Roman-Tribune well display'd
 The sterling stuff of which the patriot's made.
 The stage where Leach, enchanting to the last,
 Through all the drama's range, applauded, pass'd;
 Where gifted Parker—seen but half enough—
 Master'd each mode, from Cassio down to Puff.
 And stately Francis grac'd the nation's part,
 And Modus won us by his varied art.
 Of these, though many hearts, in death long cold,
 Can heave no sigh when Drury's fate is told;
 Yet of the living number, is there one,
 Which will not grieve to learn that she is gone?—
 To which fond memory will not quick recall,
 The happy hours that mark'd her magic thrall,
 When round those hearts she threw her Thespian spell
 E'er, one by one, they bade her boards farewell!

McN.

PARNASSUS ANGLO INDICUS

OR

DITTIES FROM THE DITCH.

WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE LATE MELAN-
 CHOLY FISH.

A lamentable case of *Trojanist* is the Indian Drama at this moment. Like the gentleman who went to the home of his fathers and cried out "The friends of my youth, where are they?" and an echo answered "you ha'n't got no friends," or the old Turk, in the poem, who called out for his child and got a somewhat similar response, we exclaim pathetically, "The Indian Drama, where is it?" and an echo answers, "Gone to the dogs."

But it shall live; yes, it, shall live, like Jezebel's carcass, which went to the dogs too, in the memory and in the writings of men.

* Old Giasfir in the *Bride of Abydos*, "Where is my child?" an echo answers "where?" which is to the full an extraordinary an echo, as that which we have celebrated in the text.

Poetry is a fine thing, a very fine thing indeed, for it immortalizes the most perishing things in a sort of amber-immortalization, as Mr. Galt, or Thomas Moore, or somebody else, calls it. Thus Holkar, with his one eye, and the whole race of Sunyasses (not that Holkar was a Sunyasse, we don't mean that) will be utterly extinct and forgotten a thousand years hence, or rather would be if they were not amber-immortalized in the great Calcutta epic that was published in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. Thus a thousand years hence, though all trace of the existence of such things as *Sibylline Leaves* and *Literary Leaves* will be utterly lost to the world, it will still, through the immortalizing medium of S. T. C's and D. L. R's poetry, be known ubiquitously to all the nations of the earth, that there once were such things in existence, although it cannot clearly be discovered, at such a distance of time, whether they resembled Sick-leaves, Plaintain-leaves or French-leaves; or were different from all three.

Thus doubtless the ruins of the old Chowringhee Theatre will soon be shot into the rubbish-cart, and some new edifice, perhaps the new Cathedral, be erected on the old Thespian site. It is now in deed nothing more than

a thing

O'er which the reean flaps his funeral wing;

but it will soon be not even that,—it will have descended to the "tomb of all the Capulets,"—it will have become literally dust,—the fragments of our dear old Drury—last stage of earthly degradation—broken up to repair the Abercrombian roads, and then ground into that worst of all possible dust, so often celebrated in the pages of this journal, thus turning that which was intended as a means of enjoyment to us, into a source of endless irritation and misery.

The Gods are just and of our pleasant vices
 Make instruments to scourge us.

Thus would have commented old Prynne, or Reynoldes, or Jeremy Collier, but thus do not comment We. The "vices" we do not allow,—we would rather say "harmless pleasures," and of such often are the scourges made. But having traced the Chowringhee

Theatre into Abercrombian dust, we say then, that it will be lost to us for ever, palpably, materially, corporeally lost to us, and would have been lost to us spiritually, if our Calcutta poets had not stepped manfully forward to amber-immortalize our poor little Drury, and disperse its fame through all the nations of the earth.

But with whom now shall we commence? We have ode, elegy, sonnet, monody, every possible description of poetical work at command, and have only just to stretch out a hand either to our right side or our left and to lay it upon such an effusion as the world does not see every day. We have certainly great men in little Paddington! Your London Drury and your London Addresses, may have been all very well in their way; but, come now, we challenge you to match from amongst them such a — what shall we say? ah! that will do, such a noble sonnet as this.

—
INIT.

—
DESTRUCTION OF THE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE BY FIRE.
—

How calm and beautiful! The silver moon
In tranquil beauty floats along the sky,
The stars are out in thousands clust'ringly,
And all is quiet, save the sauro-sauro's tune,
The voice of Gunga and the Jackalls' cry.
Hushed is the palaced city and obscured
Our Drury's stately pile; no sound is there
Of mirthful plaudits, all are wrapt in sleep,
And on their lips perchance a peaceful smile;
But there are many, who will wake to weep,
For, hark! a shout of terror cleaves the air,
And the grim Fire-king clasps the classic pile
In his red arms. Oh! hard to be endured!
The Theatre's burnt down, and not insured.

Need we inform our readers what "fine Roman hand" penned this very exquisite sonnet—"the magnificentest and prettiest thing ever seen," as the gentleman said of the falls of Niagara? Need we affix thereto those well known triple initials, the extensive fame of which is only equalled by that of one other trilogy—(videlicet Q. E. D.)—need we affix those three letters so dear to Apollo and the Muses—D. L. R.?—letters which a prophane, unlettered friend of ours, not very many months ago, supposed or professed to suppose, stood for—what will be thought?—for Damned Literary." If there were nothing else to indicate the authorship of this poem, its brevity would be ample testimony in favor of the triple-initialite, for, like single-speech Hamilton and

Allessandro Unolino, who had the credit of being the greatest poet of his age, though he only wrote one line in his life and that one was beyond the reach of comprehension, our friend D. L. R., we say it reverently, is

The laziest of poets and of men;

and like, many other lions, requires a great deal of stirring up, with a long pole, before he will show off his abilities to the ladies. Like the humane gentleman, who was in hypothetical possession of a refractory quadruped, "what wouldn't go," and who declared his intention of not "walloping" the animal in such a case, but of giving him "some hay," and enticing him on with a few complimentary expressions, we have done our best to get the master poet into a trot, but he won't go—no, not at any price. This is what comes of being at the tip top of the poetical tree; others try, are always trying, to get a branch or so higher up, but when there's no getting any higher, the climber sits still and wipes his forehead with a pocket handkerchief. Thanks to "our Drury" for going off like Mr. O'Smith enveloped in flames, we have lost the theatre, but we have got the sonnet, and that's some compensation. There is nothing like a fire to stimulate itness. We have very often seen a hackery-driver despairing over one of his indolent bullocks, which has taken into its head incontinently to lie down in the middle of the Chowringhee Road, when suddenly a bright thought, as though from heaven, flashes across the mind of the hackery-driver, who has been kicking and cudgelling to no purpose; he leaves the animal in the middle of the road and speedily returns with a whip of straw and a light. "There's nothing like a fire," says the hackery-driver, and he lights one without more ado, right under the tail of the animal. The upshot is that the beast and the gharre are put into motion again and the hackery-driver is quite contented. Now, our philosophy is identical with the hackery-driver's, and we exclaim with him "there's nothing like a fire;" but, unfortunately, it is more expensive to burn down theatres than it is to light whips of straw; the former is rather a costly stimulus, and our poets will not be stirred up by any fire less than that of a theatre, a Cathedral, or a Government

House. If whips of straw would answer the purpose, we would keep one continually alight and have a set of vestals for the purpose.

But now for another effusion, a monody, or an elegy, or something longer, though certainly not better, than the sonnet we have just quoted. Let us see—ah! here we have it. About ten months ago, it was facetiously remarked, by a facetious writer, in the *Englishman*, that although Lord Glenelg and some others have names that they may be spelt either backwards or forwards, there is a gentleman here with a still more extraordinary name, inasmuch as that it is formed by the initial letter, without the assistance of any adjuncts at all. The writer might have added that it was a name, which consists of but four letters, and yet admits of an elision of either one, or two, or three of the said letters, without affecting the sound of the word. Well, that gentleman has favored us with a sort of an address to the good people of Calcutta, in which he expresses an amiable regret that he cannot build up the Theatre again. It is a remarkable circumstance that this gentleman is always wishing for a "giant's strength" to do something or other. The last time, if we remember right, it was to make love with, or to dedicate a book, or do something of the kind; but we apprehend that this same "giant's strength" would be far more usefully employed in building a theatre than in building up love-verses; and our author seems to think so too—but we will let him speak for himself.

VERSES DEDICATORY TO THE INHABITANTS
OF CALCUTTA ON THE LOSS OF THE OLD
THEATRE AND THE CHANCE OF GETTING A
NEW ONE.

By K.

I.

Oh! for a giant's strength to build a tower,
A cloud-surmounting tower of piled brick,
That I might raise up in a single hour
Four brazen new walls, high, durable, and thick,
With roof and pillars, every thing complete,
And a grand portico looking on the street,
That I might write on some conspicuous place,
With a complacent smile upon my face,
"The new Calcuttians Theatre," and see
What a great feat has been performed by me.
But, oh! my friends, alas! it is too true,
That this is more—much more than I can do.
I'm a poor, feeble, tottering thing of nought,
And all the piles I raise are piles of thought.
If these could build up Theatres, I'm sure
Nor players nor spectators need despair;
For thoughts like mine are certain to endure,

And why not build our Theatres in the air,
E'en as we build our castles? they'd be higher,
And run no risk of being destroyed by fire!

II.

Oh! would that I could work, as Samson worked,
Though his masonic work was pulling 'down'—
Or Hercules, the Giant-God, who burked
The monsters of the earth, that my renown
As a great builder might be spread afar
From the Mahratta ditch to Candahar.
But I—what can I do—my feeble arm,
Which never was designed to do much harm,
Hangs weak and nerveless by my side, and when
It ought to wield a trowel holds a pen,—
Paper for bricks and ink in mortars place,
Whilst utter failure stares me in the face.

III.

But what if I do fail?—ay, what's the odds,
As long as we are happy as the Gods,
That we are not so strong—th' are other things
More worthy of my great endeavours
Than this same brick and-mortar work, my dears,
Fit not for poets but for Engineers.
I know 'tis wise to walk with downcast eyes,
For if we walk and gaze upon the skies,
Into a horse-pond we may chance to get,
And one may catch a cold from being wet,
Which is not quite so pleasant. No, I'll try
What I can do by my sweet poetry.
Kind public—gentle public—I aspire
Only to win my way unto your hearts,
That, since our Drury has been burnt by fire,
You, one and all, may act your proper parts;
Not on the stage—I ask nor plays nor pageants—
I only want to send you to—your agents.
For when I've got the coin I've got the power—
Money is strength—to do whatever is meet,
So if you wish me, gents, to "build a tower"—
Lay money at my feet.

IV.

'Twere a small tribute. Now, my dears, I'll tell
What once upon the King's high-road befell
A Yorkshire youth, who ever since his birth
Had been content to plough the Yorkshire earth;
Until one-day he thought, the more's the pity,
That he would like to visit Lunnun city;
So off he started, without fear or care,
On that most useful animal Shank's mare,
And walked ten miles, which done he ate him down
And sighed to think he'd ne'er reach Lunnun Town.
But it so chanced, when thinking how to shift,
A coach came by and offered Clod a lift—
Up jumped the youth behind—and he, who ne'er
Would have got safe to Town alone, was there
In less than twenty hours. What wonder then
That he should love those two indulgent men.
The guard and coachman, who had helped the clown
So very kindly up to Lunnun Town,
'Tis a sweet tale, and yet a tale of truth—
Ye are the Yorkshire coach, and I the youth.

Now, if this is not the means of enlisting
the sympathies of the ditch in behalf of a new
Theatre, we do not know what can be; for
could there possibly be a more dexterous
stroke of art than that last line of the poem,

Ye are the Yorkshire coach, and I the youth?

whereby the poet insinuates that without the
help of the public to give him a lift, it is im-
possible that he should ever be able to accom-
plish the journey before him, i. e. to build a
new Theatre. Poets are great hands at build-

ing, we know, but they principally build castles in the air, or such works, as the Roman gentleman alluded to, when he very modestly exclaimed.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,

"I have built a monument more lasting than my own brass," which is saying a great deal for the monument, since it is very clear that the brass of the person, who wrote the line in question, must have been pretty considerable, as the Americans say. There was another Roman versifier too, who expressed himself in an equally modest manner, as to the durability of his poetical workmanship.

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,

Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas; which clearly shows the propriety of building our Theatres out of thoughts instead of making brick walls, paste-board linings, and wooden roofs. This has been hinted at by our correspondent K, who seems to have purloined an idea or so from Ovid; but we have no particular objection to that editorially, as we have been long enough before the public to know pretty well that a writer may filch a good deal from the classics, without any body finding him out.

But it is high time that we came forth with another effusion, and whom can we fix upon better than H. M. P., the Proteus of little Peddlington—he who, according to the Poet-Laureate of the *Englishman*,

Mastered all modes from Cassio down to Puff.

a line which is meant ingeniously to entice the reader into a belief that Cassio is a dignified tragic character, and the uttermost antipodes of Puff. Now had it been "from Coriolanus down to Puff," it would have been a little more descriptive of "our Proteus;" but Coriolanus was just three syllables too many, and we do not know that "our Proteus" ever played the old Roman, though we have no doubt he would do it very well. To talk of "all modes from Cassio down to Puff," is like talking of all coins from a penny to a half penny, which, as all accountants know, is not a very particularly comprehensive category. We do not write this because we are desirous to criticize the Editor of "Mr. Yawkins's annual," but because we are anxious that "our Proteus" should have due justice done him, as a versatile actor, which most assuredly he is; and not only a versatile actor, but a versatile genius to boot, a player, a painter, a musician and a poet, yea, a poet fresh and vigorous,

Like some great river rushing down alone,
as Mr. Alfred Tennyson says in one of his sonnets, a poet who has drunk deeply of the

"*Draught of Immortality*," and has for his motto "*Non omnis moriar*," or, as we have it in English, "never say die." Ready, as we are at all times, to prove the truth of our assertions, whatever they may happen to be, we bring forward the following fine descriptive poem in justification of the praises we have lavished upon our Protean H. M. P. Our readers will observe that there is no sentiment in it, nothing maudlin and lackadaisical. "Our Proteus" has no love for sentiment,—his gorge rises at the very mention of it; but he is all for the outward and the melodramatic, and he treats of the actions of men not of their feelings. The commencement of his Poem on the burning of "our Drury," is very grand and Ossianic. It is a capital thing too to begin by asking a question, as it enables you to show your learning in answering it.

THE FIRE-KING.

BY H. M. P.

Where are the beams and the rafters all?
They have met in a blackened ruin,—
A thousand eyes have beheld their fall,
A thousand voices are hallooing—
From the strong man's shout to the baby's squall,
And none are so very unsical,
Every man is standing there,
Watching the flames in the blood red air;
And some debate how best they may
Bring the huge engines into play,
Against the walls of the blazing pile,
And aim the rampant Fire-King's smile;
Whilst others shake their heads the while,
And say that tanks and tanks of water
Will never save the bricks and mortar.
"Hear me," said Birch, "ye potent ditchers,
Run all of ye, and fill your pitchers—
Ditchers who dwell in Esplanade Row,
Ditchers, who dwell in Beazar galled Bow,
Every one of ye high and low,
Attend my counsel, and I will show,
With Judge McMahon's aid, how best
The Fire-King's progress to arrest—
Fill first."

And as he spoke, there fell
Deep stillness on the gazing crowd,
Until a voice cried "Go to hell!"—
A voice of anger shrill and loud;
And the Ditchers looked in each others' face,
Wondering whence the voice came forth
And though they glanced from place to place,
From East to West, from South to North,
None knew whence came it—'till at last
An old old man of the Brahmin caste
Cried, with a faltering voice of fear,
"Woe! woe! 'tis the Fire-King's voice you hear!"

Away went the bricks and the mortar all
Rushing to earth like a water-fall;
And the blood red flames, they flamed high
In the midnight air right gallantly—

But mighty Birch, undaunted gazed
Upon the wild fire as it blazed,
And bid the Fire-King do his worst
Upon the bricks and mortar,
And cried aloud, "Thou fiend accurst,

"I'll vanquish thee with water."
 Searce had he spoke, when letting fly
 A stream of water straight and long,
 Birch bade the Fire-King "mind his eye;"
 And squirted into it dexterously
 From the engine pipe so strong.
 The Fire-King reeled beneath the blow
 But quickly started up again
 And "turned up snooks,"* and cried "No Go!"—
 But go it was far with might and main
 Brave Birch unto the charge returned,
 And where the Fire-King fiercest burned
 There was he with a stream of water,
 Playing on the bricks and mortar,
 Until the Fire-King reeled and staggered
 Beneath the weight of blows that fell;
 And he who had so lately swaggered
 And bade the Hero "go to b—ll,"
 With drooping head and body dwindled,
 A ghost of the fire that erst was kindled,
 Stood there, a sight most sad to see,
 Shivering, shrinking visibly,
 And flustering out a cry for "quarter,"
 As on him poured huge streams of water;
 Till Birch, collecting all his power,
 Hurled on him one terrific shower,
 Which brought the Fire-King to the ground,
 While a hissing and a crackling sound,—
 The death-cry of the man of might—
 Broke through the stillness of the night,
 And his blood-red arms no more were seen
 Tossing about, where they had been.
 Then rose from the great crowd a cry,
 That split the air, of "Victory!"—
 And in less than half a minute after
 Was heard a death like peal of laughter,
 And a hallow voice that said "My eye!
 You've got a famous victory—
 You think you have, you men accurat,
 But I've burnt your Drury to cinders first."

Now every body must see, who has any eyesight, that this is a very spirited production. It has nothing about tears, or sighs, or broken hearts in it—broken heads are more to the purpose. It is graphic, stirring, and intense—and almost equal to the "*Draught of Immortality*;" but we must not say more about it, for we have an effusion waiting us, which it would be cruel to keep longer from our readers.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

MY DEAR SIR,—Although Dr. Corbyn has been pleased to inform the world that I never address any one except through my chaplain, and though the statement is true, at least as far as regards the putter forth of it, who, being an Editor himself, ought to claim as much consideration from me as his brother Editors, I am induced upon this occasion to depart from the rule, which, if not laid down by me, is laid down for me, and to address these few lines to you under my own hand, as they relate to a most important matter, the treatment of which I should be unwilling to trust to any other person than myself.

* Note by the Author.—To "turn up snooks," is to place your thumb to the tip of your nose, with an extension motion of the four other fingers.—Vide unpublished proceedings of a late Military Trial.

You are doubtless aware that I have headed the subscription list, in behalf of certain burnt out theatrical performers, with a donation of a hundred rupees. I am no friend to Theatres any more than I am to Sunday Newspapers. I am opposed to both and would exterminate both; but, nevertheless, Sir, if your establishment in Ha-e Street were to be burnt down and your property not insured, I would subscribe to help you in your distress as a suffering brother mortal. If I err in this it is one of those errors for which I trust most readily to be forgiven. But with regard to the players, there was another reason and a most important one too for my subscribing; it was this—cogitating in my study as to the propriety or the impropriety of affixing my name to the subscription list, I was joined by my learned friend the Archdeacon, who is well known to all the inhabitants of British India as the most erudite scholar in the East; and he informed me, confidentially as it were, that he thought there could be no harm in my subscribing, as he was thoroughly convinced in his own mind, that the word *Theatre* had the same root as the words *theology*, *theocracy* and the like; which root, I need not say, is the Greek substantive *Θεος* *numen*. Now I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the Archdeacon's derivation; I know him to be an etymologist of the utmost sagacity, and in the present instance, there was something so plausible in his assertions, that I gave in to the truth of them at once. There was, in the olden religious ceremonies of a barbarous and heathenish age, so much dancing and singing and playing, and so much of gesticulation and grimace, that they resembled, externally, profane play-actings and indeed were little better in spirit. I have reason to believe that the edifices, wherein these ceremonies were performed, bore originally the name of *Theatra* (quasi *Θεου ατρία*) or halls dedicated to the divinity. You will observe that one word is Latin and the other Greek, but that is all in favor of my argument.

Having thus determined that a theatre was originally a church, I of course felt no hesitation in subscribing to the burnt out theatrical performers, and I am sure that you, in common with all my flock, will perceive that I was perfectly justified under these circumstances, in doing the act of charity I did; but it is not on this account that I address you; but because I read in your paper a few days ago a complaint that the poets of Calcutta had been somewhat lax in celebrating the demise of the Chowringhee Theatre. Now I do not hold it to be consonant with my dignity as a prelate to write verses on this, or any other occasion, unless they be in a foreign tongue, by showing my proficiency in which I astonish the natives and enhance my dignity to no inconsiderable extent. I therefore send you, with my best compliments, a copy of Latin verses, written by me in imitation, I may say translation, of a beautiful monody, that appeared lately in the *Englishman*, as I am given to understand, from the pen of my esteemed friend Mr. W. H. McNaghten, Envoy to the court of Shah Soojahool-Moolk, and late Secretary to the Government of India. It is some time since I have written any Latin verses, but these I believe will scan and prove, and perhaps I may be permitted to say that they keep pretty close to the spirit of the original. Hoping that they will be deemed worthy of a place amongst your Poemata Bengalensia,

I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 Fishers' Palace, June 6, 1859. D. CALCUTT

IN THEATRO DEFUNCTUM.

Nox erat; inque urbem requies nocturna sedebat,
 Candebant que urbis lunc splendens columnas,
 Atria silebant tenebris spatiosa profundis,
 Quæ festa exornavit amor ridensque Juventus;
 Jamque vacabantur penetralia vasta Theatri,
 Quod, multos annos, fuit ædæ alma Thalæ,
 Ac ubi Melpomine lachrymarum elicit imbres—
 Omnia silebant—subitò cum cæla rubescunt,
 Luna rubet, campi que rubent, et clamor ubique
 Vocibus è timidis resonat—nam ævix habebat
 Muleiber immissis, et collum Druria nostra
 Flacit honoratum—Vos oh! qui, Thespica amantes
 Gan lia, sic fugitis mala vitæ multa prementis,
 Et petitis, scenam spectantes, mergere curas,
 Hunc casum plorate—Oh! vos quæis verba poetæ
 Delicias præbent, qui scenica gesta videre
 Gaudet, affectusque animi, more-que, mod-que,
 Cor vindex, coelestem animam, mentemque dolosam—
 Sublatos heroum enses, ietumque tyrannum—
 Qui gaudet spectare proci tentamina mille,
 Ancillam æstui m, per-vexatumque parentem,
 Et pressam nimium crudeli patre puellam—
 Deplorate omnes, quos hæc spectacula ducunt—
 Druria nostra nihil nisi pulvis et atra ruina est.
 Druria, quæ nobis placuit gratissimus Allaop,
 Quæ Wilannus erat vetulus juvenisque vicissim,
 Quæ risum et lachrymas æquavit Wiliamsius albus,
 Et pinquis Playfaira equitem simulavit obesum—
 Druria, quæ Maurum finxit Palmerus Otellum
 Aut benè monstravit Romani gesta Tribuni—
 Quæ varias facies assumpsit Ilirudo venusta,
 Et Parkerus erat Miles et Criticus ambo—
 Quæ Francis, Regina velut, caloavit arenam,
 Et Modus arte suâ mortalia pectora cepit—
 Horum multa algent obscuro corda sepulchro,
 At vivi fatum flebunt lugubre theatri;
 Ac memor illa cævi felicia Thespica Turba
 Semper erit; vivetque Theatrum mente repostum.*

Shall we go on after this? no—yes—yes—
 no—certainly not—by no manner of means
 —for after this whatever we adduce must be
 flat, stale, and unprofitable. If the author of
 the *Sunyasæ* had sent us an address we would
 have inserted it at all hazard; but after these
versus Episcopales the poetry of no other
 man is worthy to appear. So, gentle reader,
 farewell.

Valete et plaudite.—Hurk. May 10.

THE BURNING OF THE THEATRE.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—Your correspondent BENJAMIN BLUSTER
 little knew, when he approached your poetical depart-
 ment, how many mighty geniuses were at work, upon
 the theme he suggests. He rightly remarks, that
 the fate of the London Drury, called forth the noblest
 effusions of the Muse, from Byron to Busby; and
 now let him learn, that as in life and in death,
 our Drury resembled that of the Great Metropolis, so
 has her fate already been sung, by many a mighty
 master. Peace to her ashes! in honor of which,
 and in commemoration of her fate, I have been fa-
 vored with the accompanying beautiful poetical
 effusions, each from a well known pen, so that your
 reproach and theirs is taken away. I now beg to

claim the prizes you have awarded, which being for-
 forwarded to me, I shall take due care that each be
 duly transmitted to the author of each of piece here-
 with sent.

Your very obediently,

June 5, 1839.

JOSIAH STUBBS.

THE FATAL WOOD

OR

THE ENCHANTED ROOF.

1.

The bell in Old Drury for rehearsal had rung,
 And the actors hasten'd there;
 But the tragic service was scarcely done,
 When the Manager's warning thus begun,
 As he got up from his chair.

2.

"I rede ye, my brethren all around,
 Now well my counsel mera;
 From you wooden roof turn your steps away,
 Its joists are unsafe, make no delay
 Beneath it, after dark,

3.

"And if through the Pirate's scenes you must pass
 Ere the shadows of night prevail;
 Let a humbugging statement first be said,
 And let an insurance be duly made,
 Lest the fire-brand your scenes assail.

4.

"Though the sea flows clear, and bright the flowers
 Beneath yon wood* are found;
 Naught unholy there harmed may dwell,
 Amongst the accursed tribes of Hell,
 On that enchanted ground."

5.

Frier Ambrose, arose with the evening's light,
 To the wood-roof he took his way;
 He was very desirous to see a good sight,
 And he was not so drunk as he very well might
 And he'd plenty of money to pay.

6.

He thought as he wondered, that naught so fair
 His eyes in Calcutta had seen;
 Paul Jones and his crew, with his air debonnaire,
 His piratical gang each a de'l may care,
 Strutting in room of green.

7.

And the scented breath of the coconut oil,
 On the breeze that sighed, in the slips
 Was borne; 'till relieving their pain and toll,
 Each laid down his gun and his pistol and foil,
 And the bottle was put to his lips.

* The wooden roof!—Printer's devil.

8.
The Friar stood still, for a sudden view
Frightened him out of his wits;
A flame so fierce, and grilling too,
Burst all around, and then such a to do!
Calcutta had fallen into fire.

9.
Cash cannot be found in the halls of Care,
He quarrels often with Pride;
In these moving scenes he often strays,
But the devil a bit the Theatre pays,
No dividend we divide.

10.
Then the manager commanded the legend to write
On a parchment roll so fair,
That subscribers might mark,
And of squibs in the dark,
And of wooden roofs beware.

11.
So the house was burnt, and a hundred years
'Tis destined to sleep in its ashes;
And 'tis doubted much, when its form again rears,
If its draughts any other house eases.

W. C. H.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN C. T. AND HIS GUEST.

GUEST.—Why C. T. the Theatre is burnt down.

C. T.—I am glad of it.

G.—Sure your inhuman breast is framed of steel.
For public griefs, nor private, can you feel.

C. T.—My friend, you err. I willingly confess,
For public griefs I feel extremely less
Than private. I, the public never saw
But have my brother, so I own my law
Is first to benefit my brother, then
To benefit the public—own that when
A patriot tells me he would rather die
Than that the public suffer—I deny,—
Without directly saying "that's a lie."

Man, must depend on man, and this great rule
Observ'd, adversity's severer school
Would soon be soften'd. Man was made for man
A mutual friend, but few that truth can scan.
Let but earth's sons, earth's kindred own, we all
Are men and brothers—and poor worms withal.
Now comes an hurricane, an earthquake now,
And now a fall disease, to lay us low.
Sport of the elements, what e'er we be,
Brothers at least in stern calamity.

Let then our hearts expand, and let us feel
Each for another. Hang the public weal.

I hate a patriot, and all those I hate
Who mourn the public, fight their neighbours' fate.
I love the man that loves his brother, whom
He's seen; the public he has not, their doom
If he affect to feel and scorn his friend.
Brutus may come to life—but there's an end
To all my virtue ever will defend.

Burn'd is the Theatre, and well it may,
'Twas scarce worth burning, and its wall away.

Another site well chosen, another man,
Where all may congregate—all see and hear.
But are the house be raised, the arena mark'd,
Let those, in our Old Drury, cause embark'd,
Who stood, who fell, with Drury, yet survive,
Oh let us give to them, the means to live,
We lose enjoyment, they the bread of life;
The fiction we, but they the real strife.

Of human woes encounter, and shall we
On life's great stage enact feigned sympathy?
Perish the thought! Their cause is ours, by all
That hope shall glorify when life's curtain falls,
When the last scene shall close, and each shall try,
His part performed, with decency to die.
This was all Caesar could, when Caesar fell;
And all Augustus, "Have I acted well?"
The good man meets his end with nobler thought,
Not acting, but performing, what he ought.

C. T.

STANZAS.

Too late for hope, too soon to shun
The pang of hope denied,
I saw thee blaze, like summer's sun,
Though in that blaze thou'st died.

Few deemed thee such—there liv'd but few,
Who scan'd thy hollow roof;
But I have mark'd it well and knew,
Combustible its stuff.

My lips were sealed—I could not say,
That they would not insure;
But well I knew, alas! that they,
Deem'd not the risk secure.

Such trusting love I could not hope,
Your policy would "come;"
Not you how near, whilst you triumphed so,
The altar to the tomb.

But when you build again, above
Be sure to have a roof,
No emblem of a paltry love
Burn'd out—but one that's proof.

T. D.

THE BURNING.

The lamps were all put out; full many a nose
Proclaimed, by measured tones, the Town's repose.
Sleep, the great lover, had stretched at length
The puny whipster, and the man of strength.
The eye of beauty, curtained by its lid,
Like the great eye of day, from man was hid.
Hands that late moved, and tongues that lately talk'd,
Ears that late heard, and legs that lately walk'd—
All, all are still, all quiet, silence keep.
And tired Bengalia's mighty heart's asleep.
High in the dark blue vault ascends the moon,
And now, declining, marks 'tis past night's noon;
When, lo!—a shout—a gathering sound
Sleep murdering, bursts and breaks the calm profound.
"What mean these shouts?" all eagerly enquire—
There needs no word to tell—bursts forth the "fire."
"Where, where?" a thousand ask; oh! tell us where?
A thousand answer, it is here, 'tis there.
Some say the Racket Court, and some the Jail,
And some suggest—whilst all the world grows pale—
'Tis our own Drury. Ah! prophetic name,
As was thy life, thy exit just the same!
Here, beneath thy wooden roof, laugh'd Falstaff; here
The Beefeater Club oft quaff'd down Alop's beer.
Here David Wilson exquisitely shone
In dainties to a nicety just done.
All, all in vain!—remembrance sickens now,
And thought another wrinkle lends the brow.
The wooden roof, and wooden stage expire,
And men of sentiment to bed retire.

McN.

SONNET.

How beautiful! The sun's more fervid rays
Give life to worlds and systems, and sustain;
But on his burning disk man dare not gaze;
But night's bright sovereign rules with milder reign.
On that I love, I love to gaze, as e'en
Upon thy beauty, radiant and benign
As woman in her tenderness, Night's queen!
The day is man's, for toil—the night is thine,
The lover's, and the poet's. Soft!—what sound
Earthy, and bringing down to earth, invades
Mine ear reluctant? Heavens! ascending round
A murky light the moonbeam scene pervades—
Shouts burst,—commingling cries and flames ascend,
At once the poet's dream, and Theopie glories end.

D. L. R.

Though Gods and columns frown, as though [crime,
Inspired by grief, e'en S—— must rhyme. 'twere
Full'n is our Drury, and from scenes aloof
I never more can act my dear Tartuffe—
(So I pronounced it, though the critics knew
The French do not pronounce the u as oo—)
The great arena where I play'd the part
All own I master; for 'tis next mine heart.
Where shall I now Tartuffe perform? ah where?—
"The world's my oyster" I'll perform it there.
Drury, where oft my great attempts were shewn,
Where e'en by acting, real friends I won;
Where in my aptest character, Tartuffe,
Of Mollers's talents I afforded proof,
Drury is now no more, and all confess,
S-t-k-y has now, one character the less.
Cats have nine lives—nine characters I own,
A humdrum honest man has only one;
But of the various characters I claim,
Tartuffe's, most valued, is consumed in flame.
Well, I'm resolv'd—my other eight I'll play.
Boldly and bravely, in the face of day—
Tartuffe, my private friends shall only see
In mine, and B-k-d's place of Agency.

J. H. S.

THE SUPPERLESS REHEARSAL.

The piece is performed, the Rehearsal is o'er,
And Paul Jones and his crew, turned out of the door;
They go, but behind them there lingered a spark,
And the vainglorious it wrought let all managers mark.

Every light was put out, all was thought safe and sound,
And soon every eye's closed in slumbers profound;
But the spark that there lingered soon burst into flame,
And the blood-redden'd skies Drury's downfall proclaim.

The child that's unborn, when his age shall relate,
To the son of the supperless, Drury's sad fate,
Shall exclaim, "oh the niggers! though the noobs were
The House they had saved, had they furnished your

[bustibles,
Though the roof was of wood, and quite full of com.
'Twere safe had they furnished sufficient digestibles;
Paul Jones had again washed in blood his lee scuppers,

[suppers,
Had they not sent him home, with his crew, without

For had they remained o'er their claret and ice,
They'd have smelt out the smouldering smoke in a trice
And each starting up, at the danger he names,
They'd have stifled the fire e'er it burst into flames!

Then managers hear, 'tis the gist of my tale,
Let no niggard maxims in future prevail;
When Paul Jones has performed his piratical work,
Let him play in the green room a good knife and fork.

To the house who brings bumpers, by making us laugh
Or cry, when no o'er, should be challenged to quaff
His bumper of claret, right mellow and good,
And had ye bestow'd it, your House still had stood.

When tired of mock-fighting and being blown up,
You can't but in reason invite him to sup;
And sure 'tis far better to practise such *bonhomie*
[economy.

Than to have your house burned, through a wretched
I have heard, and believe, that it's better by far,
Not to lose a good sheep for a pice worth of tar;
Your house if you'd save, should you ever repair it,
Why prepare a good supper, and plenty of claret.

G. T.

THE LATE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

"ALAS! POOR YONICK."

I.

In days of yore there stood
On No. — Chowringhee road,
An elongated mansion;
Inside its roof the canopy was green,
And all without it was turnation black,
E'en passing comprehension.
Within its walls the people met,
To see their neighbours strut and fret,
In simple imitation,
Of Kings and Queens and Knights of old;
For in those days there was no sin,
Or crime, in "personation."

II.

As time rolled on, the mansion changed,
The Skimmer of the seas became,
Commanded by a Turk;
Her decks were mann'd by Algerines,
All all was cleared between her beams,
A prize had hove in sight;
And as she neared within a shot,
A hot "demonition" flame appeared,
From out the pirate's hold,
And rapidly her hull consumed,
In spite of the "demon'd" water spouts
Which o'er her rigging pour'd.

III.

Time roll'd on, and as of yore, there stood
The mansion, but the tarnation roof,
Was seen to rise no more,
And the green painted canopy,
Which hid the Cherubims above,
Was also floored.
Then the Gentiles of the land bewailed,
Their mighty loss in many languages,
To the sorrowing public.
And the High Priest of the city wrote,
A classical consolation,
In the Latin tongue!

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

DEAR SIR, Observing your liberal offer of a prize for the best poetical composition in commemoration of the lamentable destruction of the Chowringhee Theatre, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate, though with very slight hopes of winning the prize from the crowd of "time-honoured" and distinguished bards, whom your proclamation will doubtless bring into the arena.

I have frequently had the honour of appearing in your columns under the head of "LOCAL AFFAIRS," but have hitherto enjoyed no wider field for the display of my poetical abilities, than such as is afforded by the *Pic-Nic*, the *Embryo*, and other minor publications of this metropolis. Being, however, ambitious of awaking

"A louder and a loftier strain,"

I snatch the opportunity afforded by your promise to insert *all* that is sent to you on the subject in point, happy in the reflection that though I may fail of obtaining the prize, I shall, for once at least, enjoy the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing my poetical luccubrations honoured with a place in a respectable paper.

I am, dear Sir, yours,

Puddoosookur, June 7, 1839.

ANNALINER

ODE.

ON THE NEVER-BY-ANY-POSSIBILITY-TO-BE-FOROTTEN AND NEVER BY-ANY-SUFFICIENTLY-TO-BE-DEPLORED CATASTROPHE, THE DESTRUCTION, BY FIRE, OF "OUR DRURY," ON THE MORNING OF THE 31ST MAY 1839.

I.

It was a night to suit a lady's dreams
Of love in groves, "and all that sort of thing,"
Which moon-shine poets like to take for themes,
When they their most pathetic strain would sing:
It was a night of beauty—o'er heaven's field,
The stars, like sheep, flock'd round their shepherdess,
No prim, pinched Phoebe, but a buxom Bess,
With face as round as youthful Nereus's shield.
It was a night of splendour—bright as day
The moonbeams on each unroofed "palace" lay,
And on the but close-by it shed such light,
That many a maud of oil was saved that night.

II.

And never shone the moon more brightly,
On fair Chowringhee's classic dome,
Where dwelt Thalia gay and sprightly,
With grave Melpomene, "at home."
Beneath that dome, since set of sun,
Had many a gallant deed been done,
Heroic feats performed;
Three damsels from their guardians won,
A Yankee frigate stormed.
But the fight was done, the storm was o'er,
And victors and vanquished, friends once more,
Their brandy-pawnee quaff'd:
"The Pilot" and crew shook hands all round,
And chaunted the chorus of "Homeward bound,"
As they tost off their "Sleeping Draught."

III.

Now they are gone, and all is still again,
Save that shrill music which the sleepless hear
Where Gangarus or Buxoo, love-lorn swain,
With voice and tom-tom, serenades his dear.
Even he hath ceased—his strain is heard no more
Its last, long, quivering cadence, ending in a snore.

IV.

But, hark! a fearful and unearthly cry
Of mingled grief and fear,—
A cry which but to hear,
Makes us feel all over queer,
Though we hardly can tell why.
Listen! again! again! it rings,
The chozadar from his slumber springs,
The adjutants raise their heads from their wings,
As that dread sound rushes by.
Did you not hear it? Listen! once again
It peals across Fort William's plain
Where the jackalls, aroused, are howling amain:—
Chowringhee Natch Ghur, julla jata hy.

V.

Alas! 'tis even so, for see where soars
Yon smoke-cloud, staining heavens glorious blue;
See! see! it bursts from windows and from doors—
Alas! alas! that mournful cry was true.
Thousands on thousands gather thick and fast;
Fire-engines, like mad steam-engines, whirl past,
Each lead and followed by a shouting crew.
Alas! alas! these are but small affairs,
Against a fire, what are such spouts as theirs.
(Oh! had we here the "Phoenix" and the "Sun,"
The "British," ne'er in peril known to fail;
The "Union," that did never danger shun,
The huge "Excubator," that spouteth like a whale:
Had we but these, such with its gallant train,
Our Drury's walls might yet unscathed remain.

VI.

But list to the multitude's phrenzied shout
As the flames rush forth with a horrible rout
And high'r, high'r, high'r,
Towards the moon aspire,
Till the dome is wrent in fire.
Which no "Phoenix" could put out.
As flames the Englishman when lighted taper
Is set, by vex'd subscriber, to his page;
So like to that, or other dry waste-paper,
Flare up at once, scenes, boxes, pit and stage—
Even the brand-new Sea first gluts the Fire-god's rage.
Now bursts it forth in one tremendous blaze,
Whizzing and whirling at a fearful rate—
The multitudes regard it with amaze.
Or backward rush to shun impending fate.
Stand, aloof! stand aloof!
For the lofty roof,

Is tottering o'er our heads: Ah! that flash
In flame envelopes all,
And beams and rafters fall
With a crash.

VII.

Ah! all in vain are engines now,
Though still they hopelessly play on;
In vain their ceaseless torrents flow
At thy command, brave McMahon!
In vain their bags the higesties ply,
Those ceaseless torrents to supply!
In vain, O! Bireh, at thy dread name,
The awe-struck firemen toil in flames:
A thousand sable heroes dare,— but all
Is vain, and when the dawning morn shall wake,
'Twill see a clean swept house "and no mistake,"
Chowringhee's once fair pile, a black and broken wall.

VIII.

Day dawned upon Calcutta's spires,
Which in the sunlight shone,
As they had not flashed back the fires
Which had such ruin done.
And proud Calcutta's palace-homes
Rose smiling to the sky,
As though the farest of her domes
Did not in ashes lie.
But thousands swelled the general wail,
And many a gallant man grew pale,
When roused to hear the Aapit's tale—
A tale of woe—and told with tearful eye,
A tale whose burden shall be long
The theme of many a mournful song—
Chowringhee Natch Ghur-jalla giya hy.
Hurkuru, May 11.]

SUPREME COURT.

APRIL 30, 1839

Before Sir J. P. Grant in Chambers.

IN EQUITY.

MONA RANEE RUSSUNT COMARREN D. SOODLER COOPOREAH
AND ANOTHER, REPRESENTATIVES OF MUDDENMOHUN
COOPOREAH.

The *Advocate-General* said, that he had been instructed to move for the appointment of a Receiver upon affidavits before answer; but the answer of the defendants having just been filed, and the complainant having had no opportunity of ascertaining what the answer was, the motion must stand over; and it was merely mentioned in order to save the notice.

Mr. Clarke for the defendants did not object.

ULLUNGMOHUN DOBSEE V. RAMSEEBUCK MULLICK AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion which stood over from last Term. It was a motion upon notice, on the equity side, for the payment in Court of certain sums of money, amounting on the whole to Rs. 538,678, admitted by the answer to be in the hands of the defendant, and for the appointment of a Receiver of one moiety of the real and personal estate. [The motion was also for the restoration to the complainant of certain jewels, the Sreedhun or separate property of the complainant, but to this there was no opposition.]

This bill was filed in 1835, for a partition of the real and personal estate of Juggomohun Mullick, and for an account, by the widow of his eldest son Gourychurn Mullick, deceased, against the younger son and the widow of Juggomohun. The affidavits of the complainant set forth an alleged misappropriation of the estate and breach of trust, and stated the whole sum received by her maintenance from the defendant was one rupee eight annas monthly, although very large real and personal property belonging to the joint estate was admitted to be in his possession. The affidavits of the defendants positively denied the misappropriation and improper dealing with the estate, admitting only the sum of 85,000 rupees to be invested in personal loans and in

dealings in opium. These affidavits and the answer itself, also set up a case of fraud and embezzlement of the estate against the deceased Gourychurn, for which it was charged that the complainant, as his widow and representative, was accountable; and it also appeared that a cross bill for an account in this matter, had been filed by the defendants. The affidavits of the defendant said nothing about the trifling monthly sum allowed to the widow, (the complainant,) but it appeared that she had left the house and was residing with her own father Bustumoss Mullick.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton supported the rule, and proceeded to read the admissions in the answer, of the sums which had come to the hands of the defendant, Ramseebuck Mullick.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that the admissions only seemed to be of receipts, and as there was no statement whatever of the amount of disbursements, and no admission of a balance and debtor and creditor account, non constat that the sums admitted to be received now remained in the hands of the defendant.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton contended, that the defendant having charged himself with the receipts in his answer, was bound to discharge himself by the same instrument, otherwise he was concluded. If a man admits a certain fund to have come to his hands as trustee, and does not show how he has applied it, he shall not be allowed to discharge himself upon a mere hypothetical suggestion, that he has applied it according to the trust. But even admitting, that the admission of the receipt is only *prima facie* evidence of the present possession, the proof becomes absolute, when it is considered that the defendant had full notice, and yet has not denied it, when he had an opportunity of doing so, by his affidavit. The question next arises, whether the Court will upon motion, make an interlocutory order for the payment into Court of the specific sums to which the admissions extend. By analogy to the case of an executor, the Court ought to grant the application even without especial circumstances being disclosed; for where an executor admits a fund to be in his hands, the money will be ordered into Court without proof of breach of trust or other misconduct. This is the present rule in Courts of Equity, (*Strange v. Harris*, 3 Brown Ch. Ca.) though

formerly it was otherwise. So in the case of a trustee, *Rothwell v. Rothwell*, 2 Sim. and Stuart. The general rule is in fact is, that whatever be the character in which the party is made defendant, the complainant is entitled to have a disputed fund, or a fund in which his interest is admitted by the answer, brought into Court *lit pendente* and retained there for security. The same rule must be applied to the case of a Hindoo manager of a joint estate. Again, the question is not effected in the least degree by the alleged fraud and waste committed by the deceased Gourychurn in the lifetime of his father. This would give no claim for an account to the brother. (the defendant.) since at that time he had no legal interest in the estate, and at all events even an unadjusted account, it clearly established between complainant and defendant would not prejudice the right to have the money brought into Court. The application in the present case for the appointment of a Receiver is founded upon breach of trust and mal-administration of the estate, and it is contended that the affidavits of the defendant himself clearly support the charge. He has no right to employ the trust funds in opium speculations and precarious loans upon personal security; and the doing so is a breach of trust. He allows the complainant no more than the sum of one rupee eight annas a month, although upon a partition she will be entitled to one-third of the whole property; and this certainly cannot be considered a due administration of the estate of which he is manager.

The *Advocate General* and Mr. Clarke opposed the application for the payment into Court, and for the appointment of a Receiver. There is no analogy between the Hindoo manager of a joint estate and either an executor or a trustee, because an executor or trustee, as such have no interest in the property. Such a doctrine never was broached in the Supreme Court before, and if the principle were to be established consequences would be ruinous. If in every family suit for a partition of the joint estate, the complainant could reply as a matter of course for the payment of all the personal fund into Court, Hindoo Society as at present constituted must cease to exist. The whole of the property might be, and often is, embarked in trade, or otherwise employed and invested for the general benefit of the joint family: and before the Court will interfere either to call in the funds, or to appoint a Receiver, misconduct in the management must be clearly established. Of this there is no proof whatever in the case before the Court. Trading and shroffing may constitute breach of trust in the case of executors and trustees, but it is not so in the case of a Hindoo manager, for it is his duty to carry on the trading and dealing in which the capital was previously employed, and generally to employ the funds as may appear most profitable and beneficial. The only case in which a Receiver was granted by this Court in the instance of a joint Hindoo estate, was in the case of the Chowdhies, but that was only with reluctance and under very special

circumstances. If there is any analogy between the joint heirs of property according to the laws and usages of Hindoos and any estate known to the English law, it is perhaps between them and tenants in common. Now it has been actually decided, that in a suit among tenants in common, the Court will not grant a Receiver (*Street v. Anderlan*, 4 Bro. C. C.) at all events not unless there be proof of total exclusion; *Tyson v. Fairclough*, 2 Nun and Stu. There is no total exclusion here. The complainant was not forced to leave the family house, and having voluntarily left it, she forfeits her title to maintenance. But besides all this it is very doubtful whether upon the taking of the account, there will be any ultimate balance due to the complainant, for the answer charges that her husband made away with the estate, not only in the lifetime of his father, but since his death.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton said, that this did not appear in the affidavit, and they objected to any part of the answer being read as evidence for the defendant, although the complainant had read other passages in her own favour. They cited *Dumville v. Soily*, 2 Russ Rep.

The *Advocate General* and Mr. Clarke urged, that a different rule prevailed in the case of a motion and in the hearing of the cause. The answer was good as an affidavit, being equally upon oath, and as this answer was upon the oath of two, it carried even more weight than the solitary affidavit of the complainant. The case of *Orchard v. Mortimer*, 2 Ves. Jun. supported the authority of the maxim that "*responsio unius non omnino audiatur*."

Mr. Leith was heard at considerable length in reply. Sir J. P. Grant said, that he should express no positive opinion at present upon the main questions raised. How far the court would, under any circumstances, be disposed to appoint a Receiver or to order money to be paid into the hands of the Accountant-General, in the case of a family suit against the manager of a Hindoo estate. With respect to the alleged breach of trust, he was certainly inclined to the opinion, that trading with the funds of the estate could not be charged against him as a breach of trust or dereliction in the administration of the property, as it might be in the case of executors or trustees.

Mr. Leith then urged, that at all events the complainant ought to be allowed to have her own share of the fund, the one third part to which she was at least *prima facie* entitled, paid into Court, and to have a Receiver appointed of the same proportion of the real estate. The circumstance that the maintenance to which she was entitled, had been withheld, was alone a sufficient ground for this very reasonable application.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that he would go over the affidavits and the other papers in the cause, and pronounce his decision on a future day.—*Harkn*, May 2.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MAY 3, 1839.

(Before Sir W. H. Seton, Commissioner.)

IN THE MATTER OF GOVINDCHUNDER SEIT AN INSOLVENT.
Discharged without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF BRIJENATH.
The insolvent not being in custody, the case was postponed by consent till next court day.

IN THE MATTER OF RUBEN VERA.

Discharged without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF F. MORAN.

In this case an attachment was applied for and obtained against T. Moran, he having failed to act up to the order of the court, to produce certain Company's papers belonging to the Insolvent's estates, and the insolvent was consequently remanded until next Court day.

IN THE MATTER OF W. B. BENTON.

Mr. Leith was Council for the Insolvent.

This insolvent was examined by Mr. Pearson, on behalf of Messrs. Becher, McIntosh and Co., the opposing creditors.

Insolvent deposed. I know Messrs. Becher, McIntosh and Co. I am indebted to them I believe 14,000 rupees, for money borrowed, house rent included. They seized and sold my property at the Sheriff's sale. I do not know what the property sold for, I, at the time I contracted these debts, valued my property at 30 or 35,000 rupees. I never either sold, removed, or gave away any silver plate. I had a billiard table. Mr. Mountain, my lodger, had one, but it was never put up. Mr. Mountain kept then a private hotel, he now keeps billiard room. My debts amount to about 30 or 35,000 rupees. I have looked at my schedule and I am prepared to swear to its correctness. The billiard table was taken away the day previous to the seizure of my property, by Messrs. Becher, McIntosh and Co. I never told the Examiner that it was only one hour before the seizure. It might be 8 or 10 hours before it. I was aware that a seizure would take place for some time before it took place. The billiard table was not removed to avoid being seized then. The Advocate-General put in a letter which the Insolvent acknowledged was written by the Insolvent's directions, and it is signed by the Insolvent. By this letter it appears, that the billiard table had been purchased by Mr. Mountain in the Insolvent's name, and requesting Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. to deliver the table to Mr. Mountain; and it further appears, that the Insolvent had credited Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co., the price of this table. The Insolvent explained thus, as he owed Mr. Mountain 700 rupees, this table was bought in the Insolvent's name, as an accommodation to Mr. Mountain. The deponent added, Mr. Mountain and I never carried on any business in partnership—I have paid Mr. Mountain in full, Mr. White, of the Exchange, first informed me that an execution was issued against my property, but I had been threatened with it for some time before. I never told Mr. Thompson that I first heard of the seizure being issued by a person attached to the Supreme Court. I paid Mr. Mountain in full on the morning of the day the seizure took place. I do not recollect whether at that time I know of the execution being out against my property. I debited Mr. Mountain for the price of the billiard table separately. Board, the Sheriff's officer, took away my book of accounts. I bought some wines from Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., and after I heard of the seizure, returned these 47 dozens of claret and I likewise sent back to Messrs. Fenton, Low and Co., a hogs-head of sherry, because the number did not correspond with the lot I purchased. Messrs. McKenzie, Lyall and Co. did not apply to me to return the claret; I did it because I did not approve of its quality. I did not and would not have considered myself in debt but for the seizure of my property by Messrs. Becher, McIntosh and Co. I owed no one any money then except 3,000 Rs. to Mr. W. Wood. Had not a forced sale of my property taken place, it would have been sufficient to pay all my debts, and out of the 30 or 35,000 rupees to be deducted, the amount realized by the sale of my property. I did not apply for the benefit of the Insolvent Act until I was in jail. I gave my stock book to Mr. Downing, my attorney, before I was confined, but it was surrendered to Mr. Board after my incarceration.

Examined by Mr. Leith. The seizure put a stop to my business, and prevented my accommodating of many lodgers, who had given me agreements to occupy my rooms for some months. My property was almost all sacrificed by this seizure—I had friends to have backed me, had Mr. John Becher given me a short time. Mr. Becher has detained a large purchase and refused to

sell it for the benefit of my estate calling it a fixture. I would wish some professional architect to examine it and say whether it was a fixture. At the time I paid Mr. Mountain, I never contemplated taking the benefit of the Insolvent act. This seizure drove me to it.

Re-examined by Mr. Pearson. The debt I owed to Colonel Becher's estate, was 8,000 rupees. It was swelled with rent and other petty bills to about 12,000 rupees, and there were 6 months' house rent due.

Edward White deposed. I supplied Mr. Benton with wine. I remember the seizure of his property by Messrs. Becher, McIntosh and Co. One day previous to the seizure, I asked him to return some wine, as his affairs were then in a bad state; he thereon returned me about 20 or 30 dozens of claret. He is still largely indebted to our firm. I sent the wines before the seizure took place.

Examined by Mr. Leith. My firm has long dealt with Mr. Benton, and have always found him to be very correct in his dealings. He had extensive credit at our house.

G. Board deposed. I never received a stock book from the Insolvent's estate. He told me when I asked him for it, that he never kept one. I never opened any of the books to ascertain their nature.

John Elley. I was Clerk to Mr. Benton until seizure, and kept his cash book, I only kept the cash book; the ledger and servant's wages book were kept by Mr. Benton himself, Mr. Benton has just now suggested to me, that the book in my hand is the stock book. That part of the book in which the stock was entered, has been mutilated; the remainder is an abstract of the servant's wages, house expenses. Although nearly one-third of this book is unwritten, yet the account in it does not go beyond August 1837, and from the 31st December 1837, it was used as a stock book, I saw the book entire about one month previous to the seizure of Mr. Benton's property. This book was over my desk publicly kept at the time the property was seized. Mr. Benton had charge of the books from the time of the seizure till his going to jail. Mr. Benton was arrested by Mr. Boukoy, the tailor. Mr. Mountain set up his hotel after Mr. Benton's failure; previous to that he had no ostensible occupation and lived with Mr. Benton. He had a little money which he lent to Mr. Benton.

Cross examined by Mr. Leith. Mr. Mountain formerly kept a hotel in company with one Myers. He bought largely at the sale of Mr. Benton's property, furniture for the hotel he has subsequently set up.

Mr. Downing deposed. Mr. Benton delivered his books to Mr. Judge and Mr. Judge delivered them to Board.

W. Judge deposed. Mr. Benton delivered his books to me a few days before he went to jail, I do not think, that all the books I see on the table were delivered to me. I took no notes of them. I do not think the book stated to be stock book, was delivered to me. I received the books from Mr. Benton's own hand. Mr. Board informed me that these books were seized and requested them to be delivered up to him. I at first refused to surrender them, but on advice from Mr. Benton, I gave them up.

Examined by Mr. Leith.—The book stated to be the stock book might have been amongst those that were delivered up to me, but I am not sure of it, I cannot say whether the books are in the same state as when they were delivered to me.

The Advocate General stated, that in this case, it appears, that the insolvent had disposed of most of his property to his private creditors; and there is little or nothing left to divide amongst the other creditors, although Mr. Leith, for the defence, concluded that the equa

division of the insolvent's property should be amongst the insolvent's creditors in general. The next circumstance the Advocate-General contended, that the billiard table was, by the evidence given regarding its sale, the property of the creditors in general. The learned Advocate-General then contended the absence of the stock account, which he said could not but be very large in such an establishment as Mr. Benton's was; how then came those leaves on which the account is alleged to have been written to be abstracted from the book, at the time this Insolvent was carried to Jail at the suit of Mr. Bourke as a warrant of 40 rupees? He the day before his arrest, paid 400 rupees to his attorney and carried 300 rupees with him to the jail. This very circumstance the Counsel contended, showed strongly that this arrest was only a connivance between the Insolvent and his friend Mr. Bourke.

Mr. Leith said, that Mr. Pearson had examined the Insolvent fully and had not made out any case to have the prisoner remanded for fraudulent intentions. The learned Counsel then stated, that his client had no intention to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, which Mr. Leith contended. Messrs. Becher, McIntosh and Co. had, by their seizure driven him to, and at the time he returned the wines to Messrs. McKenzie, Lyall and Co., and to Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co., he found that he could not fulfil his engagements to them, and prevailed on them to cancel his bargain, but he did not then contemplate taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and therefore it cannot be brought in that the Insolvent intended to benefit any particular creditor to the detriment of his other creditors. Mr. Leith then contended that the seizure made by Messrs. Becher, McIntosh and Co., caused the abrupt stoppage of an establishment, which was then paying something every day to its creditors and this individual, Mr. John Becher, not content with seizing and selling at a very depreciated price his property by a Sheriff's sale and thus coming in for the greatest portion of his property in payment of the debt due to them to the detriment of the general creditors, he is the only person who now opposes the discharge of the Insolvent, after an incarceration of two months, during which period the Insolvent was so ill, that he was nearly brought to the grave; whilst the other creditors were so satisfied with the Insolvent's good conduct, that none of them have attempted to oppose

his discharge. Mr. Leith then contended, that in a hotel the stock, with the exception of wines, are only food of daily consumption. With regard to the books, Mr. Leith contended that the Sheriff has no right to seize books but only property. The Assignee only can seize books.

The learned Judge said, that the absence of the stock book is the only circumstance against the Insolvent, and it would be more satisfactory if this book were better kept; but as in this case the opposing creditor has already reaped the chief benefit of the estate, and the Sheriff having no authority to seize books, the Insolvent may, on his swearing to the correctness of his Schedule, be discharged.

The Insolvent was then sworn and discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOB.

This insolvent's case was again brought up this day, when the court proceeded to pass judgment on it.

The Judge, in delivering judgment, allowed seven of the exceptions out of the nine which were taken by the assignee to the Examiner's report, but he overruled the other two. The Judge added that there were sufficient grounds adduced in this case to justify the punishment of the insolvent, under the penal sections of the insolvent act, but under all the circumstances of the case, he considered that it would be more beneficial to the insolvent's creditors, if he was remanded for indefinite period, to enable him to give a more correct and satisfactory account of his property.

The Insolvent was consequently taken back to prison to enable him to do so.

Dividends were declared in the following estates:

In the estate of C. Panioty, a first dividend of one Company's Rupee 4 annas per 100 sicca rupees.

In the estate of S. M. Gasper, a first dividend of Company's Rupees 3 and 4 annas per sicca rupees.

After this a few other motions of minor importance were made and the Court adjourned.—Hark., May 4.

ZILLAH 24-PERCUNNAHS,—MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT, IN THE MATTER OF MOONSHY COLLYNATH ROY AND OTHERS, ACCUSED BY RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, ESQ., OF HAVING, AT VARIOUS TIMES, ASSEMBLED ARMED MEN AND ASSAULTED AND IMPRISONED THE RYOTS OF THE BALIAGHATA BAZAR, AND THE BOATMEN ON THE ADJACENT CANAL.

A letter signed A Friend to the Poor having been published in the *Englishman* newspaper some days ago, stating that a wealthy zemindar, named Collynath Roy, Moonshy, residing near the Balliaghata Canal, within the jurisdiction of the Zillah 24-Percunnahs, has been in the habit of carrying on an extensive system of oppression towards the poor inhabitants residing in his

neighbourhood, and beating and imprisoning them in his house. The writer of this letter added, that he has observed about 150 armed men employed by the said Collynath Moonshy, in the act of oppressing and arresting several individuals trafficking on the Balliaghata canal and to the bazar, and forcibly carrying them to the residence of Collynath Moonshy: all which facts the writer of this letter stated, he was ready to disclose and prove in a Court of justice, and point out to the Magistrate, if required so to do, the men engaged in these unlawful practices; but that the Magistrate had up to that time paid no attention to the malpractices enacted in the vicinity of his cutcherry. The Magistrate, being conscious that he had repeatedly issued orders to prevent these most objectionable proceedings being carried on by Moonshy Collynath Roy and his retainers, and that some of the Police functionaries had also been punished for being in collusion with Collynath Moonshy, deemed it necessary to ascertain per-

sonally the truth of the facts mentioned in the letter signed A FRIEND TO THE POOR, and to visit the scene of these alleged abuses. He, therefore, directed Serjeants Floyd and Harris, and the Balagasty jemadar together with the bairkandazs acting under his superintendence, to proceed secretly to the site of these disturbances, and there to await the arrival of the Magistrate. Shortly after issuing this order Mr. J. H. Patton proceeded to the office of the Englishman newspaper, and requested its proprietor to give up to him the name of the individual who had written the letter published in the Englishman signed A FRIEND TO THE POOR. Mr. Stockepler informed Mr. Patton that Baboo Rustomjee Cowasjee was the author of it. Mr. Patton then waited on Baboo Rustomjee Cowasjee, and informed him, that if he would accompany him to the place of these alleged disturbances, and point out the depredators to him, he (Mr. Patton) was ready to go with him that very instant. Baboo Rustomjee expressed his readiness to accompany Mr. Patton, and they consequently proceeded together to the spot. On their arrival there, they did not observe any armed men, but they were informed by the Police authorities and the neighbouring villagers, that Collynath Moonshee then frequented the public roads armed with clubs, and they frequently molested passengers on the way. The representatives of a person named Baboo Bonessur Bonnerjee also informed Mr. Patton, that two days previously to Mr. Patton's arrival at this place, about 150 armed retainers of Collynath Moonshee had apprehended Baboo Bonessur and two individuals, on a pretence that they were arrested on a warrant from the Collector's office, for arrears of some rent due to Collynath Moonshee, and these informants added, that these three individuals were still detained in custody in Collynath Moonshee's house. During this juncture, the Police darogah was asked, whether he was aware of the occurrence of any affray on the day on which these men were stated to have been arrested, and, whether he had heard of their arrest; and, also, had he taken any step in the matter, or reported the affair to the Magistrate. The darogah replied, that he had not seen any disturbance on that day, but he had heard that an affray had occurred within his beat, and a collectorate peon had arrested some persons, at the suit of Collynath Moonshee, and these men were then imprisoned in Moonshee Collynath Roy's house. The Magistrate then observed that a Collector's peon has authority by Regulation VII, to detain a prisoner sued for arrears of rent for twenty-four hours, under the plaintiff's charge, to enable him, if the prisoner wishes it, to compromise the suit with his creditors; but the peon is not authorized, under any circumstances, to detain the prisoner in private custody for three days. Further it is apparent, in the present instance, that the detention of these three men is the assigned cause of its illegal and fictitious, and solely intended to distress them. The Police authorities were consequently directed to release these three men instantly and to produce them before the Magistrate within ten minutes. This order was complied with, and the three men, when brought, before the Magistrate, stated, that Baboo Bycanthnath Roy, and Baboo Mothornath Roy, the brothers of Moonshee Collynath Roy, who had caused them to be illegally imprisoned, and oppressed them, were then present in the veranda of the house from whence the police authorities had liberated them. In consequence of this information, the Magistrate ordered the authorities on the spot to proceed immediately to take the deposition of the complainants in this case, and of the witnesses and forward the individuals to the Magistrate's Cutcherry, implicated in this charge of false imprisonment, (part of which had already been witnessed by the police authorities who had released these men;) together with the three men who had been liberated, and the Collector's peon, in order to have

this matter investigated; and the Collector's peon if not implicated in the illegal arrest of these three men, would then be sent back to the Collector's office, after the termination of this case.

After issuing this order, the Magistrate quitted the spot, leaving constables Harris and Floyd, together with the thanadar of the division and the Balagasty Jemadar and an adequate number of Borkundazs to carry it into effect. Soon after the Magistrate had left the scene of these occurrences, the two brothers of Moonshee Collynath Roy were, it appears, pointed out to the jemadar, who was speaking with them when Mr. Patton and Baboo Rustomjee Cowasjee went away. These two brothers were, we learn, subsequently arrested in Collynath Moonshee's house; and whilst constables Floyd and Harris waited on the magistrate to receive further instructions on this case, both these prisoners, either by the collusion or the negligence of the peons who were placed as guards over them, contrived to escape; consequently warrants were issued against these two persons, and a summons against Moonshee Collynath Roy, to attend the magistrate's court, to answer the charges preferred against them; and Mr. Roger Dias, who was also charged with having been seen by the police authorities and the ryots in the neighbourhood, repeatedly going to and fro from Moonshee Collynath Roy's house before and after the arrest of Baboo Bycanthnath Roy and Baboo Mothornath Roy, is charged with having aided and abetted them before and after the fact, as their legal adviser, and is therefore bound over by the magistrate in his personal recognizance of 1,000 rupees, to appear at the magistrate's court when called; to do so, and answer any charge that may be brought against him relative to this affair.

Subsequent to the summons being issued against Moonshee Collynath Roy, he presented a petition to the Sessions Judge of the Zillah, on this subject. This petitioner states, that he was not present at the time that Baboo Bonessur Bonnerjee and his two companions were imprisoned, and taken to the petitioner's house, nor at the time they were liberated by the magistrate's order; nor had he any connection with any of the riots which are falsely alleged to have been committed by his retainers near the Balleaghatta bazar by his orders. Consequently, he prayed the Sessions Judge to be enfranchised from appearing as a defendant in this matter on the magistrate's summons in this case.

The Sessions Judge, on the hearing of this petition, directed a rubookaree to be sent to the magistrate, desiring him to forward to the Sessions Judge's court the summary of his proceedings in this matter, and temporarily to suspend the further proceedings in this case as regarding Moonshee Collynath Roy, until the Sessions Judge has reviewed the magistrate's proceedings, after which he will communicate the result of his investigation and issue further instructions to the magistrate for his future guidance in this case.

In the meantime, the case against Baboo Mothornath Roy and Baboo Bycanthnath Roy will proceed as soon as the parties arrested on the writs which are issued for their apprehension; and should they not be so, concealment then the case will be set down ex-parte against them; and if there be sufficient evidence forthcoming, to substantiate the charge of aiding and abetting the accused in this matter against Mr. Roger Dias, he likewise will be made a party to the suit, and, together with the other defendants be committed to take his trial before the Sessions Judge, if the particulars of the case render that step necessary.—*Hurk. May, 8.*

May 7, 1832.

(Before J. H. Patton, Esq., Magistrate.)

V. O. SMITH AND J. HODGES, GRANTEES IN THE SOONDERBUNDS, VERSUS RAJAH BULLUB RAGOORY AND RAM NARRAIN BOSE, ZEMINDARS.

CASE OF TRESPASS.

The Mooktar of the complainants, presented a petition to the Magistrate and stated, that his clients had purchased from the executors to the estate of the late William Sturmer, the deceased's grant of land in the Soonderbunds, the boundaries of which he defined. He added; that on the eastern side it was bounded by a bund, which had been fixed by Mr. R. Barlow, the former Magistrate of this zillah, in April 1829, to constitute the boundary between Mr. W. Sturmer's grant and the lands of Baboo Rajh Bullub Ragoory in that direction, and Baboo Rajh Bullub Ragoory had been bound in reconnaissance of 500 rs. for one year, not to trespass on Mr. Sturmer's lands. Subsequent to the demise of Mr. Sturmer, the Mooktar added, Baboo Rajh Bullub Ragoory has commenced erecting another bund to the westward of the former, bund, and thus enclosing a tract of land about four biggahs in breadth running along the whole eastern front of his clients estate from North to South; this bund is the trespass complained of by the complainants against Baboo Rajh Bullub Ragoory. The Baboo, when addressed to by Messrs. Smith and Hodges on the subject, pretended that the bund was being erected by the orders of Government; but on the complainants writing to the officer in charge of the erection of bunds in that quarter, he disclaimed all connexion of Government in the erection of the bund complained of. The complainants then applied to the Collector of the district to stop and remove this encroachment, who referred the complainants to the Magistrate's Court in this matter. The complainants therefore complained of this trespass by the 15th Regulation to the Magistrate's Court.

The Magistrate replied, that he recollected perfectly the dispute between Mr. W. Sturmer and Baboo Rajh Bullub Ragoory, concerning the boundaries of their lands in the Soonderbunds, and the latter being bound by the Magistrate on that occasion in this reconnaissance of 500 rs., as stated by the complainant's Mooktar,

and after reference to the proceedings of that case, the Magistrate ordered a purwannah to be directed to the darogah, in whose division these lands are situated, to stop the erection of this bund, and to renew Baboo Rajh Bullub's reconnaissance not to trespass on the complainant's lands for another year.

The mooktar then proceeded to state his client's case as regards Baboo Ram Narrain Bose. He said that his client's lands to the westward are bounded by a village called Poldes and a creek, and Baboo Ram Narrain Bose's lands are contiguous to his client's estate in the direction, and Baboo Ram Narrain Bose has, since the demise of Mr. Sturmer, proceeded to encroach up and seize a portion of his grant including several biggahs of land. The Mooktar added, that on the 4th March 1831, in consequence of a dispute between Mr. W. Sturmer and Baboo Ram Narrain Bose, Mr. Barlow, the Magistrate, had likewise defined the creek to be the boundary of the adjoining parties estates in that quarter, and had taken from Baboo Ram Narrain Bose likewise his reconnaissance for 500 rs., for one year, not to encroach on Mr. Sturmer's lands.

The Magistrate replied, that he was not aware of the settlement of any dispute between the late Mr. W. Sturmer and Baboo Ram Narrain Bose, regarding their lands in the Soonderbunds having occurred in his Court, and asked the complainant's Mooktar if he had an official copy of the order in that case, by him to file in the present proceedings; for if he had, the Magistrate added, on their being filed, he would renew Ram Narrain Bose's reconnaissance in 500 rs. likewise for one year, not to trespass on the complainants lands; but until this document is filed he cannot pass any order in this case.

The Mooktar replied, that he had not the official copy of the order in that case by him, but he added that by the 3d Regulation of 1828, the Magistrate could award his client justice in a case of trespass summarily in regard to the Soonderbund lands. The Magistrate replied that the 3d Regulation of 1828 invested the Collector to try cases of trespasses in the Soonderbund Lands and not the Magistrate.

The Complainants' Mooktar acknowledged his error in the construction he had put on that regulation and the case against Baboo Ram Narrain Bose was postponed; to enable the complainant to file Mr. Barlow's order of the 4th March, 1831, in the case of W. Sturmer versus Ram Narrain Bose, regarding the boundaries of their respective grants in the Soonderbunds.—Hark. May 11.

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

FUND FOR BUYING OUT LIEUTENANT-COLONELS OF CAVALRY.—A letter from Baringly states, that the Fund proposed to be established for buying out Lieut.-Cols. of Cavalry, had been agreed to, at least it was believed that the proposition had been approved of by every one of the ten regiments.

DHURMA SHUBA MEETING.—The members of the Dhurma Shuba held a meeting upon Sunday last, when the propriety of requesting the Government to entrust to that body the levy of the Pilgrim Tax, and the management, protection, and repair of the temples, came under consideration.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.—From the healthy state of the cane this year, the sugar growers anticipate a plentiful supply of sugar next year.

TREASURE FOR THE ARMY.—Letters from Delhi state, that treasure for the army is pouring in from all quarters. Forty or fifty lacs were in the treasury, anterior to the arrival of the last steamer at Allahabad.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The King and Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, in Council assembled, have prohibited the importation of spirituous liquors, and we intend that trade in them shall cease.

STORMS.—During the month, a dreadful storm caused the destruction of property to a considerable amount, in

places about 24 miles south of Calcutta. Several lives have been lost.

The guard house at the Mint was blown down by the north wester on the 29th ultimo; five of the guard were severely hurt by the fall of the house, some of them so much so as to require to be sent to the hospital.

ABOLITION OF PILGRIM TAXES.—Orders have been passed by Government, directing the entire abolition of the taxes on pilgrims now levied at Juggernaut and Gya. Those levied at Allahabad were abandoned about a month ago.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Kerr Ewart, of the firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., was on the morning of the 15th instant, hung from his horse, whilst riding on the course, against the distance post, and died on the spot.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—The accounts received during the month, of state of the indigo crop in different parts of the country, are very favorable, and an abundant out-turn is expected, unless the planters' hopes are blasted by heavy rains and early inundations.

LAUNCH.—A fine vessel, of 293 tons burthen, was launched from Mr. Sims's building yard on the 29th instant, and named the *Lady Wallace*.

THE ADJUTANTS.—The adjutants have returned to Calcutta, to the regret, no doubt, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who will now be deprived of a subject to write about. The state of the ditches, however, is a prolific subject, and our pensive brother need not despair.

EARTHQUAKE.—There were two shocks of Earthquake yesterday morning; one at half-past 8 o'clock and the other at 25 to 10—the vibrations were not quick, continued for about half a minute, and were from East to West—preceded by a slight rumbling noise.

Two smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Dacca on the 10th instant, at 5½ p. m. and one at Comorcolly; a smart shock was felt at Jamalpore on the 12th of May.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Fifty Hindoostanee students are to be admitted, for the purpose of being duly instructed in their own dialect at the medical college; the task of teaching them being deputed to some of the native students now at the College, under the Superintendence of a Professor.

The Raja of Midnapore has appointed Nobinchunder Mitter, a passed student of the Medical College, to be his family medical attendant. Nobinchunder Mitter will receive a salary of 100 rs. per mensem with lodging and palankeen allowance. This appointment is altogether the voluntary unprompted act of the Raja. It will prove a powerful stimulus to medical education, the example no doubt, will be followed by other native families of rank and fortune. Besides the students selected for civil medical duties in Delhi, Agra and Allahabad, two, it is stated, are in requisition for the tea plantations in Upper Assam, and for the station of Beharulpore. We may add too, that Messrs. Cockerell and Co. have munificently enabled another of the students to order from England, ample supplies of druggist's stores, wherewith to commence business as an apothecary in Calcutta.

A TIGER.—A large and most powerful tiger, was killed within two miles of Sokrispoor Factory near Barrispoor, on Saturday last, at noon, whilst in full career towards two natives in a small canoe, who were paddling quietly away towards the Sunderbunds. He received the fatal shot on the shoulder, which passed through his heart, within ten yards or less of the canoe.

MR. ROGER DIAS.—Mr. Roger Dias, of Twenty-four Pergunnas notoriety, has been bound in a sum of one thousand rupees, to appear and stand his trial, on a

charge of aiding and abetting the brothers of Moonshiee Jolly Nath, to effect their escape from the durance of the police, in whose custody they were, on a charge of having been guilty of illegal practices.

HOOGLY COLLEGE.—It is said, that those who have the management of the Hooghly College, have come to a determination not to admit, henceforward, into the institution, boys, whose parents possess the means of paying for their education; and that the charges for affording instruction, will in future range between four annas and five rupees a month.

DEBATING CLUB.—A debating club, under the title of "the Barrackpore Juvenile Discussion Society," has been established by some of the alumni of the Right Honorable Lord Auckland's school in the Park at Barrackpore, for their mutual improvement. The meeting is convened in the premises of the said school every Friday evening from six to nine, when discussions upon different subjects, political, literary, moral, and religious, take place.

SUBURBS' CHOWKEEDARRE TAX.—Government have prohibited the collection of the chowkeedarry tax in the Twenty-four Pergunnas for the future, and pronounced the levy of it in any town or village, except that in which the residence of the Magistrate is situated, to be illegal. Most of the inhabitants of the suburbs, at the Magistrate's suggestion, have, however, consented voluntarily to tax themselves to defray the expenses of an efficient watch being kept.

EDITORIAL RETIREMENT.—Alack-a-day! Mr. Johnson's going away. Mr. Stoequeler thus announces the circumstance.—To prevent confusion and as a guide to correspondents, &c. we beg to announce that the Editorship of this journal has reverted to Mr. Stoequeler solely. It is right and proper, however to add, that no dispute or misunderstanding with Mr. Johnson has led to the dissolution of our connections with that gentleman. The arrangement is of a perfectly amicable nature.

ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT.—Mr. Patton, on the 28th ultimo, proceeded in person to the house of the Colinauth Moonshiee, at Ballighaut, and succeeded in releasing three poor people, who were confined by this mad. Mr. Patton likewise gave orders for the apprehension of the principal offender, who, it is hoped, will be made to answer for his illegal conduct, and that the efforts of the worthy Magistrate will be supported by the superior powers.

APPOINTMENT OF A STUDENT OF THE HINDOO COLLEGE.—Kashishur Mitter, an eleve of the Hindoo College, has been appointed Moonsiff of Sulkea, in Zillah Jessore. He was nominated by Mr. Deedes, the Judge, with four other individuals; and the Commissioner, Mr. Dampier, gave him the preference on the ground of his having received a better education than the other candidates, and being more likely, therefore, to conduct himself uprightly in his office.

EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place on the 30th ultimo, in one of the corning houses of the Ishapore Gunpowder Agency; it destroyed a small house adjoining and smashed all the windows of the mills. The wind, which was blowing very hard at the time, communicated the flames to the platforms of the two press houses in use, and thus occasioned the loss of all the powder there drying. Five men were killed and six wounded by this accident; but the extent of loss in property has not been very great.

RUNJEE SING.—The Lion of the Punjab seems to have more lives than his feline relative the cat. Seven times has he been killed outright by the Indian Press and as often has he come to life again. The daily papers killed the old Sheik during the week, and pronounced confidently that he had received his final quietus, but the evening paper brought him to life again, and he

still lives and has, by his resurrection, put to flight a thousand gloomy doubts and fears, that had nearly annihilated the *Friend of India*.

RAIL ROAD.—It is said that a New Company has been formed in London on the report of Mr. Horneman of the practicability of a Rail Road from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, and that the said Company have obtained the sanction of the Court of Directors to carry the same into effect, and have consequently given their orders for rails, &c. to the Carron Company, and to a Liverpool House for the engines. The principal manager of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway is to have the management of the Calcutta Railway.

PLAGIARISM AND NUMBUC.—During the week, one of the Editors of *Englishman*, presuming perhaps on the carelessness with which the original portion of that journal is generally perused, manipulated a part of an article from the *London Spectator*, and endeavoured to foist it on his readers as his own composition. By some accident, on the very day the *Englishman* issued his plagiarized *Hurkaru* published entire the article from which it was filched. This circumstance at once led to the detection of the *Englishman's* delinquency, and the *Courier* (whose little flaws the *Englishman* had taken great delight in exposing) immediately pointed out the theft. Upon this the *Englishman* stoutly denied his guilt. He thieve an article! no, not he; the careless *PRINTERS' DEVILS* had done all the mischief by omitting to insert inverted commas before and after the article. The other papers then pointed out, that this statement of the *Englishman's* was not quite correct; as, besides the omission of inverted commas, the plagiarized article had had several words struck out, and two words, "*WE ARRIVE*," which had reference to the original part of the article, had been added to the extract from the *Spectator*. Facts are stubborn things; the *Englishman* could not deny "*WE ARRIVE*," being inserted in the body of the extract; he therefore changed his mode of defence and said to the *Courier*; Sir, a plain tale shall put you down; I, by mistake, altered the extract; as the *PRINTERS' DEVILS* (beset them!) led me to believe, that the extract was part of the original article. Nobody, but the *Commercial Advertiser*, published in this statement, and it is obvious to every person, that the *Englishman* has been guilty of **PLAGIARISM** and **NUMBUC**.

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF BENGAL.—The Free Masons in this part of the world, will be glad to hear, that the eyes of the Grand Lodge of England have at least opened to the absurdity of having so long permitted Mr. J. P. Larkins, the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, to be fourteen thousand miles away from his Lodge, and his Deputy, Mr. W. C. Blaquiere, to allow so many years to pass, as he has done, without convening the Provincial Grand Lodge in the absence of his principal. The subject having been very freely commented upon in the Free Mason's Quarterly Review by writers in this country, and some Lodges having addressed petitions to the Grand Master, the result has been, that it may now be considered a settled matter that Mr. Larkins is to retire on the honors of a past Provincial Grand Master; Mr. Blaquiere on those of a Deputy ditto, and a new Provincial Grand Master for Bengal is to be appointed. The name of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. John Grant, is mentioned as the craftsman on whom this high dignity is to be conferred.

We also learn, that instead of appointing a second Provincial Grand Master for Upper India, as petitioned by several Lodges, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Bengal is intended from being a resident of Calcutta or its vicinity, and must be a person residing in the Mofussil. It will remain to be seen who will be selected for this responsible office.

It may further interest Secretaries and Masters of Lodges to learn, that the office of Grand Secretary

hitherto held by Messrs. Harper and White, is now vested in the latter gentleman solely. His address is, "Mr. William Henry White, Grand Secretary, Free Mason's Hall, London."

UNION BANK.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank, took place on the 4th instant, to take into consideration certain alterations in the Bank deed. The following resolutions were passed on the occasion:—

1st.—That the new Bank Deed, as proposed and recommended by the Directors, and now amended, be approved by this general meeting, and that a second special meeting, finally to pass and adopt the same, be forthwith called, according to the 64th and 68d Clauses of the original Deed, by public advertisement on a day to be named by the Directors, being not less than one month from this date.

2nd.—That the temporary nomination by the Directors, of Alexander St. Leger MacMahon, Esquire, to a seat in the Direction, vacated by the departure for Europe of Thomas Holroyd, Esq., is approved, and the same is hereby confirmed.

Mr. Dickens then announced his intention of proposing, at a future meeting, a further extension of the capital of the Bank, of twenty lacs of rupees, making the entire capital one crore of rupees.

METCALFE TESTIMONIAL.—The following resolutions were adopted, at a meeting of the subscribers to the Metcalfe Library, held on the 30th of April.

1st.—That as the fund now vested in the Union Bank, was subscribed for the purpose of erecting, in the first instance, in the Capital of British India, a Testimonial to Sir Charles Metcalfe, it would be inexpedient to depart from the original intention.

2nd.—That the Committee be requested to communicate with the two Committees of the Public Library and the Metcalfe Library Building, for the purposes, if practicable, of uniting their respective funds to procure the erection of a building which may combine the objects of the Testimonial and a Public Library, and in which a marble bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe, shall be placed.

3rd.—That if the object of the last resolution cannot be effected, the Committee procure a full length portrait and a marble bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to be placed in some public building.

BONDED WARE HOUSE MEETING.—The following resolutions were adopted on the 20th instant, by the half yearly meeting of the Bonded Ware-House Association.

1st. That the accounts for the past half year be received as correct; and that the Directors' Report be approved and recorded, and be published for general information.

2d. That the Directors be authorized to call for a further contribution of 10 per cent., or Company's rupees 50 per share, from the Proprietors, for the purposes stated in the Report.

3d. That a Dividend be declared of 3 per cent. on the amount already contributed.

4th. That this Meeting highly approves of the contemplated abolition of the drawback system, the frauds practised under which are alike injurious to the Revenue and to the fair Trader; and that the Meeting is of opinion, that the abandonment of the reserved import duty, on exportation, cannot fail to have the most beneficial influence on the commerce of this Port.

Messrs. Colquhoun and Stopford were elected Directors, instead of Messrs. Church and Macdonald, who went out by rotation; and the thanks of the Meeting were offered to Mr. Holroyd, the Chairman.

THE UPTON CASTLE.—The following extracts from London letters to a Commercial House in this city, speak

dependingly of the "Upton Castle," which left this port in August last. The fire seen off the "Cape," however, would not, by itself, be any great source of alarm, as whalers are constantly in the habit of burning blubber:—

London, 16th March, 1839.

"We are sorry to inform you, that serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the *Upton Castle*. She was last spoken on the 8th or 9th of December off Cape St. Agullas, and has not since been heard of. A large fire was seen, at sea on the 15th of the same month, in about the position she might have been off the Cape, and from the combustible nature of her cargo, we are fearful it will turn out to be her. £60 per cent. is paying upon her at Lloyds. There will be a double insurance on the freight, so that your risk will be somewhat reduced.

London, 26th March, 1839.

"No Upton Castle yet, though dates from St. Helena to 12th Feb. We are much afraid that the fire seen by the *Vigilant*, arrived here from the Cape, must have been her. The Captain of the *Vigilant* saw the fire distinctly for 6 hours, but the wind being very strong, he could not near it. His opinion is, from her non-arrival coupled with the last time she was spoken and the position she might be in at the time of the fire, he has no doubt it is her."

The St. Helena Shipping Lists to 23d February do not make any mention of the *Upton Castle*.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.—The following are extracts from the latest communications received from the Army of the Indus.

19th March.—"On the 18th, we commenced our march through the Rolan Pass, as follows. 19th Light Infantry leading, Artillery, Cavalry, and the 48th Native Infantry in the rear. Head Quarters, and General Thackwell accompany us. We are now four marches in the Pass, and have three more to make, one of them twenty-eight miles; hardly anything to be had to feed the camels, and they are dying in numbers; the consequence is that the loss of baggage is very great, many of the officers obliged to leave their tents, &c. on the ground, and to double up three and four in a tent."

Camp Bagh, the 23d March, 1839.—From Gurhee, whence I last wrote to you, we proceeded to Poona which we reached on the 10th, and having at this place attained the *ultima thule* of made roads and drinkable water, we halted and divided the Shah's Force into two portions; separated His Majesty's horos. The Head-Quarters with the King and his attendants of the British Mission, marched the following day to Khaira Ghuree and so across the desert; but my present purpose is not with that individual horn, although hangeth thereon our respected General 'a good portly man, in faith, and a corpulent; of a cheerful look and a pleasing eye and a most noble carriage, and, as I think, his age some fifty, or by ~~his~~ Lady, inclining to three score.' I rather confine myself to the Angels of the Fathers to their needle's point; to the tip of that horn whence depend the fortunes of me, Long Horns. The left Horn or Rear Column as it was styled, halted on the 12th, and marched on the evening of the 13th to Khaira Ghuree. Here was found three empty wells, and a marvellous lack of the *Ariston* of Pindar—the pure element. Our sufferings, severe though they were, must have been surpassed by those of the Head-Quarter's Column, which mustered double our number of men.

On the 14th the Baloches made one of their usual attacks on our camels, but were beaten off by the guard with the loss of one killed and one taken prisoner; none of our men were hurt. They also attacked a supply of grain, which we had left at Poonoo, but without

success. We halted this day for instructions from His Majesty and our other pioneers.

On the evening of the 15th we crossed the desert to Tumboo, which we reached at day light. This march was 28 miles, without a drop of water on the road. This soil is a hard sand, which neither sinks under the feet, nor rises in dust. The first part of the way there is some thick tamarisk jungle, the second detached clumps and bushy, and the last is entirely barren. A halt of a couple of hours in the middle enabled our men to march well and cheerfully across it. Just at dark we came upon the bodies of two travellers who had been murdered a little before. The Beluchees got the credit, I think unjustly, of this deed. Water here, too, was very scarce.

On the 17th we moved to Saibnee 8 miles. This place also is in the desert, but water is very near the surface, and wells are numerous—small *catchu* ones.

On the 18th we moved to Siyud Kauim-ke-Jhech, 16 miles off, finding that there was a canal about three miles off, we pitched on its banks, and indulged men and animals with a big drink of liquid, which, however, much you ice-devouring, claret-bibbing ditchers might turn up your noses at, was perfect nectar to us poor mortals.

We halted on the 19th to rest our cattle, harassed by the travel and nearly starved, and daily and hourly attacked by Beloochees, whose alarms were so frequent that to recount them would be tedious, and on the 19th proceeded to Qanatad-ke-jock, 8 miles. Here, as tired of keeping us without water, the Gods and the Beloochees determined we should have *quantum suff.*

The country was overflowed. We pitched in a field a little higher than the rest ; but at noon the rising floods gave us warning to seek for some safer abiding place, and at 3 p. m. we were once more under weigh. Dark in the evening brought us to a village on the banks of a river. This village was on a height, looking from whence, the eye wandered over an out-spread waste of waters, broken here and there by the ridge of a tall bank, marking the division between two fields, while, in the distance, high above the flood appeared the white mosque and mud buildings of the town of Bagh. But all access to this place was cut off by the water.

A narrow inspection showed that the flood was turned from its legitimate course, by a strong embankment thrown directly across the river about half a mile above the village. This was speedily cut; the river rushed into its wonted channel and by the following morning portions of the landscape began to appear above the subsiding waters. We bivouacked that night in the village, and fatigue parties from the various Regiments worked diligently the following day in making safe roads through the swamps and mud for our camels.

By the evening of the 21st, the passage was reported practicable, and a wing of a corps crossed, and on the 22d the whole of the Rear Column followed, and, with the exception of a few camels split up and sacrificed to the god of Quinquires, reached Bagh in safety, and assumed its position alongside of its fellow hero, and once more formed a portion of the ornaments of the court and camp of his good and gracious Majesty, Shooja ool-Moolk.

Shawl, 28th March.—"We marched in here with the Head Quarters, Cavalry and Artillery Brigade on the 26th, and encamped near the town in a beautiful valley intersected by a number of mountain streams. The weather is bitter cold, the mountains in the neighbourhood being covered with snow. The thermometer last night was as low as 27. We suffered much in getting through the pass, our horses, camels, and bullocks, weak from starvation, and lamed from the stony road they had to pass over, dropped down in numbers, and

tents, baggage, wines and stores of every kind, were left on the ground. The artillery horses are so much done up, that on coming to the least ascent they require the aid of our men to get the guns up. We halted 3 days at Sarriah, where there was good forage, the 4th brigade remains there for the present. Here we shall stay until the arrival of Sir John Keane and Shah Soojah. No letters have been lately received from Sir John, nor does any one here know where he is. The Assistant Adjutant-General is gone to meet him, and it is thought he is not many marches from us. The Afghans are asking where the Shah is, and appear rather in dread of us. Sir Alexander Burnes and Captain Simpson are, at Khelat, where they have been fortunate in collecting some hundred mounds of attah, grain, &c., so we hope to get on very well in a few days."

Quetta, 8th April.—Sir John Keane, with a small escort, a wing of cavalry, and a wing of infantry, arrived at Sarriah, within 9 miles of Quetta, on the 4th ultimo. Sir Willoughby Cotton, attended by Major Parsons and others of the staff, immediately proceeded to meet and accompany him to the advanced camp, where they await his Majesty Shah Shoojah and his force, who, from Quetta, takes the lead on the march to Candahar. The letters give better accounts than we have yet received of the prospects of the army in regard to supplies. Lieutenant Marsh, of the 3d cavalry, had been dispatched with fifteen hundred camels, and money to the extent of thirty thousand rupees to a place called Moostun, to purchase grain and more camels. Another officer was following the army with two thousand four hundred camels; and Lieut. Desant was expected with 4,000 more laden with grain. Of course, many will be lost on the journey through the Bolan Pass, but enough will, in all probability arrive, to avert the dreadful privation which, by the previous accounts, was staring the troops and their horses in the face. A postscript to one of the letters mentions that the Candahar Chief had dispatched a messenger to Mr. Macnaghten, agreeing to any thing and every thing, and promising that supplies in abundance shall be forthcoming for the army. Sir John Keane had given orders for the whole commissariat of the force being placed under the orders and superintendence of Major Parsons.

Ferozepore, April 12th.—Ferozepore is one mass of dust, even now at 9 p. m., the air is quite thick, and I am close by the lattice; the natives say the hot weather is not commenced; that for three months it blows like a place was read of; and that in July if it rains, the heat lessens; a pleasant prospect truly!

18th.—A Peshawar report says, that Col. Wade is endeavouring to bring over the Khybur people, but hitherto without success,—not so much that the people are averse, but afraid to come over, for Dost Mahomed has their families in his hands, and is said to have ripped open the bellies of the wives and children of some that had gone over to us. All just now is mystery and stillness; a month will disclose wonders as Col. S. used knowingly to say; but now that he is gone, we are badly off for news.

The crops are cutting about here and very fine they are; I suppose grain must grow in Scinde and Khyrpoor, but still large quantities are still going down the river. Capt. Manning, of the 16th and Lieut. Chalmers of the 43d, started on the 13th for Bukkur; whether they will succeed in joining their corps is in question. Four guns from the Fort of Loodiana are here in progress to the fort of Bukkur. There has been great talk of steamers on this river, but as yet we have heard of none, tho' a circular went round the other day, that a packet boat was to pass twice a month between Ferozepore and Bukkur. Colonel Hunter has arrived some

days, and until the 13th had the honor of commanding two Brigadiers; truly the farce has been kept up. Col. H. it is now said, will command these parties as a first class Brigadier. Much grain has been expended at Juwala, Mookhee and other shrines, and incense offered for Runjeet's health, but some say for escape from the British thrall, their not being now around him. Not half the officers are yet housed, and scarce a show of the public buildings; the thermometer stands at about 100° during the heat of the day in good tents, so we may suppose what the European soldiers feel. This is giving the salubrity of the place a trial with a vengeance. The hot winds are well set in, but the mornings are still cool.

20th.—At last we have got a dawk from the army, letters are from Nowhera and Shawl, dated 6th April, all pretty well, but much in want of supplies; the Beloochees have been very successful in cutting off stragglers, but in two or three instances have themselves suffered, several dawks had been plundered. Dr. Steele, 27th Regt., I hear, is going to Runjeet.

Accounts have been received from the Army at Quetta on the 6th April. Shah Sooja-Ool-Moult with Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten, and the greater part of the Shah's disciplined Force, arrived there on that morning, and the troops were to move immediately in advance upon Candahar, the Shah being in the front to receive the allegiance and aid of his subjects. There was, unfortunately, considerable suffering, for the time, from a scarcity of supplies, the Khan of Kelat, within whose territory Quetta is situated, having apparently taken measures to prevent the country people from bringing articles for sale to the camp, as they had done freely on the first arrival of the troops. This conduct has probably been adopted by the Khan, in order to prove the importance of his friendship to us, and to procure higher terms for himself. His proceedings could, however, cause no impediment to the movement of the Army. A convoy with supplies was at hand, and there would, on its coming, be enough actually in store to take the troops, though perhaps on a restricted scale of expenditure, to Candahar. Resources were also looked for in the Pishoon valley. The prospects of the coming harvest were excellent, and 5,000 camels, laden with supplies, will have started from Shikarpore to join the Force about the 20th instant. Seyyud Muheeb Shah, the friend and companion of Captain Conolly, had come to Mr. Macnaghten with overtures from the Sardars of Candahar, and there seemed little prospect of serious resistance. Some disappointment had been at first expressed that larger numbers of Afghans had not been taken into employ by the Shah while below the pass. It was desirable, however, with reference to the consumption of supplies, that the undisciplined retainers of the Shah should not crowd round him in numbers, until he should reach his own country, when of course they will be encouraged to assemble freely near his person. The Bombay troops forming a part of the advancing Army, under the command of General Willshire, were at Dadur on the 8th April, and were to move through the Pass without delay. Captain Bean, of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Shah's Levy, was named Political Agent at Quetta, and directed to remain there with a portion of the troops, in order to keep open the communication, and generally to assist the Army in front. Local levies are being organized both at Quetta and at Shikarpore. A mission was to proceed to Mr. Macnaghten from Herat, where all was well to the 15th March.

Private letters have been received from the advance of the Army of the Indus, which state that all the Candahar Chiefs had "come in" and proffered assistance in men and, what is better—in provisions for our troops, and forage for our cattle.

Letters from Ferozepore, to the 28th ultimo, mention, that a tremendous hurricane had visited the cantonment the previous night, lasting a couple of hours, and doing an infinite deal of mischief.

It was credibly reported in camp, that news had arrived from Peshawar of the fall of Old Candahar, and that batteries had been opened against the new town. On its fall half of the Army is to remain there and half to go to Ghuzni.

Quetta, 16th April.—Until to-day, when we received the Calcutta dāk of the 12th, we have had only one during the last five weeks. Officers, sepoy and all have been preciously hard up, but an order has just issued to give full rations as soon as possible. The animals are almost starving for want of forage—camels dying, and no horse gets grain at all. I was obliged to buy a couple of bullocks—one cost me 15, and the other 16 rupees. Lots of crops have been burnt, lots thrown away, or left behind. Tent, bota, &c. we were obliged to carry on just as we could, each for himself. I was sent out with two companies, and 2,000 camels, accompanied by a commissariat officer, to collect grain. We got to a place called Moostong, and were promised by the inhabitants a good supply, but it was all humbug,—we waited day after day and none came, so we about ship, and returned without any. We had a prisoner with us, a thief, who had been caught stealing camels. We got him safe on one march from Moostong, but about half way on the next day's march, he gave his guard the slip, and bolted like bricks towards the hills. The sepoy gave chase, and I with them, being mounted. Lean and Rosinante-like as my steed was, I had the run at first all to myself, and soon came up with the rascal. I made a dash at him, and caught him by the hair, but he was a fine powerful man, and pulled me clean off my horse, and we rolled on the ground together. Up he got, and off again like the wind, I mounted, and followed, caught him again, down he pulled me again, but luckily he fell underneath this time, and I kept him there with much exertion till the sepoy came up. I was less by two front teeth from the melee, but I got my man back again into Camp.

"We are sadly off for drinkables—save the far-famed ale of Adam—pure water to wit, which is abundant and good here. Not a drop of wine or of spirits to be had, but sheep are plentiful, and fowls not few, and both good. One Regiment remains here till the other two regiments of the 21st brigade come up. The fourth is styled by its officers the happy brigade *par excellence*, I confess, I prefer our own, though rejoicing in a less honorable title, viz., the "Nigger" Brigade, it being without a European regiment.

"There is a report, we shall have to go to Khelat, to bring its Chief to terms. He says he is "our friend," but does nothing to help us, or rather acts quite "vice versa" like."

It is said that a letter has been received from the Upper Provinces, stating, on the authority of private advices from Unmunt, that the advance of the Bengal Army had arrived safely at Candahar.

sunyar niko.—Letters from Ferozepore mention that the Political Agent at Lahore had applied for a Medical Officer being sent to visit Runjeet who was very ill—speechless indeed—but no immediate danger was anticipated! The old man seems to be immortal, for he has cheated death a great many times. No mention is made in this letter of the news said to have reached Peshawar from Kandahar.

A letter from Fort Bukur, dated the 8th instant, states, that there is no possibility of communicating with the Army, or with any body else in the country beyond the walls, for want of camels. Not a single camel or camel-driver was to be had. The heat is represented as intense. At Shikarpore also the thermometer was 120°

in a tent. No authentic intelligence of any kind had been received from the advance, but reports, of course, abounded. At one time the Barakzie chiefs, with 3,000 men, were said to have approached within 12 miles of the army. Then, Candahar had been strengthened, the women and children sent out, and the chiefs were in possession of eight guns. But it is useless enumerating all the stories with which people in camp amuse themselves. Our own letters from Ferozepore state, that there can be no doubt of the truth of the intelligence of the fall of Candahar on the 25th of April. The only opposition offered was that of a few shots from the Furrak Gate. The letters add that Sir Alexander Burnes is to proceed to Herat; but whether alone or backed by a force is not mentioned.

The following extract of a letter from the Army of the Indus, dated 29th April, we have been kindly favored with. This is the latest date, we believe, in town, and its contents will be found of the greatest interest and importance:—

"Quetta, in Shawl, 29th April, 1839.—Our Regiment, the 43d N. I. has been halted here with some of the Shalke troops and a Company of Bombay Artillery. The Army has been before Candahar for some days, and reports arrived to day that the Shah has been crowned and that the Chiefs have withdrawn themselves to Furrak, a place about 100 miles south of Herat. Numbers of the most influential persons of Candahar have come over to our side. The Khan of Khelat is, we understand, to be deposed immediately. The wise folks say that we are to have two years more of this work. The climate of this place is similar to that of Simla, abundance of fruit and grass, but the devil a drop of wine or anything else to drink, save *paanee*,—very good in its way."

The following is from Loodianah and is dated the 15th instant:—

"A letter from Colonel Wade's camp received last evening, contains the news of the fall of Candahar; but I regret, it gives no particulars. The following is an extract:—We this morning (the 7th) received intelligence while at breakfast, of the fall of Candahar, but this will be no news to you. Wade instantly directed a royal salute to be fired, and on our guns opening, and the cause being known, the example was followed by Runjeet's troops, and also taken up by the fort; and we had a royal salute from every gun in the camp, so, as you can fancy, we made noise enough at any rate. In the evening the Shazadah holds a *darbar* to congratulate us on the event. We break ground the day after tomorrow, *en route* for the Khyber pass; at the entrance of which we halt until Makezon joins with some levies.—Dost Mahomed's son with 10,000 men is ready to dispute our passage, which, if true (and we have no reason to doubt it,) will cause some broken heads, ere we come back again. Ferris of the 20th is appointed Quarter Master General to our united force. There has not been a line from the army for I know not how long. An express went through this yesterday to the Governor-General with, I suppose, all particulars. There is a little anecdote connected with the night march across the desert, which I have not seen mentioned in any of the letters. During the hour's halt in the middle of the night to refresh, the lads of the Foot Artillery, not having had enough, got the fiddler of the company, a deceased good one, by the bye, and he must have been careful with all to have kept fiddle together so long; however, they got the chap, went to Capt. Day, borrowed the Park Canteen, and danced country-dances and reels, until the bugles sounded the assembly, when they declared that one hour's dancing was worth all the sleep in the world. Runjeet was so much better that Mr. Clark had an interview. I must now conclude;

but, should I get any further particulars, you shall have them.

We have accounts from Peshawar that the occupation of Candahar by Shah Soojah and the British troops, was beginning to produce an effect in Cabul, inasmuch as the people were up in arms against the Ameer, and had seized some of his guns between Cabul and Jelalabad. It was expected that he would follow the example of his brothers and fly to Persia. The terms of surrender offered him by our government were, we have reason to know, one lac of rupees per annum and an asylum in our territories. He is a great donkey for not accepting them.

The difficulty which our army experienced in obtaining supplies on the march to Candahar, does not appear to have arisen so much from want of information on our part as to the resources of the country, but from the hostility of the Khan of Kelat, who threw every obstacle in our way, and departed from all his previous promises. Fifteen hundred men at Quetta are watching him, and a local corps of eight hundred is about to be raised there to keep the footing we have obtained.

By all accounts, the feelings of the people towards Shah Soojah have been found somewhat different to what was generally anticipated. We know that the Shah himself gathered no adherents between Shikarpore and Candahar, and we now hear that his son, who accompanied Runjeet Sing's quota of troops through the Punjab (and was by the last accounts leaving Peshawar for Cabul) was equally unfortunate. The reason given for the absence of adherents is that Dost Mahomed held many important hostages in his hands for the good behaviour of the chiefs, and had, moreover, used his best endeavours to rouse the religious feelings of the people.

We have mentioned the 'quota of troops,' which, by the treaty with Shah Soojah and the British Government, Runjeet Sing was bound to furnish.

It has reached us that, in this respect, the Maharajah has put a somewhat different construction on the treaty from that which the other parties meant it to bear. When Shah Soojah's son, Colonel Waile, and his suite, reached Peshawar, there were no Sikh troops ready to go on!—According to the last advices, however, five thousand men (all Mussilmans,) had joined the Shazadah, a portion of whom, viz., four companies and a troop of artillery, two regiments of infantry, of 500 or 600, constituted the guard of the Prince; Dr. Lord being also with them as 'in charge of the Suwars.' This shuffling on the part of the monocular chief of the Punjab, was just what those who have known him for a considerable time anticipated.

On the 18th of this month, the Shazadah and Colonel Waile, started from Peshawar, for Cabul, by the Khybur Pass, but it was by no means quite certain that they would reach Cabul without a gentle flare up.

SUPREME COURT.

26TH APRIL.—Nicholas Clausen was tried for the manslaughter of Ockur coolie, at the Indigo Factory of Soomundagur, in Zillah Burdwan, on the 17th February 1831, by wounding him with the shaft of a spear.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the gaol of Calcutta.

30TH APRIL.—IN EQUITY.—*MOHA SARKI, DEBENT COMARRE V. BOOKDEE COOROMMAH, AND ANOTHER, REPRESENTATIVES OF MUDDENMOHUN COOROMMAH.*—The Advocate-General said, that he had been instructed to move for the appointment of a Receiver upon affidavits

before answer, but the answer of the defendants having just been filed, and the complainant having had no opportunity of ascertaining what the answer was, the motion must stand over; and it was merely mentioned in order to save the notice. Mr. Clarke for the defendants did not object.

ULLUNGOMONEY DOWSE V. RAMSESBLOCK MULLICK AND ANOTHER.—This was a motion which stood over from last term. It was a motion upon notice, on the equity side, for the payment into Court of certain sums of money, amounting in the whole to Rs. 5,38,678, admitted by the answer to be in the hands of the defendant, and for the appointment of a Receiver of one moiety of the real and personal estate. [The motion was also for the restoration to the complainant of certain jewels; the Sresilkun or separate property of the complainant, but to this there was no opposition.]

The bill was filed in 1835, for a partition of the real and personal estate of Juggomohun Mullick, and for an account, by the widow of his eldest son Gourychurn Mullick, deceased, against the younger son and the widow of Juggomohun.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that he would go over the affidavits and the other papers in the cause, and pronounce his decision on a future day.

INSOLVENT COURT.—MAY 3, 1839.

IN THE MATTER OF GOVIND CHUNDER SEIT AN INSOLVENT.—Discharged without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF RUVEN UZRA.—Discharged without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF P. MORAN.—In this case an attachment was applied for and obtained against T. Moran, he having failed to act up to the order of the Court, to produce certain Company's papers belonging to the Insolvent's estates, and the insolvent was consequently remanded until next court day.

IN THE MATTER OF BRIJNATH.—The insolvent not being in custody, the case was postponed by consent till next court day.

IN THE MATTER OF W. H. BENTON.—Mr. Leith was Counsel for the insolvent.

This insolvent was examined, at considerable length, by Mr. Pearson, on behalf of Messrs. Becher, Mcintosh and Co., the opposing creditors; but ultimately obtained his discharge.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.—This insolvent's case was again brought up this day, when the court proceeded to pass judgment on it.

The Judge, in delivering judgment, allowed seven of the exceptions of the nine which were taken by the assignees to the Examiner's report, but he overruled the other two. The Judge added, that there were sufficient grounds adduced in the case to justify the punishment of the insolvent, under the penal sections of the insolvent act, but under all the circumstances of the case, he considered that it would be more beneficial to the insolvent's creditors, if he were remanded for an indefinite period, to enable him to give a more correct and satisfactory account of his property.

The Insolvent was consequently taken back to prison to enable him to do so.

Dividends were declared in the following estates:

In the estate of C. Panioty, a first dividend of one Company's rupee 4 annas per 100 sicca rupees.

In the estate of S. M. Gasper, a first dividend of Company's rupees 3 and 4 annas per 100 Meca rupees.

MAY 18.

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF FRITH AND CO.—Application was made for an order for Mr. Bathie to act as assignee to this estate. Taken into consideration.

IN THE MATTER OF H. M. MANUK.—Application was made for an order for Mr. Alexander to act as special Assignee to the estate of this insolvent. Order granted.

IN THE MATTER OF SCHLATTER.—This insolvent applied to be finally discharged before the case came on for hearing, but the application was rejected, the Court considering it premature.

IN THE MATTER OF MORUN CHUNDER GHOSH.—Application was made for an order for Mr. Alexander, the Assignee to this estate, to deliver up certain property in his possession. Mr. Alexander had refused to do so, on the ground of the creditors having objected to allow him the usual commission thereupon. The plea set up on behalf of the creditors, was, that commission was allowed only upon money collected. This objection was, however, overruled, and the order granted, conditionally on the payment of the commission.

There being no other cases for its consideration, the Court then adjourned.

JUNE 1.

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF J. G. AVIET.—There being no opposition, the Insolvent was sworn to the truth of the Schedule, and discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF N. G. CHINSEY.—The Insolvent was questioned as to a gun and a musical clock, said to have been in his possession, but having answered satisfactorily, was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF W. NISSET.—The Insolvent was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.—Mr. M. Johnson was examined at great length touching the title deeds of the trust property of Mrs. Jacobs. The result was, that the Court appeared to be satisfied that no fraud was intended on this point, but being still sceptical with respect to the machine organs, which the insolvent still asserts, were sold on the river, remanded him for a fortnight, to afford him an opportunity of substantiating his statements.

IN THE MATTER OF A. PALMFA.—An order was applied for tending to get aside the award of the arbitrators with regard to a certain estate in Java. Order refused.

IN THE MATTER OF F. MORAN.—The Insolvent was examined touching certain Company's papers which had gone into the hands of his brother. No cause for further detention appearing, the opposition was withdrawn, and the Insolvent discharged. Thomas Moran, the Insolvent's brother, underwent a long examination, the result of which was not much to his credit, it appearing from his own acknowledgment, that he had defrauded his brother of Company's paper to the amount of about £8000 rupees. On the motion of the Advocate General, the papers which the witness had produced in Court, but refused to make over to his brother, were retained.

NOTES.

KOTAH.—A serious affray, between the Rajah of this place and his Ex-Minister and brother, Mudun Sing, has taken place, in which several lives were lost. Captain Ludlow is endeavouring to adjust matters, but it is said, that the presence of Colonel Sutherland is necessary to restore order.

SAHARUNPORE.—It is said, that Lord Auckland has determined on enlarging the Botanical establishment at Saharanpore, and that the garden has, through the exertions of Dr. Falconer in his late trip to Cashmeer and Lesser Thibet, received most valuable additions in the shape of the noble fruits of the happy valley.

MIRZAPORE.—The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held at Mirzapore, on the 27th of April, to manifest the interest taken in the scheme for the formation of a Steam Company, to carry on a regular monthly communication with England, via Suez, on the comprehensive plan:

1. That Mr. Taylor be requested to take the chair and Mr. Hamilton to act as Secretary.
2. That this meeting has learnt with much interest the exertions that have been made by the London Steam Committee, for the purpose of forming a Company to establish a regular monthly communication, with England via Suez, on the comprehensive scheme.
3. That this meeting concurs in the resolutions passed by the meeting held at Calcutta on the 15th instant.
4. That in compliance with the resolution passed at that meeting, viz. that as it has now become necessary to give some earnest of the interest taken in the scheme; by coming forward as subscribers to it, a subscription list be circulated among the gentlemen now present, and other parties likely to take an interest in the scheme, and that they be solicited to take shares.
5. That the gentlemen resident at Benares and Cunnar, be made acquainted with the proceedings of this meeting, and solicited to join, should they not have held a meeting for the same purpose.
6. That as it appears from the *Englishmen* of the 20th instant, that it is highly desirable, that no time should be lost in transmitting to the Secretary of the Calcutta meeting, the instalment of the subscriptions required, (viz. 10 per cent. or Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500) that the amount may be remitted to the London Committee, by the first overland mail, to enable them to commence proceedings, for carrying the scheme into effect without delay; the Agent of the Bank of Bengal be requested to receive the first instalment from any gentlemen who cannot conveniently pay the sum in Calcutta, and grant a bill for the amount on the Bank at a short date.
7. That the Secretary of the meeting be requested to transmit the bill to the Secretary of the Calcutta Meeting, with a copy of these proceedings, requesting him at the same time, to send formal receipts to the subscribers for their respective payments.

MOOZUFFERPORE.—The following resolutions were passed at a Meeting of Planters held on the 23d of April:—

- 1st. That this meeting unanimously address a firm, but humble and respectful appeal to Government, for such relief, from present and impending evils; as in its wisdom it may be graciously pleased to accord to us.
2. That the draft of a petition which had been prepared by certain parties interested in Indigo cultivation, and in the hands of the Secretary, should be read to the meeting. It was read and approved of.
3. That Government be petitioned to direct the Sudder Dewany, to order the Local Courts to give a

fair hearing to our Mookteas, and to receive verbal and documentary evidence in our cases; and that instances be forwarded, to show that the contrary has been the practice in the Fowahry Court at Muzafferpoore.

4th. That as some points seem to have been inadvertently omitted in the petition, a committee shall be appointed to add to it, what in their judgment may seem fit and proper.

The following gentlemen were nominated as the committee, and it was proposed and carried; that three should form a quorum: Messrs. G. Tayler, A. Anderson, H. Fitzgerald, S. Johnson, H. Hill, D. Brown, B. Muirhead, C. Mackinnon and D. R. Crawford.

ASSAM. The following dated Ghownaut 13th April, has been received from Assam:

"This morning at half past seven, was felt the severest earthquake ever experienced in Assam by any English resident. They were two distinct shocks, immediately following each other, accompanied by a very loud rumbling, as of numerous quick coaches going over paved streets.

The weather for the last four days had been very extraordinarily gloomy, and very stormy, with a constant succession of heavy falls of rain, attended with an earlier and more sudden rise of the Burhampootur than ever recollected; the rise being fully 12 feet in three days.

1st, May. — The same cloudy and stormy weather continues and the river continues to rise rapidly."

From the same source we are sorry to record another outrage committed by one of the hill savages who surround Assam on all sides. The murder of the head Fiscal Officer of a small frontier Pergunah in the Darrung district, by a Booteah Rajah. The Rajah had been staying with the murdered Officer two days, on his way to meet Mr. Scott, in charge of the district, as he gave out; but on the second he got up, went into the apartment of the deceased, and killed him with two desperate blows of his Dhoos, and severely wounded the man's wife; he then took himself off to the hills to join a party of his clan, whom he pretended to be waiting for. The murder is supposed to have been premeditated, and to have arisen out of some arrangements of the Black Mail paid to these Booteahs, to which they were opposed, and which were, we understand, mistakenly imagined by the Booteahs to have originated with the Officer (Paighery) now murdered. Troops have been sent after the party, but there is little chance of their being overtaken. The Booteahs, in question, are not connected with the Bootan Government, but are believed to be subjects of the Chinese province of Tibet.

The following is another extract from a letter from Assam, communicates intelligence which may be relied on:

"Your friends at Sylhet are sometimes out of their reckoning in respect to news from this quarter. Captain Veteli set out for Suddyah on the 1st ultimo, where he has been appointed political agent, and where his services were eminently required, the whole of the chiefs having about that time, become more to be suspected than they were; and in fact just when you reported to us, on the authority of Sylhet correspondents, that Captain Hankey had written down to say that confidence was restored, and he wanted no more troops, the Tau Gohain was quietly stockading himself within eighteen hours' march from us quite unmolested! At the same time, also, parties of Mishmes were plundering the country up to within sight of cantonments in one day, carrying off herds of cattle, &c. Part of the Assam Light Infantry are now with Lieut. J. N. Marshall, at Sub-Sagar, near the old city of Rangpoore, where the Head Quarters are eventually to be established. To give an account of this old city, its superb tanks, — measuring, as the largest one does, 1,200 paces

or about 1,000 yards square—its temples, &c., would require greater time and space than I have at present to spare; but of all places in Assam, which I have seen, or is to me the most desirable. The natives are particularly partial to it, and declare that the water and air are so pure that no one was ever known to die from living there. The civil station is, I believe, to be fixed at this place. Provisions are extremely cheap and plentiful, and the place is on the high road to Ava, by which the advanced guard of the Burmese Army is said now to be approaching Assam, having reached Hookow, a distance of not more than 26 or 28 marches from hence, and by which the Burmese retreated from Assam in 1825 and 1826. A rumour is afloat that the iron Steamers are to be sent up with regular troops immediately:—if so, it is a pity the 70th N. I. were not allowed to come on as they would have been ready long ere this and at their destination.

The Booteahs have, I heard, lately attacked a person of some importance in the district of Chardoor and killed him. They had an idea that owing to his representation the old system of levying black mail was put a stop to, and a payment in money substituted for one in kind. This will, it is hoped, put an end to any further delay in at once stopping this demand on our subjects, and that the Booteahs may now be kept in their own hills by a guard. Talking of guards, how come the Sebundies, who were raised for Lower Assam to be knocked up and down on the inferior pay they receive, out of their own districts? Surely this is unfair! And now that Government have increased the corps, and added sergeants, &c. they had better finish what they had so well begun, by making them Locals at once, raising their pay to the same as that of the Light Infantry, (which is not more than a rupee or so per month more) while it would allow of their being employed throughout the province, which, now, according to the original intention of Government, they cannot well be. We heard some time ago, from some of the tribes who come down for the purpose of bartering their cotton for salt, that Mr. Grange had penetrated into the fastness of the Naga hills to the S. E., and by this time must have returned home. Some Burmese were said to have been with him, — I suppose the levy of Shans who were raised to accompany Lieut. G. for the purpose of putting an end to the incursions of those barbarous tribes.

NATIVE STATE.

PUNJAB.—Maharajah Runjeet Sing had ordered Rajah Golaub Sing, who was encamped on the banks of the Attock, to proceed forthwith to Peshawar for the purpose of forming a junction with the British Army. A French officer, called in the Ukkbar, "Latour Sahib," had been despatched from Lahore to the same destination by Runjeet.

It had been reported that a force of 12,000 horse and 10,000 Infantry of Dost Mahomed's Army, had crossed to this side of the Khybur Mountains and was peaceably encamped within six miles of Colonel Wade's and Prince Imoor Shah's Camp, and the inhabitants of that part of the country, are represented to have paid their respects to Colonel Wade, from which circumstances it is inferred that there is some truth in the report that Dost Mahomed was about to enter into amicable arrangements with the British Government.

On the other hand it is stated, that Dost Mahomed is only waiting for reinforcements from the Persian Monarch and Prince Kamran, to commence offensive operations against us on the side of Peshawar. A report had reached Loodhianna of the near approach of our Force to Kandahar, and at the same time that Mahomed Ameer had arrived at that city, with 15,000

cavalry and 30 pieces of Artillery from Persia ; with the intention of opposing our advance, and that some thousands of Russian Cavalry were, en route, through Mazanderau, destined for the same point ; to which also, all the Persian troops stationed in Rookhistan and Goorian, have been directed to proceed with all haste, to aid in driving us back.

JHANSI.—A letter from Jhansi mentions, that orders have been received for hutting the sepoys of the 33d N. I. who are on duty there. Government has resolved on governing the country in the name of the Baba Sahib, who is to have a pension hereafter to be determined, but is not to be allowed to interfere in the concerns of the Raj. This of course is not very palatable to his pride. The old Raje, the cause of the Jhansi campaign, is also to be pensioned.

JODHPUR.—It is rumoured that a force will probably take the field after the rains, to batter the walls of that den of thieves, Jodhpur. The Commissioner, Colonel Sutherland, is encamped with his escort in the neighbourhood of the town, and intelligence had been received of the death of Maun Sing's son under very suspicious circumstances. Maun Sing had been persuaded to abdicate in favour of the boy and the ceremony was on the point of being performed, when things were brought to the demise of the latter. This catastrophe will retard, if it does not put an end to, all hopes of a peaceful settlement of the state, and there can be no doubt that a case will be made out to justify hostile proceedings against the Malwari and Nathi in September or October next.

JEYPUR.—Jeypore is again in utter confusion, and the country around is in a state of ferment. It is well known the Queen Mother is averse to the Nathawat party, and she makes no secret of her dislike to the Rawul Sheo Sing and his clique ; the fact is, Sheo Sing is a weak, imbecile, apathetic, ignorant young man, and consequently unfit for the post he occupies. His brother, Luchmun Sing, has assumed the whole mastery and entire management of affairs, and actually leads Sheo Sing by the nose. The Nathawat party is defeated even exterminated, by all at Jeypore, even the Zemindars and ryots throughout the country, and this feeling of popular ebullition may be carried to a height from whence many and serious will be the evils likely to result. Alig Sing, of Digger, one of the many aspirants to the Premiership of Jeypore, being, moreover, a Thakoor of great popularity, recently contrived, in a very short time, to collect around him some thousands of the disaffected from Jeypore, among whom are a considerable portion of the Raj troops, and thus raised the standard of independence, and with this horde of insurgents the worthy Thakoor is now encamped at Sauganer, bidding defiance to, and threatens to plunder Jeypore.

With a view to the curtailment of the absolute power the Rawul and his party had secured to themselves for robbing and plundering Jeypore, Colonel Sutherland directed that in future the affairs of that ill-fated principality be submitted for consideration to a Council of five, the members composing which are the Rawul, his brother, Luchmun Sing, and three other influential Thakoor, with Major Ross, the Political Agent, to superintend ; but this new form of Government has been found to be a complete farce, and does not work well.

BOMBAY.

THE QUICOWAR.—The rich district of Petland, belonging to the Quicowar, has at last been finally confiscated, according to the threat held out some months since, and made over to the management of the Collector of Kaira.

POLICE IN THE DECCAN.—It is stated, that with a view to make a further addition to the Police in the Deccan, which is at present not very efficient, the Government has resolved to levy a new *rissala* or body of irregular horse, amounting to three hundred. Ram Row Trimbur Pourntharay, has been appointed Commander of this small corps, on a salary of 300 Rs. a month, with an allowance of 20 rs. per mensem for each horse.

CIVILIANS' RANK.—It is said that the Court of Directors has at length sent out an order settling the rank and order of precedence of the Civil Servants of the Company, who are no longer to bear the title of Factors, Merchants, &c. but to take rank, equivalent to Military rank, according to certain fixed terms of service, rising from that of Subaltern to Captain, Major, Lieut. Colonel, and so on to the highest.

MR. CAMPBELL.—It is reported, that the European named Campbell in the service of Dost Mahomed, has come into the British Camp, and that a pension is to be granted him.

EXPERIMENTS IN BREWING BEER.—The results of two experiments in brewing beer, from hops imported from England, at Poonah and the Mahabeshwar hills, are reported, by the Committees appointed, as most favourable, and that the trial was quite successful.

SAWUNT WAREE.—Accounts from Sawunt Waree represent the state of things there as nearly settled. Several of the ring-leaders engaged in the late disturbance, have been sent to Bombay, to be lodged, we suppose, in some place out of the way. One or two persons, however, headed by one Nanno Kamley, who escaped, have been plundering and burning houses here and there. The affairs of this little state are conducted in a very prudent and economical manner ; good roads are being built ; and all but the old Karbharies satisfied.

LEVY OF 600 IRREGULAR HORSE.—It is stated that on the recommendation of the Political Commissioner in Goojrat, the Government has sanctioned the levy of a body of about 600 Irregular Horse for the better protection of its territories in the north.

LIEUTENANT PUTTINGER.—To mark its sense of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Puttinger of the Bombay Artillery, at the siege of Herat, it is the intention of the Court of Directors to submit his name to her Majesty for promotion to the rank of Major by special Brevet on his attaining the rank of Captain, which rank, it appears, he must arrive at to be eligible for the Brevet promotion.

THE SCIND TROOPS.—Government have decided that the recruits and families of the native troops serving in lower Sind, shall join their respective regiments as soon as tonnage can be provided for their conveyance.

WORKING OF CAMELS IN DRAFT.—Recently some experiments were made upon a subject which has, for some time, occupied the attention of military *scavans* ; the working of camels in draft. Two of those animals were yoked, upon the esplanade, to a fourteen pound howitzer, with its carriage, &c. and seemed to draw them with perfect ease, though, for the conveyance of such a load, sixteen bullocks are usually assigned. The object of the present experiments is, by means of proper harness, to distribute the draft in the way most suitable to the peculiar conformation and power of the animal.

CONVERSION OF PARSEES.—Considerable excitement prevails among the Parsees at Bombay, in consequence of the conversion of two youths of their body to Christianity and some apprehension existed that general education would be liable to opposition, and the scholars be withdrawn from the several establishments, opened under the auspices of the Church Missionary and other societies.

NON-ADMISSION OF MERCHANT SHIPS INTO THE DOCKS.—It is said that Capt. Oliver has refused to admit

merchant ships into the docks. If Government confirms this, it will be a severe blow to the trade of Bombay; but we think it can only be a temporary measure, caused by the unusual press of work at present in the dock yard.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN, 30 APRIL.—It is said, that the Aeng Pass, which leads from Arrakan into the Burmese territories, is to be immediately repaired by the orders of the Supreme Government.

RANGOON, 12TH APRIL.—Dread of war with the English, dread of our proclamation in favour of the old King, the failure of the Suddya affair, a practical knowledge that the seeds of counter-revolution are widely disseminated amongst his discontented subjects, remonstrances from the local Government of Rangoon to the court, to avoid a rupture with the English, together with our imposing military and naval attitude, have induced his Majesty to receive the presents which our Government sent to him, apparently in return for his successful scheme of insult offered to our Government through Colonel Burney, and subsequently through Dr. Bayfield, an, according to report, Captain McLend is to have ingress and egress to and from the Palace at any time of night, and have what he requires.

A Burmah dāk boat left Rangoon a few days ago, immediately after the return from Maulmain of a Government officer, who was sent thither to have ocular proofs of the doings and sayings at Maulmain.

The scheme by which his Majesty intends to fill his treasury is apparently by a monopoly of the trade. In accordance with the scheme, the whisper was believed about the removal of the port to Syriac, inasmuch as this step would at once facilitate this grand scheme, punish the Rangooners for their leaning towards the pretender, and subdue their spirits and diminish their funds at the same time. The Lyne Myoo Thoochoe and the whole of his numerous family, with the pretender, have been executed and the Tharrawaddy Woon has been sent up in arrest. It is feared, he will follow the same fate. The Shans are said to be in a state of revolt. As to the expulsion of the British merchants, why that would diminish the utility of our having an obnoxious Resident at his Court. He is a perfect adept at killing two birds with one stone. As an instance of this, the owner of the house in which Dr. Bayfield resided, is prohibited from again hiring his house to any Englishman, especially to those who have sufficient public spirit to attempt to sustain the reputation and interest of their country or of civilization. On this account Mr. Roy has had to surrender up the house in which Dr. Bayfield resided. The object of this is to prevent the possibility of Dr. Bayfield's return to this country, to make Rangoon too disagreeable for a British merchant, and to subdue the obstinacy of Roy and others, who had, on a former occasion, declined to unshoe in the presence of the Governor. It is with the view to mature his favourite scheme, that the smaller class of vessels, which heretofore paid ten rupees port charges, are now made to pay 400.

20TH APRIL.—A part of the militia, or Corps of Observation about Rangoon, is discharged. A spacious tank is being dug a musket shot south of the Pagoda, and timber is preparing to build a substantial Government House near the tank.

Buffaloe hides are again being collected. Now, as they are used for shields against bows and arrows, the reported revolt, amongst the Shands, may probably be true. Admitting Dr. Richardson to have had a favorable reception at Bangkok, this must be known

amongst the Shands. Again the contemptuous manner with which Col. Benson declined to shake hands with woonghees at the Loolaw at Ameerapoora, must be also known to the Shands. These considerations, might excite, as well as strengthen, the reported revolt amongst the Shands.

The Government officers in Rangoon, have their houses in the New Town, and were to have removed thither; their omitting to do so, therefore, implies some change in the political board. The same may keep the rumoured intention respecting the removal of the Custom-House to Syriac also in abeyance.

ARRAKAN.—A letter has been received in town from Arrakan, giving the most deplorable account of the sufferings of the troops there, for the want of the last half year's provisions, which were to have been supplied from this presidency. The hospitals, it is said, are crowded with sepoys labouring under dysentery, the effects of the Arrakan rice, which, in the absence of their ordinary provisions, they were obliged to resort to. The distress was becoming so alarming that the winter was feared the most serious consequences would result from further delay.

21TH APRIL.—The consequences of the departure of the frigate Conway and the other men of war have been severe on some poor Beogallees residing there, who, the moment the men-of-war were out of the river, were imprisoned in irons, and fined the large sum of 150 Rs. for having supplied 11. M. ships with bullocks during their stay there.

AMARAPPOORA.—The following is an account of a severe earthquake, by a resident. On the morning of the 23d March, at about 2 A. M., we were awoken by an awful, unearthly sound. Our houses rocked in a most terrifying manner; tables and chairs were overturned, glasses and bottles broken, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could keep our legs, and feel out of doors. Two severe shocks caused all this, but we had a succession of concussions till 8 o'clock. In the morning we found the plain between us and the river, under water; large fissures in every direction, which had thrown out the water that flooded the plains, and earth forced up in many places. Not a pagoda was to be seen whole; all are more or less broken down. All brick houses, three or four excepted, are thrown down, and many unfortunate persons crushed under their ruins. A large house that stood as a kind of land mark, is down, and twelve persons buried under the ruins. Two were dug out unhurt, two much injured, and the rest dead. Amongst the houses that stood, were those of Messrs. Spiers and of Mr. Sarkies, though much injured. The town of Ava has suffered more than this city. The old palace is nearly destroyed, as is every brick house, and several huge fissures in the ground are still open. At Tsagain not a pagoda is standing entire.

Mr. Haraput, an Armenian merchant, when dug out from under the ruins of his house, was found with his legs and arms broken, and chest crushed in.

SIAM.

The following is an account of Dr. Richardson's audience with the King of Siam.

"On the 17th February, as had been arranged, I had my audience. I was said to be highly honored by the unusual style in which I was received. At 10 o'clock the King's boats arrived, when, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, Captain Brown of the ship W. F. Hamilton, Messrs. Smith and Hayes of Mr. H.'s house, and an officer of H.'s ship, we started and were met by some Portuguese officers in the Siamese service, at the landing

place. Mr. Hunter and myself had each a sort of swinging conveyance like a hammock, and horses were furnished for the other gentlemen; a small detachment of cavalry and elephants, and 200 foot soldiers, were drawn out in lines on the road, through which (after entering a gate, which we did as usual by a circuitous route). When we got out of the conveyances, we passed to the Prak-langs Hall of Justice outside the Palace: at this place we waited 45 minutes, with some Siamese officers, till the Princes had all arrived, when we proceeded to the royal presence. An uncommon crowd of people were collected, who were quiet and orderly throughout; outside the gilt-door, which was shut, and where we waited just long enough to have it opened, the people who had accompanied us, prostrated themselves as often as they had time. When the door was opened we walked in, and seated ourselves behind the presents, (which had been sent a day or two previous,) on a carpet which covered the floor. The King called us to come nearer him and we went before the presents and sat down again, making 3 salaams to His Majesty. The interpreter had been taken ill just before we entered the hall, and Mr. Hunter, whom they took as a Siamese officer, was obliged to officiate; the usual questions were put and answered. At the close of the audience, the King said that if I had any thing to say on business. Chow Coon Budeen and the Pra Klang would attend to me, and so strong was his friendship for the English, that any wish of the Governor-General, should be considered the same as if the wishes were his own. The audience lasted about one hour and forty minutes. The questions were put in the usual round about way. The King spoke to Phis-piput the second Pra-Klang, and he to Radsthe, who again communicated with Mr. Hunter, and he with me. The King's titles were repeated before and after each of my answers, which I could understand were modified a little to meet the royal ear, though I believe no change was made in the meaning of what was said. The hall is about 100 feet by 60, and except a small place in the centre, was crowded with the officers of the Government in their robes of state. The King was seated on his highest gold or gilt throne, raised about 15 feet above us; the lower stories on which he has usually received missions from the neighbouring states, had been removed. In his personal appearance, His Majesty is exceedingly stout, and is said by every one to be perhaps the most intelligent and sensible man in his kingdom. To all business he himself attends, and he often surprises the Government officers by his knowledge of transactions; it was not supposed necessary to acquaint him with. After the curtain of heavy cloth of gold, which crosses the Throne before the Hall was down, Coon Tait, the Pra-Klang's brother, who speaks English intelligibly and whom I had often seen, came over to us and introduced to me the Chaw Coon Budeen, who said he would be happy to see me at his house. This chief, who is the first minister, sat on the King's right of the Hall, and the Pra Klang on the left, the Princes of the blood before them near the foot of the Throne. Not one of the very numerous assembly, till after the curtain was drawn, ventured to raise his head from close to the ground where their grovelling position on their elbows and knees placed it. After the audience, we went the usual round of the boats, (some of which are very costly and splendid,) and white elephant, which is a good deal like the one at Ava, except that this one from vice has broken his tusks almost off. From the elephant shed which is on the banks of the river, we returned home at a little past two.

SINGAPORE.

The Singapore journals to the 4th of April state, that our good friends the Dutch, at Batavia, had been squeezing. Capt. Hutton, of the *Mercury*, and making

him disgorge seventy-five guilders, for not intuitively knowing the port regulations, and the petty chief of Ilalam, has been levying contributions on our subjects, and detaining them as prisoners of war. A Siamese force, it was said, was approaching Quedah, and that several hundred women and children had consequently quitted the fort and taken refuge on the *Hyacinth*. The insurgents, it is stated, wished to get clear of Quedah, without further fighting; but the authenticity of this report is not to be relied on.

Singapore journals to the 26th of April intimate that Quedah was again in the possession of the Siamese; and pirates had been seen in the neighbourhood of *Pulo Tingy*.

CHINA.

Letters from China to the 15th March, have been received at Madras, by the *Maitland* from Singapore.

The Opium Commissioner from Peking had been for some days at Canton; fresh edicts against the trade had been issued. Dent and Co., Jardine, Matheson and Co., and Mr. Innes, have been ordered to leave Canton. The drug was not saleable at any price. Patna offered at Sp. Dirs 230, Benares at 220, and Malwa at Sp. Dirs. 210, but no buyers. Exchange on London 5d. The Company's Treasury had been closed for Bills on Bengal, Freights declining, and shipments of teas and silk going on very slow. Up to the middle of March only 2000 bales of Silk had been purchased, of which a moiety had been exported; it was supposed that the whole supply would not exceed 5,000 bales. All the clippers had arrived, *Rob Roy*, *Nymph* and *Ann*.

News has been received during the month, from China, to the 10th of April, of a very important nature. The Chinese authorities seem determined to put the opium trade down.

A certain number of chests sent annually on account of the King of Siam, on the junk conveying the tribute of the latter potentate to the Celestial Empire, and which have hitherto been permitted by the mandarins to be landed and sold, were this year refused admission; and a letter of advice returned with them, suggesting that the Siamese Court should follow the example of the Emperor, and in future interdict the use of the drugs among its subjects. The consequence had been, the relanding of all the opium on board the junks in the Singapore roads, the sale thereof at reduced prices, and the investment of the proceeds in British and India manufactures.

The British trade had been stopped *in toto*. The factory had been surrounded by the Chinese troops, and no food nor water permitted to enter.

At first Mr. Elliot thought of resistance, and directed all the British vessels to proceed to the rescue; but was told by the Chinese authorities, that they would hold the Europeans as hostages and hang them all if a gun were fired.

The Principal Hong Merchants were taken in chains to the Factory, and said, unless the whole of the opium at Lintin and elsewhere was delivered up, the Government had ordered their immediate execution. Pressed by these circumstances, the Superintendent knocked under, and in the name of the British Government ordered the delivery of all the opium, 20,000 chests, to the Chinese guaranteeing to the British Merchants its value, the price to be fixed by Her Majesty's Ministers. This was done in three instalments. On the first being made, provisions were permitted *entre* into the factory; on the second, the general trade was re-opened; and on the third, things reverted to the former footing; but doubts were entertained respecting the continuance in

safety of the British in China. The following proclamations were issued on the factory being surrounded:—

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.—I, Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries, (notwithstanding my official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint,) have now received the commands of the high commissioner, issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officers to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives effecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton, forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all the opium under their respective controul, and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in a trade of opium subject to my immediate direction; and to forward to me, without delay, a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands to be delivered over to the Chinese Government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further especially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton owners of or charged with the management of opium, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

And it is especially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice, shall be determined upon principles, and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, at Canton, China, this twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight-hundred and thirty-nine, at six o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

Chief Superintendent of British trade in China.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.—The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for her Majesty's service, by which His excellency the high Commissioner has stipulated, that the servants shall be restored after one-fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one-half be delivered, the trade opened after three-fourths being delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered, (the signification of which last expression, the undersigned does not understand.)

Breach of faith, (and His Excellency, not unnaturally is pleased to suppose that breach of faith may be possible,) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more with the stoppage of food and after three days more with the last degree of severity

on the undersigned himself. He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment; but with the papers actually before him and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's subjects, and all the other foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which the arrangements are completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity, depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government. As soon as the whole of the opium surrendered to him is delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again. But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community, his admiration of the patience and kindly feeling which have uniformly distinguished this community throughout this trying circumstance; and he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks, for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them out of their actual strait.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought. The permanent stability of British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation—upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's government.

CHARLES ELLIOT,

Chief Superintendent of the trade
of British Subjects in China.

PERSIA.

A Mugul letter from Bombay, dated 17th instant, states, that a boat had arrived there from Muscat, bringing intelligences of the arrival of a British man-of-war at Bushire, which had taken off the Resident and all British property to Karrack, which henceforth to be the only port of the Persian Gulf which English ships are to touch, Bushire, and all Persian ports, being strictly prohibited. Bussorah, course, remains open at present.

A letter from Tehran, of undoubted authority, received by the *Hurkura* on the 2nd instant, states, that Mr McNeil left that city on the 2nd January to proceed homeward via Russia. Colonel Sheil removed with the Mission to Erzerum, where they will remain, until instructions are received for future guidance. The detachment is moving to Bagdad. The correspondent adds, "you must be in a great state of excitement with all your warlike preparations. I confess I should like to see the employment of larger force of Europeans in Afghanistan than the papers announce; and also a little more expedition used. The Shah is now very quiet at Tehran, but I cannot answer for the nature of his meditations. He is, (whatever else he may be) a man of great firmness of character, and does not seem at all abashed by the result of his expedition to Herat."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RESIDENT FROM BUSHIRE.—Advices from Karak of the 7th instant, state the circumstances that led immediately to our Resident quitting Bushire. It would appear that certain supplies for the Admiral's ship were being embarked from the beach opposite the Residency, when an objection was made by some local authority and a list of the articles demanded; but upon the matter being represented to the Resident, the articles were passed without any list or further objection. The Governor had called upon the Admiral the same morning, and next day the latter returned his call. After the usual salaams the Admiral stated, that

he had been much surprised to learn that his supplies had been stopped, and a list of them demanded the day before, contrary, as he understood, to former usage, and that in his position he could not allow such a matter to pass unexplained; whereupon the Governor replied, that it was usual to send a list, and that the Residency was not the proper place for boats either to land or embark, though all the English present knew that such had been invariably the practice. The Admiral then stated, that he had no wish to infringe any rules of the Port, nor at the same time to be treated differently from those who had been there before him, and as the practice could not be disputed, he gave the governor to understand, on leaving, that he would embark the following day from the Residency, and if any opposition was made, he had force sufficient for his protection, and that it would be at his, the Governor's, peril if mischief ensued. Accordingly next morning, the 25th, the boats of the *Wellesley* followed by those of the *Clive* and *Elphinstone*, pulled for the shore, and on Capt. Maitland nearing it in his jolly boat, a man presented his matchlock at him and called to him to keep off. The Admiral, who was standing near, turned away the muzzle of the piece, a scuffle ensued, and at length, after receiving a blow from a stick, the man dropped his piece. Meantime, however, the *Wellesley's* boats pushed forward to the Admiral's protection, his position being apparently one of danger, and the men were preparing to act on the offensive, when perceiving their intention, he called to them not to fire; but in their confusion, mistaking the order, a volley was fired, which killed one of the Bu hires and wounded another. No more shots were fired, but enough had been done to make it necessary to remove the Residency immediately, so all hands went to work, and with great exertions from Monday to Friday, the whole bag and baggage were at length embarked, no opposition being offered to their proceedings, although the people threw up some breastworks near the Flagstaff, and about 1000 men were got collected together in the town. The *Elphinstone* took up to Karak no less than 33 female children to its shore.

The *Clive* remains before Bushire, but nothing is said of any blockade or stoppage of the trade. The *Wellesley's* movements were uncertain; some said that she would remain at Bu-hire, others that she was gone over to the Arabian coast.

The following is from a letter from the Gulph dated the 14th ultimo:

Ali Pacha of Bagdad is at present at Mossoul, where great preparations are being made to join the troops that the grand Seigneur is assembling against Mohammed Ali; Kourschid Pacha has remained stationary for a long time, but having lately received a reinforcement of 2000 men, and the money that Selim Pacha brought him, he is gone at the head of 500 Cavalry against a Sheikh of the Aunesse tribe. Achmed Effendi, his Agent at Cowal, is busily occupied purchasing provisions there, and towards the end of the month it is announced, that the Army is to march against Bussorah. The news from Bushire present little of interest. A Persian General, Mahomed Hussein Khan, has been sent by the Prince of Shiraz to adjust the differences between the Resident and Mirza Asadowlah, Governor of the City. A conference took

place on board the Admiral's ship, and the results, which are not known, have been referred to Shiraz and to Bombay. Bushire is in a state of great agitation; an attempt was made to assassinate the Armenian usually employed by the British shipping, afterwards about 500 persons waited upon the Cadi to ask his permission to pillage all the Armenians. These poor people when apprised of the dispute between England and Persia, hastened to implore the English protection. They said that they could not remain in Persia, because as Christians, they would be believed to be English: they asked that, in case of any difficulty or dispute, intimation might be given them so as they might fly from Persia in time. The Government of Bombay had left their case to the discretion of the Resident, who gave them neither protection nor advice. The Resident occupies himself with matters that more nearly concern the interests of himself and his family. When it is recollected what the Russians in these latter times, have done for the Christians of the East, and we see the conduct of the English at Bushire, one need no longer be astonished that the preference is given to the former.

Some letters have been interchanged with the chiefs of Bahrein, protection accorded to Sheikh Abdallah and a proposal made to occupy an Isle, but all as yet without consequence.

The Egyptian army is still at Lahra. All the tribes of the Arabs are represented as having laid aside their private feuds and entered into a general league to defend Bahrein against the Egyptians, and the signal of a movement of the latter at Bahrein will be a general rising and attack upon the Egyptian troops by every tribe.

Kourschid Pacha marched his troops, about 6,000 across from Medina to Katg, without any difficulty, and he has established a line of Posts to Medina, with which, a safe communication is now open, and where there now are 30,000 Egyptian troops. The country the troops passed, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulph instead of a Desert, is represented, by a French Apothecary who had visited the *Wellesley*, as a finely cultivated country with no want of water.

Kourschid Pacha is much liked, and is stated to be most friendly disposed towards the English. Wherever he has gone he has made the Arabs his friends, and a more active, or better qualified Officer, Mahomed Ali could not have selected for this service. He offered to secure to Captain Edmonds a safe journey across to Medina if he would like to go.

The officers in the Egyptian Army make no secret of Mahomed Ali's great desire and ambition to annex to his dominions the Pashalic of Bussora and Bagdad. The Persians are thought to view the Egyptians as friends, and it was believed there that Russian counsels guided both at present.

The inhabitants of Ras El Kymah, and of the adjoining coast, have expressed their anxiety to be received under British protection. It is also said that the British authorities are about to remonstrate with the Egyptian Commanders, relative to their progress along the Western Shores of the Gulph.

BOMBAY COMPUTATION OF THE TON.

No 58 of 1839

To W. LIMOND, ESQUIRE,

Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

SIR,—As requested in your letter of the 18th instant, I have the pleasure to enclose a statement of the computation of the ton of various articles which are shipped from our port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN E. BURNAN, *Secretary.*

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, May 1, 1839.

[illegible]

CAMERONIAN BAND THEATRE.

This "Theatre Royal," for it is conducted by "Her Majesty's servants" in the strictest sense, opened, we hope we may say for the season, on Tuesday evening, to an extremely full and fashionable audience. The performances were the melodrama of "The Warlock of the Glen," the domestic drama of "Maurice the Wood-cutter," and the laughable farce of "The Irish Tutor." It was not our good fortune to be present during the first piece, and this was owing to two circumstances, to which we beg to call the attention of the "Managing Committee." In the first place, half past seven is too early an hour for the curtain to be drawn up; eight o'clock would be more convenient for the public. In the second place, it would be very desirable that the Theatre should have some outward and visible sign of its locality. We, in common with several others, were poking about in the dark for some time, vainly seeking the hall of entrance, as there was not a single light to guide us. We have another preliminary observation to make. As the public, on mounting the stair case, pass the stage before entering the Theatre, the door, or doors, that open into the sanctum, should be kept closed or screened off, so as to prevent the uninitiated from becoming familiar with the mysteries of the green room. Fancy having our delicacy pre-shocked by seeing Adela, Countess of Glencairn, or Morria, or some other feminine creature, smoking a cheroot! The remainder of our say will be unqualified praise. In almost all amateur performances that we have ever had anything to do with, one of the most difficult accomplishments, has been perfectness in the various parts. Here all were perfect, and though on one occasion, in the Wood-cutter, there was, or appeared to be, a little hitch after a gentleman had been murdered in the forest, creating doubts whether it was not intended to leave him there, yet we are not sure, but that, after all, murdered gentlemen generally are, even less speedily attended to, Maurice, the Wood-cutter, was extremely well played by P. Glasgow. He lack'd neither energy nor feeling, and was deservedly much applauded. If he will be careful not to "o'erdo. Termination" and can rid himself of the bad habit of *toning too much* the last word of his sentences, he will be an excellent actor. We don't think we can give him higher praise than by saying, that if he negatived the game laws in a rural district in England, with half the earnestness he did the other night, he would assuredly tread some other boards under a Magistrate's certificate. Domini Sebastian, the village Schoolmaster, was, upon the whole, the best piece of acting in the Wood-cutter. T. McKechnie has the real comic stuff in his composition, and he proved

himself "a fellow of infinite jest." His re-assuming the calling of his earlier life, and coming out before the Court-Martial as Counsel for Maurice, was capitally done, though we don't think the military cloak was a fitting attire. It was a fine opportunity for any one to judge of the effect of the new Bill, the Prisoner's Counsel Bill; and we are very strongly of opinion that if Mr. McKechnie were to make his appearance in the Supreme Court, it would cause some of our more legitimate actors to look about them. The performance of Maria deserves most favorable mention. D. Marrs—we could almost have fancied him Mademoiselle Marrs—acted with a most touching fidelity to nature, and looked as like a Wood-cutter's wife, as if he had really been

"A guileless girl,
Woo'd to the music of the cooing dove
In pathless Woods."

There was but one thing wanting, that was a little more violet-powder on his chin. The lad, Anderson, who played Finty, has every requisite for a good actor, that a mere youth can exhibit, good figure, good face, good voice, and perfect self-possession. In the Irish Tutor, Paddy O'Rourke, was entrusted to W. Cousins, and he played the character well. His brigue was good, and all that he wants, is a little more knowledge of the by-play of the character. He might have introduced some Irish song, say the Groves of Blarney, while brushing his pupil's coat. It is an approved custom which Power never omits.

There were several songs between the pieces. A Scotch one, in character, by (we believe) J. Young, was encored. We have no doubt the wauls were good, that at any rate they were pure Scotch, is more than probable, as to us they were thoroughly unintelligible. The humorous acting of the singer proved, that they were nuts to him, and the applause negatived them being "caviare to the general."

We hope that similar performances will be frequent at this Theatre. We have a double interest in them now, that our better half is buried, and which, like a great many other better halves, that are gone, is better spoken of than she was treated. We said, in commencing these remarks, that the performances commenced too soon; in concluding them we say, that they were protracted too late. Two pieces would, we think, be sufficient. It was past twelve o'clock before the curtain fell. But for the late hour we should have noticed these performances yesterday.—*Hulk. June 6.*

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

MAY 31, 1839.

About 150 gentlemen assembled on the above occasion. The Rev. Mr. Boaz, who occupied the chair, opened the proceedings, by stating that this meeting had been called in order to afford to the Members generally an opportunity of obtaining such information from the Committee as they wished, and to obviate the necessity of resorting for explanation on such points to the newspapers, through which channel that object could

not be properly accomplished. The present meeting was an ordinary monthly meeting of the society similar to those of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which was considered the best means of doing away with every erroneous impression regarding the proceedings of the Committee. The Secretaries, he said, were ready to answer any question concerning the acts of the Committee which might be put to them. He then read a statement of the funds of the Institution, by which it appeared that the receipts had been as follows:—

Subscriptions from 393 Members,....	1,966	0	0
Donations,.....	5,386	0	0

Total	7,352	0	0
--------------	-------	---	---

The expences had amounted to,.....	314	12	11
------------------------------------	-----	----	----

And there was now a balance at the Union Bank to the credit of the Society of,	7,037	3	1
--	-------	---	---

The Chairman then stated that lectures which, although highly amusing, edifying and calculated to make the institution popular, were not the only object in view. The great end of the Society's labors was to train up young men to the pursuit of useful occupations and to make them valuable members of society. This it has not been in the power of the committee yet to put in operation, owing principally to the want of proper accommodations. Four sub-committees have been appointed; a committee of papers to look after the records of the institution, to put in books, instruments, apparatus, &c.; a committee of finance to conduct with economy the pecuniary concerns of the institution, a committee of lectures to arrange with those gentlemen who were so kind as to offer their services in this department, about the getting up of the lectures, &c., and a building committee to procure suitable accommodations for the Society's operations. The last of these objects had occupied the greatest share of the committee's attention. They had looked out for any piece of ground belonging to the Government, with the view that if one could be found in an eligible locality, they might obtain permission to erect a building thereon for the Society, but none was found. Two other houses had offered themselves to rent, one of them was the old Masonic Hall on the Dharmatollah road, for which 6000 rupees had been asked; but it might be obtained for less. But then the fitting up of the house, the purchase of instruments and apparatus, &c. would require nearly all the balance now at the disposal of the Society; a distinct fund, therefore, appeared to be required for a suitable building. There were now about 400 members, who, with their friends and families might amount to 5 or 600. To accommodate these, and for the other operations of the Society, a suitable building, with ground, might cost 10,000. If each of the 400 subscribers obtained a donation of 25 rupees only, the required amount would be realized, but as all could not pay even this sum conveniently, it would be better to leave it optional with every one, to contribute what he liked towards this object. He would therefore suggest the propriety of raising a distinct fund for the building, which the sooner it was done the better, considering the Society now paid 40 rupees a night for the accommodation afforded in the Town Hall. Mr. Boaz concluded by inviting suggestions and reiterating the readiness of the committee to afford every information.

The Rev. Mr. Atkins, seconded by Dr. Corbyn, moved that a distinct fund be raised for the erection of a suitable building.

Upon this question a very angry discussion took place in which Mr. Roger Dias, the Revd. Mr. Morton, the Revd. Mr. Atkins and some others took part. Several amendments were proposed, and a good deal said on each of them, and on various matters quite irrelevant to the motion before the meeting, and calculated to produce discord: all which we suppress, though we have notes of nearly the whole, because we are persuaded that no useful purpose will be answered by their publication.

The business of the evening concluded by adjourning the discussion on the question of raising a new fund for a building to another evening which is to be advertised. —Hark, June, 3.

MR MIDDLETON'S SECOND LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY, 10TH JUNE, 1839.

After a brief introduction, the lecturer stated, that the figure and motions of the earth would form subject of his present discourse, which he had selected, in consequence of the great interest it possessed, as being the globe we inhabit and the point from which we must start on our voyage of Astronomical discoveries. He then entered on a consideration of the state in which the mind must be to profit by the demonstrations on which the science of Astronomy was based. It must be free from the bias of preconceived notions open to conviction. In point of fact it must listen to arguments with patience, and examine the doctrines proposed critically, but not captiously. He then entered upon the history of the science, and having dilated on the erroneous notions which had existed in former times regarding the figure of the earth, he traced the first discovery of its roundness to the Egyptians, who had found it out by observing the Eclipse of the Moon. This doctrine was then introduced into Greece, and much improved upon by Pythagoras, who taught the roundness of the Earth, and that the Sun was the centre of the planetary system. The terrestrial Globe and the Moon were then shown to us, and we were informed, that the former was the figure of the earth and the latter an attempted representation of the planetary system. The lecturer then acquainted us with the peculiarities of the different planets and of the Earth. The erroneous system of Ptolemy, which made the Earth the centre of the universe, next came under consideration, and was explained at some length, with the aid of the auxiliary sphere. This erroneous system was generally held to be the correct one for about fifteen hundred years, at the termination of each, the Pythagorean system was revived by Copernicus who, after a study of some twenty years was enabled to publish his new system. This eminent Philosopher was followed by Galileo of Florence, but their doctrines met violent opposition from the prejudices of the people who, adverting to the command of Joshua in the Old Testament, for the sun to stand still, argued that it was the sun and the other heavenly bodies that went round the earth, East to West, instead of the Earth turning on its axis from west to east.

After this, we were entertained by a theological scene, in which the Pope of Rome, with the Inquisition at his heels, enacted a principal character in the persecution of Galileo. We had a confession of faith, made by this Astronomer before his father confessor, read for our information in the science of Astronomy, and our edification in that of Theology. This part of the science called forth several *hears* from various sides, at which the lecturer returned from Theological digressions to the consideration of the earthly object on which we had come to be informed.

The lecturer then entered upon the subject he had proposed at the commencement, viz. the figure of the earth; but he was again driven off from this point, by a centrifugal force to the consideration of the doctrine of inertia, explained at length in his former lecture, and after a continuation of arguments, informed us, that this Globe, no more than the other planets, requires any pedestal for its support. The proofs of the rotundity of the earth, were then entered into at great length; but as they must be familiar to every school-boy, we omit to mention them. He also met the objections, which he said some had taken against the roundness of the earth from the inequalities of its surface. The axis, the pole, the polar star, &c., &c. were each fully explained, and the oblate spheroidal form of the earth demonstrated by the experiment made on the axis of the meridian at different latitudes, as also by the changes in the vibrations of the pendulum. The annual revolution of our

globe next came under observation, and was explained by diagrams drawn on a board and by the Orery. The doctrine of the antipodes, or what may be termed the philosophy of Zenith and Nadir, or up and down, on which the whole fabric of the Newtonian philosophy

rests, was cursorily alluded to at the close of the lecture, and two little figures (of wax we believe) being stuck up on each side of a globe, were left to explain, as well as they could, the doctrine most difficult of comprehension to the unphilosophical mind.—*Hurk. June 12.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was convened yesterday, (Tuesday, June 4,) to reconsider the propriety of forwarding to the Board of Customs, the following letter expressive of its unwillingness to offer, as it has been regulated by the Board, any remarks on the proposed abolition of the drawback system.—

W. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary,

Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, Fort William.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your communication of the 4th instant, furnishing an Extract from a letter from Government, relating to the proposed abolition of the drawback system now under consideration; and intimating that the Board are ready to "receive any remarks which the Chamber may desire to make on the subject."

I am instructed to inform you, that, at a general meeting of the Chamber, convened for the purpose of discussing this important question, it was resolved that, as so great a difference of opinion prevails among its members on the contemplated measure, the Chamber do abstain from offering an opinion thereon; and that it be left to the merchant separately, according to their different views, to make their own representations to Government on the question submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedt. servt. vant,

(Signed) W. LINDSAY, Secy

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, May 27, 1839.

At a former meeting it had been deemed inexpedient for the Chamber collectively to offer any opinion on the subject, as it was one on which it was much divided. They therefore thought it better that each, individually, should have an opportunity of laying before the Government any suggestions they might have to make with respect to the proposed measure.

The letter had been drawn up in accordance with a resolution of the last general meeting, but it subsequently appearing that a number of the members who had not attended that meeting, were desirous of expressing their opinions on the subject, the letter had been recalled to await the decision of a special meeting.

The meeting yesterday was most numerously attended, R. H. Cockerell, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by reading the minutes of the last meeting, with the letter to Government, which had then been determined upon, and a letter from several members, in accordance with which the present meeting had been called.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Fergusson and seconded by Mr. Deare.

Moved by Mr. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. Deare.

That the Chamber views with satisfaction any proposal to reduce the burdens on the trade of the port, and

therefore approves of the abandonment of the one eighth of the duty hitherto reserved on re-export.

That if it be desirable to confine this to goods which may have been bonded, or which may have been shipped without being removed from the Custom House, within the three months at present allowed for payment of duty, the Chamber desires, that it be left optional with Importers to land their goods and thus lose the privilege of free Export or to pay the duty and receive it only on re-export, because it will be more advantageous to many parties to adopt the latter course, even with the forfeit of one eighth of the duty, and loss of interest than to be compelled to use the Bonded Warehouses.

A lively discussion then took place, as to whether the proposed measure of Government was to be considered as a boon to the mercantile interest, or as a precaution. Any arrangement for the protection of the Revenue. In opposition to the latter view of the case it was asserted, that under the present system the only possibility of fraud, was between the Custom House and the ship and that the contemplated alteration would not lessen risk in that quarter.

Several members disapproved of the withdrawal of the letter to Government which had been voted by the former meeting, and requested to be informed by what authority it had been withheld.

The Chairman again explained the reasons which had led to the measure, and read the requisition which had been received from some of the members on the subject.

Mr. Cullen then moved as an amendment on Mr. Fergusson's motion.

That the proceedings of the last General Meeting of the Chamber on the Drawback question, be confirmed by this meeting and that the letter to Government connected therewith, and dated the 27th ultimo, be immediately sent into the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Another amendment was then proposed by Mr. Kettlewell, to the effect:—

That a letter (the draft of which he read) disapproving of the abolition of the drawback on re-export; and recommending the continuance of the double system of Bonding and Drawback, be adopted by the Chamber and forwarded to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

According to form this last amendment was first put to the meeting when it was negatived by a small majority.

Mr. Cullen's amendment was then put and the meeting divided upon it, when there appeared for the amendment 30, against it 29.

The original letter to Government was therefore adopted and forwarded to the Board of Customs.—*Hurk. June 5.*

UNION BANK.

A Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank, was held yesterday, (June 5, 1839) for the purpose of adoption, or otherwise disposing of, the alterations in the Bank Deed, as provisionally approved at the General Meeting of the 4th ultimo, and for considering the propriety of increasing their capital to one crore of rupees.

On the motion of T. Dickens, Esq., William Young, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The following resolution was then proposed by T. Dickens, Esq., seconded by Dwarkanuth Tagore, Esq., and carried unanimously.

1.—That the new Bank Deed, as provisionally approved at the Special General Meeting held on the 4th May last, be, and the same is, hereby finally adopted.

The second resolution was moved by Wm. Bruce, Esq., seconded by Mr. T. H. Gardiner, and also carried unanimously—

2.—That in pursuance of the resolution just carried, the Directors be instructed to take immediate measures to have the new deed engrossed, and signed by the proprietors, and that they do also cause a sufficient number of copies to be printed.

Mr. Dickens then, after a few words on the generally admitted expediency of the projected increase of capital, proceeded to read to the Meeting a series of resolutions, in which was embodied the plan by which he proposed that the additional fund should be raised. He mentioned an alteration which he had been induced to make in one of these resolutions, as originally drawn up, and which provided for the payment of the additional shares intended to be raised, proposing that the proprietors of the new shares should have the option of paying the price in two instalments, at intervals of six months, or at once and immediately, in which latter case they were to receive dividends from the date of payment. On this point it was suggested by several proprietors, that the purchases of the new shares, who might adopt the first mode of payment, should be allowed interest on their first instalment. Some conversation took place on this subject, Mr. Dickens observing, that he intended his proposed arrangement to act as a bonus on prompt payment.

Mr. Dickens then proceeded to put his resolutions separately, and proposed—

3d.—That it is expedient to increase the capital of the Union Bank to one crore of rupees.

Seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq., and carried unanimously.

4th.—That the additional Capital be raised by the creation of 2,000 new shares of 1,000 each.

Seconded by Baboo Dwarkanuth Tagore, and carried unanimously.

5th.—That such new shares be disposed of as follows: viz., each holder of four shares on the day of the next Half Yearly Meeting in July 1839, to be entitled to one new share at par.

Seconded by Wm. Bruce, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cragg suggested, that a surplus fund should be created for the purpose of rendering the dividends as nearly as possible equal at all times, an arrangement

which was of very great importance to many whose chief dependence might be upon the shares they possessed in the Bank. He, therefore, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Turner, and, after some discussion, carried by a considerable majority.

6th.—That it is expedient to create a reserved fund to meet casual losses, instead of trenching upon the dividends.

Mr. Cragg then proposed, that this reserve fund should be raised by placing a premium of 50 rupees on each of the new shares. On this proposition one or two amendments were suggested, and an animated discussion ensued, which was cut short by Capt. F. J. Taylor, who expressed his opinion, that the question of raising the surplus fund at all not being mentioned in the advertisement, by which the meeting was called, was altogether informal. He therefore proposed the following, which was seconded by Mr. Kemiry, and carried.—

7th.—That resolution No. 6, be rescinded, and that the subject be reserved for consideration at the next Half Yearly Meeting.

It was then proposed by T. Dickens, Esq., seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq., and carried by a large majority.—

8th.—That such shares as cannot be taken off in the manner provided for by the next foregoing and 10th following resolutions, because many shareholders hold numbers of shares not divisible by four, be put up at par and sold by Auction and the profits of premium, applied for the exclusive benefit of those proprietors not enabled for the cause above mentioned to obtain new shares at par.

Proposed by T. Dickens, Esq., seconded by Wm. Bruce, Esq., and carried—

9th.—That the shares be paid for as follows; viz., one half for each share in each six months from the next Half Yearly Meeting in July 1839, and the remaining half in six months from the 1st January 1840.

Proprietors who prefer it may pay up in cash in full at once and previous to January 1840, and thereupon they shall be entitled to receive dividends from date of payment. Those who pay up one half shall receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent., or whatever may be the rate of interest given on fixed deposits.

Proposed by T. Dickens, Esq., seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq., and carried unanimously.—

10th.—That the period within which absentee proprietors, meaning thereby those out of India, must pay up for their additional stock, be six months in addition to that allowed to residents in India and for those in India above 15 days' date from Calcutta, a reasonable period, to be fixed by the Directors, in addition to that allowed to residents of Calcutta.

Proposed by T. Dickens, Esq., seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq., and carried unanimously.

11th.—That all shares not taken up and paid for pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, by wilful neglect of the Proprietors, be sold for the benefit of the Proprietors at large.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.—Hurk, June 6.

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Committee held at the Society's office, on Monday the 17th instant.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were unanimously elected.

The following gentleman was proposed a member of the Society :—

Proposed by G. Vint, Esq., and seconded by W. Storm, Esq.—John Calder, Esq., of Calcutta.

Read a letter from John Crawford, Esq., Society's Agent in London.

Read a letter from Baboo Tarucknauth Sein, offering himself to undertake the translation of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's circulars, which he thinks will be most convenient for the use of the native judges and Amildars of the Dewanny Courts, and requesting the Society to submit his application to Government for the purpose of procuring its permission.

Resolved. That an answer be written to Baboo Tarucknauth Sein, explaining to him that the objects of the Society are not such as can properly permit their interference in the matter.

Chunder Mitter, a Member of the Society, on the subject of an Oordoo translation of the papers of the Society from the English and Bengally languages.

Read some propositions from certain zemindars of, Hooghly, connected with policearrangements.

Resolved, that the Society will take the above into consideration at the next meeting of the committee—

WM. COBB HENRY,

P. TAGORE,

[Hurk. June 21.

Honorary Secretaries.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

LUCKNOW PROCEEDINGS.

In consequence of an intimation that a meeting would take place on the 17th instant, at Dr. Stevenson's house, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed Steam Communication between England and Calcutta via Suez, a number of gentlemen, Native as well as European, met, and, after conversing at some length on the subject, the following gentlemen were proposed and elected as office bearers, viz. Major Wilcox, Chairman, and Dr. Stevenson, as Secretary and Treasurer.

The Chair having been taken, Lieut. Colonel Caulfield proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Stevenson, and unanimously agreed to—

That this meeting convey to the Committee of the Bengal New Steam Fund, the satisfaction it derives from contemplating the exertions making for the completion of such arrangements as are calculated to forward the best interests of our country, and develop the extensive resources of British India, in conjunction with those of Central Asia. That this meeting takes a deep interest in the success of such measures as are calculated to promote the prosperity of such parts of Europe and Asia, as lie within the influence of Commercial enterprise, the acknowledged harbinger of civilization.

Proposed by Dr. Stevenson, seconded by Colonel Caulfield, and unanimously agreed to—

That as communication by Steam is eminently calculated to reduce the difficulties, delays, and dangers which distance naturally interposes between individuals and nations, and must tend to promote community of interests and secure the benefits which necessarily flow from amicable communication, it is proposed to open a subscription for shares in the capital, which the Company now under organization in Calcutta have proposed to raise; that intimation be given to the Secretary of the Calcutta Committee of the number of shares required, and that the funds subscribed be forthwith remitted.

Proposed by Major Wilcox, and seconded by Mr. Wilkie, and unanimously agreed to by the meeting—

That this meeting request the Calcutta Committee, to take such measures as will secure a frequent communication of the proceedings of the Company in England,

with the view of keeping alive and increasing the interest now so universally felt in the question.

Proposed by Dr. Stevenson and seconded by A. De Casonova, Esq., and unanimously agreed by the meeting—

That, as many native gentlemen have attended the meeting and taken an interest in its proceedings, the same shall be translated into Hindoostanee and circulated for their perusal.

Proposed by Lieut. Wilkie and seconded by Capt. Sinclair, and unanimously agreed to by the meeting—

That the proceedings at this meeting be communicated to the Secretary of the Bengal Steam Committee, with a request that they be published for general information in the principal newspapers.

(Signed) R. WILCOX, Chairman.

Lucknow, May 17, 1839.

List of Subscribers.	No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount of 1st Instalment at 10 per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.
Nabob Munneerondowla, Minister to the King of Oude	5	2500	250
J. M. Sinclair, Esq.,	2	1000	100
D. Wilkie, Esq.,	1	500	50
Col. Caulfield, C. B.,	5	2500	250
Dr. W. Stevenson,	2	1000	100
Major R. Wilcox,	2	1000	100
Captain J. Paton,	1	500	50
Badoo Dhyrhub Chunder,	1	500	50
Sba Raghburdial and Mackun Loll,	4	2000	200
Gungaram Juggernaut,	3	1500	150
Prang Dosa Sheo Goolam, ...	1	500	50
Chundun Loll & Chootah Loll, ..	1	500	50
Manuck Chund,	1	500	50
Total, ..	29	14500	1450

W. STEVENSON.

Hurk. June 15.]

Secy, and Treasurer.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, the 1st June, 1839.

Drs. Hermont and Fairbridge, proposed at the last meeting, were duly elected,

The following gentlemen were proposed as Members.

K. W. Kirk, Esq., M. D., by Dr. Martin, seconded by Dr. Colvin.

—Eddin, Esq., M. D., by Dr. Brassey seconded by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy.

A paper upon Tic Doloroux, by Mr. G. Dundas Michel, of Calcutta, was presented through Dr. Goodeve.

This paper was read and discussed.

Some discussion subsequently ensued, upon the propriety of Medical men sanctioning the use of Morriison's Pills for their patients. It was contended that being unacquaint-

ed with their ingredients, no one could safely recommend his patients to take them; and many instances were related of the dangerous consequence of taking them in large doses. It was shewn that individuals sometimes take as many as hundred per diem, and that the uncertain and irregular manner in which these pills are made, often causes the more powerful ingredients to be all collected in one box and the milder articles in another, so that people taking these enormous doses with comparative safety from one parcel, might be destroyed by the violence of a similar quantity taken from the next parcel they purchased. Instances of this kind were related. It was also shewn by many of the members present, that the continued use of such powerful purgatives, tended at length to produce great irritability, and finally, inflammation of the intestinal canal and often established inveterate and fatal bowel complaints of various kinds.

Dr. Goodeve called the attention of the society to a native managogue of great power, which had lately been brought to his notice.—*Hurkaru*, June 12.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th June, 1839.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

(TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS PRESENT.)

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were first read and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.*

The gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members; viz.

Messrs. Chan, Fraser, Geo. Remfry, J. H. Ferguson, H. G. French, Owen Potter and Major Halliide.

FOR ELECTION.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next Meeting.

W. F. Stewart, Esq., of Mirzapore—proposed by Mr. W. Storm, seconded by Mr. D. W. H. Speed.

J. W. Laidlay, Esq.,—proposed by Mr. Robt. Watson, seconded by Dr. Spry.

A. K. Lindesay, Esq., (Civil Surgeon, Benares,)—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

H. Falconer, Esq., M. D., (Supt. of the H. C. Botanical Garden at Saharunpore,)—proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Pregrave, proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. W. Storm.

Archd. Sconce, Esq., (Collector at Chittagong,)—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Jas. Colquhoun.

L. J. H. Grey, Esq., C. S., (Berhampore,)—proposed by Mr. W. G. Rose, seconded by Mr. Wm. Storm.

R. C. Halkett, Esq., (Magistrate and Collector of Dinagpore,)—proposed by Mr. Jas. Grant, seconded by Dr. Spry.

GRANT OF FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE USE OF ERI SILK IN THE ARTS.

The Society first entered into the consideration of the motion made at the last Meeting by Mr. Watson relative to the propriety of adding the sum of 500 rupees, to the contribution of a similar sum by Captain Jenkins, for the purpose of encouraging, by money prizes, the best means of promoting the use of the Eri Silk in the Arts.

Mr. Robison and Dr. Spry severally addressed the Meeting, and the motion was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF A GOLD MEDAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BÉDIER,

The proposition made by the President at the last Meeting, to mark the sense which the Society entertains for the valuable services of M. Bédier in assisting the efforts of the Society to introduce the Cochineal insects into Bengal that the Society's Gold Medal be awarded, was carried unanimously.

LIBRARY.

1. A History of English Gardening, Chronological, Biographical, Literary and Critical, tracing the progress of the Art in this country from the invasion of the Romans to the present time. By George W. Johnson, 1 vol. 8vo. Presented by the Author.

2. A Pamphlet on the use of crushed Bones as a Manure. By Cuthbert William Johnson, Barrister at Law, Corr. Member of Maryland Hort. Society.

3. A Pamphlet containing Observations on the Employment of Salt in Agriculture, with directions for its application, founded on practice, By Cuthbert William Johnson.

4. A Pamphlet on Liquid Manures. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq.

The three foregoing brochures were presented by George W. Johnson, Esq.

5. Proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras. By the Society.

The Society, in presenting this brochure to the Meeting, directed the attention of the Meeting to an error which the General Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras has fallen into similar to the one lately made by the Bombay Agricultural Society. The Madras Society consider that the Agricultural Society of India receives an annual donation from the Government of 2,675 a year, whereas it only receives 1000 rupees.

6. A Pamphlet on the cultivation of Flax in India Presented by Alexander Rogers, Esq.

MUSEUM AND NURSERY.

1. A specimen of Cotton grown in the Mymensing District, presented by Mr. Hudson, Deputy Collector.

Note.—Mr. Hudson, in a note to Dr. Spry, mentions that the sample now submitted was the one he originally designed for the Museum and not the former sample, condemned by the Society as bad, which was nothing more than the padding of his elephant gaddes and sent by the mistake of his servant. The Cotton now submitted is short in staple but a useful Cotton.

2. A few Bontan Walnuts, the produce of Aleutitis triloba, Presented by Lieutenant James Wemyss.

3. A specimen of Brown Muscovado Sugar, manufactured from Cane, grown in the Sonderbunds. Presented by Mr. A. G. Hurris.

4. Twenty-five bags of Brazil Cotton Seed; presented by Mr. C. J. Richards. Particular allusion was made to the value of this contribution of Mr. Richards, and Dr. Spry stated that he had already forwarded a quantity of it to Turhoot, Chittagong and Kishnaghur.

5. A small supply of acclimated Mauritius Black Bean, ("Pois noire") an excellent fodder for cattle; grown in the Society's Nursery.

6. A bunch of grapes, from a vine growing in the garden belonging to the Vicarage of the Roman Catholic Church at Moorgheshutta. Presented by Mr. Crow, on behalf of the Vicar.

7. A Squash, grown from American seed, in the garden of Mr. Win. Storm.

8. A specimen of Tobacco from Sandoway, and a quantity of Cashew Nuts from Hudgelee, presented by Dr. Spry.

9. A few Capsules of the Rock plant, (a species of Didymocarpus) presented by Captain William Barnett.

This elegant little flower is indigenous to the cold range of the Himalayas; during no season but the rains are then visible. Their cultivation, Captain Barnett writes, would repay any trouble to an enthusiastic person. This plant has been named by Dr. Wallich in his list of Nepal plants. The climate of Bengal is uncongenial to its growth.

This being the first Meeting after the completion of the different Reports by the Standing Committees on the different specimens of staple Agricultural produce submitted for the Society's Medals, the President called attention first to that of the Silk Committee.

The Committee in this Report state, having made a careful inspection of all the samples (twelve in number, submitted by six candidates) and selected what they deemed the best; they then broke the seals of the different letters which accompanied the parcels, and found that Mr. Rose, of Ramnaghur Factory, in the district of Moorshedabad, was the successful competitor for the gold

medal, but the letter which accompanied the sample entering into few of the details which are required by the 4th Rule of the Conditions, the Committee did not feel themselves justified in recommending that an award should be made, and that whatever the nature of the sample of Silk sent in may be, that unless the quality of the soil in which the Mulberry trees grew, the precise mode of cultivation, manufacture and cost of production be given, so that the public may be instructed, the competitor ought not to be distinguished by the grant of a medal. From a like cause, coupled with the ordinary character of the other five competitors' samples, the Committee did not consider the specimens of a character to merit any medal from the Society. Of the five, and next to that of Mr. Rose, the Committee regarded the sample submitted by Mr. F. W. Campbell, residing at Commercally, as the best. Adverting to the very beautiful specimen of Silk submitted by Mr. Rose, who was awarded the Society's gold medal last year, and to whom the gold medal would be justly due, now for a second time, had he entered into more details, the President proposed, Colonel McLeod seconded, and it was resolved, "That Mr. Rose have the gold medal awarded to him, on his furnishing the requisite information to the satisfaction of the Silk Committee."

AWARD OF THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY TO MR. BALESTIER, AMERICAN CONSUL AT SINGAPORE, FOR THE BEST SAMPLE OF SUGAR.

But one specimen of Sugar had been sent in to compete for Society's Medals. This was from Mr. Balestier, the American Consul at Singapore, whence sugar for prizes by all the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, is now excluded, as the Straits at present possess an Agricultural Society of their own; but by a special resolution of the Meeting, held on the 12th September, 1853, Mr. Balestier was declared to be entitled to be a competitor for premia offered for the best samples of Sugar under existing conditions.

The Committee deem the sample submitted as a strong, grained, useful sugar, which would answer well for refining; and that it might be classified "as brown to good brown." Notwithstanding therefore only one sample was offered, the Committee recommended that the Society's Gold Medal should be presented to Mr. Balestier, as an encouragement to the manufacture of this useful Sugar.

Dr. Spry mentioned that the paper on the mode of preparation, and other details of a practical character, which accompanied this Sugar, was deemed of so much value by the Committee of Papers, that it had been printed in the volume of the Transactions which had just appeared.

NURSERY—FORTHCOMING DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR CANES.

A report by the Nursery Committee next followed, wherein the Committee state that they had, during the previous month, visited the Society's Nursery at the Botanical Garden, and that in deference to the suggestion of several Members offered at the last Meeting the period of the annual distribution of canes, should commence on the 1st of October. Moreover, the Report mentions that the entire stock of the last year's growth had been distributed, amounting in number to no fewer than forty two thousand. That as a rule of guidance in future, every Member of the Society be permitted to claim 250 canes for his own use, and any number beyond that to be paid for at half an anna each.

The Committee allude particularly to the luxuriance of the Guinea Grass cultivation, and Mauritius black bean, and also allude to the healthy and promising condition of "Nopalera," with the late importation of Cacti with the Cochineal insect alive on them. The extent of nursery is increased by upwards of an acre since last year, and altogether amounts to six acres of

land. Mr. Fergusson considered that Members so wishing, should be supplied with cases at an earlier period than the 1st October, and it was decided that power should be given to the Committee to distribute them earlier if practicable.

INTERCHANGE BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE OF THE TREES AND PLANTS, THE PRODUCE OF EACH OTHERS SOIL.

The above reports having been disposed of, the President stated, that he had much pleasure in calling the attention of the Society to a most important despatch from the Court of Directors, which he held in his hand, connected with the interests of the empire of British India, and it was one which it required should be read in full to the Meeting.

To H. H. Sney, Esq., M. D.

Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society:

Genl. Dept. } Sir.—I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a letter No. 1, of 1839, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 13th February, and of its enclosures on the subject of the interchange of Vegetable productions of India and Europe, and to observe that the Seeds, and lists of Plants, referred to therein, have not reached this Presidency. On their arrival the necessary steps will be taken to give effect to the Court's Orders.

I am, your obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

Council Chamber, the 22d May, 1839.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, No. 1 OF 1839.

Our Governor General of India in Council,

Letter from General Department, dated 16th August, 1838.

Forwarding copy of Circular addressed to Officers in charge of Districts in or near the Himalayan range, relating to the collection of Plants for transmission Home; and calling attention to the interchange of the vegetable productions of India and Europe.

1. We are sensible of the importance of the subject to which, in the letter under reply, you have directed our attention, and we have resolved on gradually furnishing you with the means of carrying on extensively, experiments for naturalizing in India, useful and desirable plants indigenous in other Countries.

2. We have forwarded to the Government of Bombay, some varieties of Seeds (sixteen in number) with instructions to transmit them as rapidly as possible to the Superintendent of the Garden at Seharanpore. We shall continue, at the proper seasons, to send supplies of the other varieties, and it is our wish that the greatest care should be bestowed, with a view to their naturalization for the benefit of the Country. Our future supplies will consist of the Seeds of Plants of more rare and curious character—some of these now forwarded are however highly important, either as affording articles of food or as possessing medical virtues, and they will deserve all the attention that can be afforded to them.

3. We have also forwarded some Cotton seed from Naples, furnished by Dr. Royle, and which he thinks deserving of being made the subject of experiment.

4. With regard to the collection of seeds for transmission to this Country, we are of opinion that the expediency of bearing in mind the nature of the climate to which they are to be exposed, should be impressed upon those to whom the task is to be committed. Dr. Lindley, (copy of whose letter forms a number in the Packet) has pointed out a very good test of capacity to bear an English climate, in the occurrence or non-occurrence of the Deodar Cedar. His observations on the kinds of plants to which attention should principally be directed, appear to us especially valuable, and though we would not entirely prohibit the transmission of seeds of plants of a more delicate habit, it will be desirable that they should form a small proportion of those hereafter forwarded, and that they should be regarded as being of secondary importance.

5. In addition to the letter of Dr. Lindley, we enclose copy of two from Dr. Royle, which form a number in the Packet.

We are, &c.

(Signed by the two Chairs and thirteen of the Court of Directors.)

London, 13th February, 1839.

PROFESSOR LINDLEY'S LETTER.

Horticultural Society of London, January 16, 1839.
J. W. MALVILL, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 20th ult., and my acknowledgement of it of the 22d, I beg now to state that I have very carefully examined the seeds which have been received by the Honorable Court of Directors, by the overland conveyance from Bombay, and that I shall with pleasure undertake the duty of distributing them, provided the Court approve of the manner in which I propose to do it.

The collection in question consists of about fifty Packets of various sizes, containing seeds of plants inhabiting the hot plains of India: a part of these are species of no importance whatever, viz. *Hiza*, *Ovella*,^{*} *Amaranthus*, *Santana*,^{*} *Gypsophila perfoliata*, *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*; a few are Medicinal plants, viz. *Butea frondosa*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cinchona excelsa*, *Mimosa Arabica*, *Suicetonia febrifuga*, *Stereulia urens*, *Mimosa Cateshu*, and the remainder with the exception of a bag of seeds of the Teak, are hot-house plants of no known use, but some of which are objects of ornament, and all of which have, I believe, been long since introduced from India to the gardens of this country. The whole appear to be in good condition. The quantity of each kind of seed is generally small, and in some instances will not bear to be divided: in others there is sufficient for several persons. But as there is little in the collection sufficiently rare or curious to interest those private individuals who are cultivators of store plants for the sake of their beauty, it does not appear to me desirable to offer them to any except public botanical institutions. I would therefore advise the Honorable Court to direct the distribution to be made as follows.

The Seeds of Medicinal plants to the Garden of the Society of Apothecaries of Chelsea.

Duplicates of the foregoing, where any can be divided, and the remainder of the collection to be sent to the Botanic Gardens of Kew, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge and Oxford. After these institutions have been supplied, there will still remain a small quantity of several kinds. These might be useful in some of the British Colonies in the West Indies, and as a Society has lately

* See in M. S.

been established in the Bermudas, for the express purpose of improving the resources of those Islands, it might be advisable to place them in the hands of Lieut. Colonel Reid of the Royal Engineers, who is now about to proceed to the Bermudas as Governor. In the event of a further surplus a small supply might be forwarded to the Bahamas, where the Government is also anxious to obtain the plants of other Countries.

It will be obvious from the statement already made, that no part of the present collection is of that degree of importance which could justify my recommending to the Hon'ble Court a further despatch of such seeds by the overland conveyance to this Country. It appears to me that the introduction of plants which are mere objects of curiosity, or only useful in distant Colonies should be left to the ordinary and private modes of communication, unless they are made a subject of special requisition. And as the species found in the tropical climates of India are all of this description, the general rule might be adopted of excluding all such plants from the overland despatch. There is no hope of their being naturalized or made in any way to conduce to public advantage in this Country, for they are without exception uncultivable except in hot-houses. It is the more desirable to limit the supplies of Seeds from India to those which come from the cold Provinces, because in those Districts there is a great abundance of species, the introduction of which is an object of national importance. The similarity of the climate of Great Britain and of many parts of the Himalayas is well known, and has been very particularly illustrated by Professor Royle, late Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Botanic Garden, Saharunpore, in his "Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalaya Mountains" and consequently it has always been expected, that the noble vegetation of the North of India, might be successfully transferred to this Country. That this opinion was well grounded has lately been proved by the effects of the severe winter, in 1837-8, when a large proportion of all the Himalayan trees and other plants now in this Country, exposed suddenly and under very unfavorable circumstances to a temperature of from $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. resisted the intensity of the frost as well as our native species. The Deodar and other Himalayan Coniferous plants in particular, are evidently as hardy as the Larch and the Spruce Fir. I would therefore advise that the authorities in India be directed to confine themselves to the transmission by the overland despatch, of the ornamental and useful trees and other plants inhabiting the districts in which the climate resembles that of England.

It is difficult at this distance to define with any precision the limits of such districts, but perhaps a good, and certainly a very simple guide, may be found in the Coniferous tribe, of the habits of all which, we have sufficient information. The Deodar Cedar, is hardy, the *Pinus longifolia* not. It therefore might be directed that all those Districts in which the Deodar occurs, or which have a colder climate, should generally furnish the supplies to be forwarded by the overland conveyance, that the species belonging to the *Pinus longifolia* regions should be either excluded, or at least form a subordinate object, and that all plants from yet warmer districts should be entirely excluded.

In the Deodar region and colder localities are numerous species of Birch, Alder, Chesnut, Pyrus, Sycamore, Oak, &c. &c., valuable timber trees; and a profusion of herbaceous plants, and bushes strikingly beautiful. Of course there is also an abundance of plants of no beauty nor any known use, all which should be omitted, as they are only interesting to systematical Botanists, who may be safely left to discover for themselves the best method of procuring them. It is unnecessary to give any more precise directions than this, except in the following cases. The Prangos Hay Plant, which furnishes valuable food for sheep in cold and barren

situations, should be a special object of importation. The Rheubarbs called *Rheum Webbiana* *spicatum*, and *Moorcroftianum*, are also much wanted, and it is most desirable that constant supplies should be forwarded of the seed of the Deodar Cedar, of the Hutton and Pindron fir, and of the Neza Pine; none of which can be expected to bear cones in this Country for a great many years and which, must therefore remain confined to the possession of a few persons, unless supplies of seed are forwarded in abundance from their native places. The nurserymen contrive indeed to multiply such species by grafting, but the plants so procured will probably be short lived, and are not suited to the purpose of forming woods.

With regard to the Seeds which can be transmitted, with the best hopes of success, from England to India, for distribution to public officers and other residents in the Himalayan range of Mountains, it is impossible for one who is personally unacquainted with the Country, to advise the Honorable Company with so much confidence as another person might who has himself resided in the Provinces referred to—I would therefore take the liberty of suggesting to the Honorable Court, the propriety of obtaining a report upon the subject from Professor Royle, who was so long in the Himalaya, and who must be intimately acquainted with the wants and wishes of the residents there. In the mean while as the Governor General has been pleased to do me the honor of signifying his wish that I should be consulted upon the subject, I beg leave to lay before the Court the following general Memoranda.

There can be no doubt that the fine varieties of European fruit trees of all descriptions are desirable objects of export; but as the varieties cannot be propagated with certainty by seed, and as trees are too bulky for the overland route, it is necessary to ascertain whether cuttings will travel with any prospect of success. This experiment is now in course of trial, a packet of small Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry plants having been sent some weeks since to Simla, at the particular desire of Lord Auckland, and the overland route having been used by permission of the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. Should this experiment have, as I expect it will, a good result, there will then be no doubt that all our European fruit trees may be readily conveyed to the Himalaya Mountains. But it will be previously necessary that the Saharunpur Garden should be provided with stocks, on which to bud or graft them; if such stocks do not already exist there, they should be provided, the wild pears, plums, quinces, and crabs, of the country will answer this purpose as well as those of Europe.

European Vegetable seeds, are, in general, objects of importance in India, where many of the races soon degenerate, but they would probably be thought too bulky for an overland despatch except in a few cases.

England can, I fear, contribute in no great degree to the introduction of other plants to India, unless it were thought advantageous to procure our forest trees and natural shrubs—what seem the most desirable, are those which inhabit Countries warmer than our own, and which are too impatient of a Northern winter to produce seeds with us. In order to procure them, it would be necessary to communicate specially with persons stationed in many different places; perhaps the British Consular Agents could be employed for the purpose. Supposing that the Hon'ble Court thought fit to take such measures, it is difficult to estimate too highly the advantages that would accrue to the Natives of India. Among the plants of which seeds should be procured, I would particularly name the following.

The Carob tree, *Cercis Siliquesstrum*, a native of Syria, and the hottest parts of the South of Europe. This forms a large tree, which bears in abundance, pods

seed with a nutritious substance. It is tenacious of life in a singular degree, and seeks its nourishment far from the surface of the ground, on which account it suffers little from the long continuance of drought. The pods are a common article of food in the Countries where the tree is found, and are by some supposed to be the "locusts" on which St. John fed in the Wilderness; they are sometimes sold in the fruiterer's shops of London. During the Peninsula War, the pods were found of great value as food for Cavalry horses, and I entertain no doubt that if the tree could be extensively introduced into the milder parts of Northern India it would render the famines we read of almost impossible. Seeds of this might be obtained conveniently in Egypt.

From the same Country, at the same time, the Egyptian Wheat, which succeeds in dry and sterile soil and the Cassia Acutifolia or Alexandrian Senna, might be procured.

Scammony is a drug which is consumed in large quantities in Medicine. All that comes to the market is obtained from Smyrna and Aleppo, and is so much adulterated as to be materially diminished in value; seeds of this plant could be procured from either place, along with the seeds of the valuable tobacco of Latakia.

Colonel Chemev found at Suvaria, at the mouth of the Orontes, Silk Mulberries of a finer quality than any which he had seen elsewhere; these could be easily procured. Cotton Seeds should be procured from every country where the Cotton of the West is of superior quality. Botanists know that the varieties of this plant are extremely numerous; and it is hardly to be doubted that however great the influence of climate may be upon the quality of this substance, special peculiarities in particular varieties are also deserving of the most careful investigation. The Hon'ble Company's Botanical Officers in India have I presume already made numerous reports of their experiments upon this subject, but still it is one of such great commercial importance, that further investigation is most desirable on an extensive and varied scale.

The Olive, for which there is not a sufficient substitute in India, must be obtained from the Olive districts of Italy, rather than from those of Spain.

From North America the Magnoliaceous plants are well worth introduction, not only for their beauty but because of their Medicinal importance; the same part of the world might be made to supply the Hickories, Black Walnuts, and other valuable forest trees, and most especially the seeds of Acer Saccharinum or Sugar Maple, the Sugar of which is of good quality, and which Dr. Royle thinks "might be a valuable gift to the people of the hills who are too poor to buy sugar." These and all other North American seeds should be bought at New York as early in the season as possible, and forwarded by a Steamer. Upon their arrival in England they should be opened and carefully repacked according to their several natures, and immediately afterwards despatched to India. Such precautions are necessary, because in most cases the seeds of North American trees retain their vegetating principle for but a short time, and the very early, as well as quickly.

With regard to the introduction to India of American and African Medicinal plants, it would be necessary to make a special report upon that subject, in case the Hon'ble Court should be of opinion that it deserves to be considered; and it would embrace a large range of details which some of the officers of the Company will readily furnish.

I believe I have nothing further to add, except that from the great extent of the British Possessions in India, and the infinite modifications and combinations of soil and climate to be found within them, there can be no doubt whatever, that almost every production of every climate, except the Arctic, may be so completely naturalized, that

where they are of any importance as objects of cultivation, they may be brought to all the perfection of which they are susceptible in other countries, provided proper skill and care are shown in the selection of their situations.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient Servt.

(Signed) JOHN LINDLEY, Vice Secretary.

PROFESSOR ROYLE'S LETTER.

To J. C. MELVILL, Esq.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

SIR. — In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, informing me that the Governor General of India with a view to the introduction of the "useful and ornamental plants of England into India," had suggested to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the propriety of my being consulted on the subject, allow me to express my gratification at the honor that has been done me. The subject is one upon which I have frequently expressed and published my opinions, and feel well assured that great benefit would accrue to India by the judicious introduction into it of the various useful plants and even animals of different countries which are suited to its various climates and wide spread territories.

Engaged as is the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of the Royal Asiatic Society in making some of the Natural Products of India known to the manufacturers of Europe, it will be highly gratifying to those interested in the prosperity of India, to know that the other great branch of the subject included in the attempt to improve the resources of India, is to be prosecuted under the auspices of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and of the Governor General of India. With the necessary attention to principles as well as to details, success in a great variety of instances is as certain as will be the eventual benefit, and the expence need be but small with two such establishments as the Hon'ble Company's Botanic Gardens at Calcutta and Saharunpore, situated at opposite extremities of the Great Gangetic Plains, with 1,000 miles of intervening territory and with considerable difference of climate.

The subject is not a new one, though it does not appear in recent times to have been prosecuted with the zeal it merits. But numerous useful Plants have been introduced into India by the Calcutta Botanic Garden, and others by that at Saharunpore. More might have been introduced into the former from the new world, had there been more frequent direct communication with different parts of S. America, Africa and India, and the Northern Garden might have acclimated many S. of Europe and N. American plants, had it not been remote, both from Calcutta and Bombay.

But as different ages of the world have been memorable for the different routes of commerce, as well as for the interchange of the useful plants of different countries, so may the present time be distinguished by the more numerous introduction into India of useful plants, in consequence of the facilities afforded by Steam Navigation. The Romans, we know, introduced into Europe many of our fruit trees from Armenia and Persia, as the Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Cherry, &c., while the Turks introduced plants into Constantinople, which thence spread over Europe, as the Lombardy Poplar, Thorn Apple, Hyacinth and others;—so the discovery of America and of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, introduced into India, many of the productions of the new world, as the Tobacco, Capsicum, Indian Corn, and more recently the Potatoe, now also universally diffused, together with such fruits as the Custard and Pine Apples, Guava and Passays. But few plants have been introduced from the North into India. The

Peach and Pomegranate must, no doubt, however, have travelled South, as probably did also the Poppy, now so extensive an object of culture in the cold season of India. In the North of India, therefore, much may be done, and here Steam Navigation proceeding from the S of Europe to Bombay, and thence overland for seeds, or up the Indus for plants, affords every desirable facility.

I, therefore, confine myself in the following observations to "the introduction into India of the useful and ornamental plants of England," begging leave, however, to substitute Europe for the latter, and including in my summary some of the plants of N. America. On account, however, of the peculiarity of N. of India climate, it is hardly possible to mention these without some notice of the Indian plants, which may be, and are cultivated with them.

The Southern Province of India, including Bengal and the Lower Provinces, with much of the Peninsula, being of a tropical nature in climate, with little cold weather, are chiefly suited for the cultivation of the plants, whether annuals or perennials, of the intra-tropical islands and of the warm parts of America and Africa. As the tropic-like rainy season however extends over all India, its peculiarities of a tropical climate, heat and moisture, with considerable uniformity of both, prevail over a great extent of territory for a few months in the year, and, therefore, in the most northern parts we have the cultivation of Rice, Sorghum, Indian Corn, and other tropical grains, in the very same fields where in the cold weather months, we have Wheat and Barley, with Peas and Beans. This double climate and double culture, it is necessary to notice, in order to have a complete view of the nature of the country and climate of N. India.

The mean temperature of the year at Saharanpore is 30° of N latitude is about 73°, and of the months of Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept, Oct 5, 55, 67, 78, 85, 90, 85, 83, 79, 74, Nov, Dec.

64, 55,

From the middle of October to the middle of April, the various useful and ornamental plants of European climates may be successfully cultivated. The minimum of temperature in January is 25°, Fahr, and the maximum 105° in June.

The nursery which I established at Mussooree in the Himalayas at 6500 feet of elevation, though 80 miles distant is very convenient for the introduction of European plants. Mussooree has a minimum of only 25°, and a maximum of 80° of Fahr, showing, that the equability is greater than in the neighbouring plains. The mean temperature is about 57° and of the months of

Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct 42, 45, 53, 59, 66, 67, 67, 66, 64, 57, Nov, Dec., 50, 43,

The season for cultivation in the Mussooree climate is from March to October. But between the Saharanpore Garden and Mussooree Nursery, a complete year of moderate climate may be obtained for the germination of seeds of temperate climates.

At Saharanpore in

Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., March, April,
61, 55, 52, 55, 57, 59,

At Mussooree in

May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Dec.
66, 67, 67, 66, 64, 57,

The climate having been proved favourable, little difficulty will be experienced with the soil or with irrigation as far as the experiments are concerned. The

subsequent distribution of plants which have succeeded in the Depot Garden, must of course be determined by various circumstances, but the first should only be sent to favourable localities, as failure is apt to discourage further attempts. The next subject of attention, and for which the preceding observations are only preparatory, is the kind of plants best suited to the northern parts of India and the Himalaya Mountains. Here we must be guided, not only by the nature of the plants with respect to vicissitudes of temperature, but also their usefulness—their annual or perennial nature, and in noticing the climate into which we wish to introduce them, take care to compare it with that from which they are to be introduced. The plants to be introduced may be considered with respect to their usefulness or to their fitness for different kinds of climate. In the former case we should arrange them under the heads of Food for the inhabitants or Fodder for their Cattle, such as are likely to be useful to any of the ordinary arts of life, or those which may afford products likely to become articles of Commerce. Merely ornamental plants should not be neglected, nor those remarkable for their colour, as both gratify the senses, and offer inducements to many to pay attention to gardening, when other more useful plants are necessarily introduced, and with little additional expense. Fruit trees might appear to many as not included among useful plants, but independent of their increasing the proportion of excellent matter in a country, they might become sources of considerable commerce between the plains and mountains of India, as is now the case with Cashmere.

There is another class of plants to which I paid considerable attention when in India, and which form the chief objects of my present duties, and that is Medicinal plants. I was first requested to do so by the Medical Board of Bengal, and I cultivated many articles which were pronounced after trial in the General Hospital at Calcutta to be of the best quality. Dr. Falconer, the presentable Superintendent of the Saharanpore Botanic Garden, writes me that Extract of Henbane which I first cultivated and manufactured, still continues to be supplied from the Saharanpore Garden to the Hospital Dispensary. In the same situation, and in the Hill Nursery many other medicinal plants now sent from this country, might there be successfully cultivated, and thus be not only more cheaply produced, but also prescribed in a fresher state.

Keeping these several objects in view, I have thought it preferable for practical purposes, that in the operations of horticulture, and the selection of sites for the experiments, to arrange those plants I have as yet been able to think of, in three separate lists, according to the selection for which they are suited.

1 Annuals fit for cultivation in the Plains of India in the cold weather, and in the summer of the Himalayas.

2 Perennials probably suited to the Plains of N. W. India.

3 Perennials suitable to the Himalayas. Besides the plants mentioned in the respective lists, I have long thought it a very interesting subject of enquiry to ascertain by experiment, whether the grains, the people of India possess in common with Europe, are of the same degree of goodness and equally prolific—as for instance their Wheat, Barley, Rapes and Mustard seeds, &c. Some of the plants which I have included in my lists, are intended to be useful for their products, which may become objects of Commerce, but this involves another subject of enquiry, and that is, whether the analogous substances which India naturally possesses, are superior or inferior in quality to those cultivated in other parts of the world.

It is probable that some of those enumerated in the accompanying lists may not be suited to the localities indicated, and a still greater number that might be suited to

them, for I am well aware, entirely omitted. But this has been for want of time to give the subject the full consideration it deserves, but as this, to be successful to any great degree, must necessarily be carried on for a few years, I shall be happy to return to the subject, if required, and point out the plants suited for cultivation in different parts of India.

Though failure may attend some, I am well satisfied that success will attend the majority of instances, and feel the utmost confidence in stating that if the subject of the introduction of useful plants, suited to the different parts of India, be continued, and the principles which should guide their attempts not be neglected, that very beneficial results will in a few years be evident to all, and that if this be combined with an investigation of, and publication to the manufacturing world of the very varied natural products of India, an increase of the commerce and resources of that empire will ensue, to an extent anticipated by few, but of which after long attention to the subject, I feel well assured, and hope to be able to prove to the sceptical.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) J FORBES ROYLE, M D
31st Dec 1838, 62 Berner Street.

DEAR SIR—In forwarding the accompanying seeds and specimens of fine Cotton grown in Naples, allow me to state that I think it is very well suited for export, and will arrive in India at a very good time for ensuring a successful experiment. I do not myself think that the species is distinct from the Upland Cotton of the Americans—but the subject is so uncertain that nothing but authentic specimens can enable one to give a decided opinion.

I hope these seeds may be sent by the Overland conveyance with the others, if the Court determine upon the measure. I forgot to mention in my letter, but which I stated to the gentleman who called on me from the India House, that I did not recommend all, or indeed any great proportion of the seeds and plants, enumerated in my list, to be sent at once, as they would only confuse and prevent the experiment being carefully made. I would select the seeds of some of those useful as food—others as Medicinal articles and some for their Commercial value. To the last I would add the common Spanish Chestnut, which seems well suited to Northern India, and the Himalayas—and would yield an additional article of food to the inhabitants of the Mountains who are sometimes forced to subsist upon Acorns and bitter Horse Chestnuts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J F ROYLE, M D.
(True Copies.)

H T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt. of India.

At the conclusion of the reading of the above important communication, the assistance of the Society in aiding the intentions of the Home Government in so useful and philanthropic an undertaking, was fully accorded, and the despatch with its accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed in full, while Mr. Fiddington gave notice of, and Mr. Robinson seconded, the following motion

That in reference to the communication now read from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and with the view of aiding as far as possible, the intentions therein expressed, and the labours of those scientific gentlemen at home who have so kindly interested themselves in the sub-

ject,—a Committee be formed for the purpose of selecting such plants and trees as may be thought desirable for introduction into India, and those that have been furnished in return, and that the Committee be instructed to obtain communications from the Branch Societies and other available sources throughout India.

As an instance of what may be done, Dr. Spry cited the *Cephalotaxa* family of plants, and stated that there were no fewer than twenty two species of the Oak, common in the Himalayan range, that have never yet been seen in England. Dr. Spry further mentioned, that it had occurred to him some time since to write to Colonel Lloyd at Darjelling on the subject of these Oaks requesting that he would be so obliging as to have collected, as abundant a supply of acorns of every sort as possible and that if young trees could be forwarded at the commencement of the cold weather, they might be brought through the plains of Bengal with little risk, and sent on board ship for conveyance to England.

A SUMMARY OF THE SOCIETY'S ENDEAVOURS TO INTRODUCE THE SUPERIOR KINDS OF COTTON INTO INDIA.

The President next called attention to a Summary of what had been done by the Society from its institution, to improve the Cotton cultivation of India, which the Secretary had prepared in answer to the communication read at the last Meeting, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Deane recommended that as the subject was no equally interesting to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and many other similar institutions in Great Britain, that the information embodied in this Summary should be printed in the form of a pamphlet, and it was at length determined that after transmitting a Manuscript copy to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the Manchester Chamber, that the Summary should be printed in the monthly Proceedings of the Society, and that one hundred and fifty copies extra should also be printed for circulation throughout Great Britain.

REPORT OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT TO THE APPLICANT IN RELATION TO THE DISCRIMINATING DUTIES ON LUGAR AND RUM.

To H. H. SPRY Esq., M. D.

Secy to the Agri. and Hortl. Society.

SIR—I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, and in reply to state that a reference has already been made by the Government to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, pointing out the expediency of obtaining from the authorities in England, an equalization of the duties levied on Tobacco, the growth of India, when imported into England with those fixed for the same article when produced in other Colonies in possession of Her Majesty.

With respect to Rum, the question is more complicated, but His Honour in Council will be glad to learn that the representation submitted by you to the Home Authorities will be effectual in obtaining an equalization of duties on this article also, when conveyed from India, not only to Europe but to all the Colonies and Possessions of the Crown of England. This subject has likewise been brought by the Government to the notice of the Home Authorities.

I have, &c,

(Signed) H T PRINSEP,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, May 15th, 1839.

FLORA OF CALCUTTA.

The Secretary next submitted to the Meeting a portion in M. S. of the Flora of Calcutta which had been forwarded to him, for presentation to the Society by Mr. Masters, late head gardener at the Hon'ble East India Company's Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The title which Mr. Masters gives to the work is "Calcutta Flora, containing a synopsis of Plants indigenous to, or cultivated in, the vicinity of Calcutta—arranged according to their natural families, with observations on the properties and manner of cultivating some of the most interesting."—and in his letter to the Secretary, Mr. Masters states, that, for a period of three years, he has been employed, more or less, on the preparation of the work. Mr. Masters designed this only as the first part. The second to contain—

1st.—General observations on the cultivation of plants. 2d.—List of the most approved fruit-bearing plants, with their scientific and local names, and a description of the most successful mode of propagation. 3d.—List of ornamental flowering plants, habits, time of flowering, &c. 4th.—List of medicinal and spice-bearing plants; their propagation and culture. 5th.—Culinary vegetables, best modes of culture, &c. 6th.—Miscellaneous list, best suited to field culture. 7th.—Timber trees and such plants as yield articles of commercial value. 8th.—Domestic and commercial articles, the produce of Indian plants. 9th.—A Calendar of monthly operations; and 10th.—A copious index.

Mr. Masters states, that omitting mosses, mushrooms, lichens, and sea weed, of which he is not able to give any account, there are probably about 3973 species of plants in and about Calcutta. This, Mr. Masters states is a greater number than can at present be found in the Company's Garden. Mr. Masters' own catalogue when he left the Botanic Garden in September last year (1838) contained 1158 genera and 3609 species.

Just as Mr. Masters had finished page 44 he was suddenly interrupted by receiving an appointment, and states that he has therefore been compelled to give up all idea of completing the work at present. He hopes, however, to find leisure hereafter to carry his undertaking to completion.

CONSIGNMENT OF VALUABLE CASHMERE AND OTHER FRUIT TREES FROM THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S GARDEN AT SAHARUNPORE.

Dr. Falconer, in a letter to the Secretary, mentions having despatched from the Botanic Garden at Saharunpore on the 24th March "several very choice varieties of Cashmere Apples and Pears, and the *Muska Sahiba* and *Kishmishae* Grapes, which are excellent and likely to prove new to Calcutta." The consignment in all amounts to 19 boxes containing 81 plants. The boat is daily expected.

COTTON AND INDIGO SEEDS FROM EGYPT.

A letter from Mr. Waghorn's House at Cairo was read intimating their gratification at being able to promote the interests of the Society, and their intention "to attend forthwith with respect to the Cotton and Indigo seed," requested by the Society.

ACCLIMATISATION OF THE FLORICULTURE OF EGYPT IN THE VALLEY OF DEHRADUN—AN IMPROVED MODE OF PROTECTING SUGAR CANE FROM THE RAVAGES OF ANTS—TEA PLANTATION AT KHOTE.

A communication, through Dr. Wallis, from Lieut. Kirke, Resident at Dehradun, was next read to the

Meeting. The letter was one of great interest as setting forth the success, which has attended Lieut. Kirke's efforts to introduce the European cultures into the congenial climate of the sub-Himalayan range, and affords a convincing proof of the capability of our Northern soil for naturalizing the productions of the Western world. Lieut. Kirke states, that he has white broccoli growing in his gardens, measuring 14 inches in diameter, and as white as those in England. The Parsnip thrives in great perfection, as well as the Mangul Wurzel and numerous other things in the vegetable way, the seed from which, Lieut. Kirke hopes to be able soon to send to the Society. The whole of the American seeds grow beautifully, and Lieut. Kirke considers them to be certainly superior to the Cape seeds. Hops are growing famously and their success is certain.

Among the items in this interesting communication is the announcement, that the Sugar Cane has been successfully grown by dipping each piece of Cane into common white wash and a little quicklime sprinkled over the surface in the trenches. By pursuing this method, Lieutenant Kirke states that every eye grew and a white ant has not yet attacked them. The day before writing his letter, Lieutenant Kirke had the curiosity to examine an entire bagah, and he found that not a single slip had been touched, although the plant had been in the ground for upwards of six weeks. In the same land, last year not a single cane could be grown. Canes dipped into very thick white wash on Xmas day, appeared above ground in six weeks from that time, and not a single cane was touched by white ants. Many experiments Lieutenant Kirke mentions having tried, to protect canes from the ravages of the white ants; but nothing he has ever tried has ever proved so successful as the white wash, and he desires particularly that the fact may be brought to the notice of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Lieutenant Kirke mentions that the best of all canes is "Sleeman's Mauritius Cane." The strength of the juice from Sleeman's, Colvin's and indigenous cane was tried by the Saccharometer, and that obtained from Sleeman's cane, had 2½ degree more saccharine matter than the native, and 4 degrees more than Colvin's, besides which Lieutenant Kirke states that the latter (Colvin's) does not ripen well in the Dehradun valley. Lieutenant Kirke mentions that the Tea plantations at Khote are thriving splendidly—that a great quantity of seed has been sown this year at the plantation, while that sown at Churjura and Barcher has failed. In four years, Lieutenant Kirke thinks, the cultivation could be made to pay a handsome revenue. The place moreover is calculated for the Hop cultivation.

In the Floricultural Department, Lieut. Kirke has his garden stocked with numerous very beautiful things, such as double anemones, double ranunculus, both in full bloom and of every colour, double dahlias of 30 or 40 different sorts, double carnations, jonquills, daffodils, hyacinths, both double and single, proteas, and calendulas, all of which Lieut. Kirke thinks very few if any, in this country have besides himself in such perfection. The heart's-ease plants are superb *skyanthus* seed, *esobochloa californica*, and *focea* are to be sent down shortly, and there are three mounds of *Dahlia* roots lying in the verandah of Lieut. Kirke's house, ready for any member who wishes for them on application to that gentleman.

For all the foregoing presents and communications, the thanks of the Society were awarded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Secretary.

Hurt, May 14 and 15.

THE SOI-DISANT RAJAH PERTAB CHUNDER.

SENTENCE.

Extract from the proceedings of the Presidency Court of Nizamut Adawlut, under date the 13th June 1839.

Present W. Braddon and C. Tucker, Esquires Judges.

Read letter No. 39 dated the 23d January last, from the Session Judge of the Zillah Hooghly, the proceedings held on the trial of Alak Shah alias Rajah Pertab Chunder, son of Rajah Puz Chunder alias Kistololl Pauree Bramacharree and others, charged the prisoner first named, viz.

"Alak Shah, alias Rajah Pertab Chunder, alias Kistololl Pauree Bramacharree, charged with gross fraud and imposture, in falsely and fraudulently assuming the name of the deceased Maharajah Dheraj Pertab Chunder, Bahadoor, formerly zemindar of Burdwan, and pretending, in various places, during the last two years, to the great disturbance of the general peace and quiet of this country, that he is in verity the aforesaid zemindar of Burdwan, and that the zemindary of Burdwan belongs of right to him; and in obtaining money from various individuals and more particularly from one Radlinkissen Bysack, dewan of the Government Treasury in Calcutta, by means of these and such like false pretences. 2nd count. And charged further with having, in furtherance of the fraudulent pretences aforesaid, instigated and prevailed on divers subjects of the British Government, and others, to the number of 300 and more, unlawfully and tumultuously to assemble, at or near the town of Culna, in the district of Burdwan, such proceeding being intended or eminently calculated to produce a most serious breach of the peace, and with having there remained, at the head of this unlawful assembly, from the 13th of April, 1838 corresponding with the 2d of Bysack 1245, up to the 2d of May 1838, corresponding with the 21st of Bysack 1245, and with having, during that period, on various occasions, by the display of superior force, resisted, and set at defiance, the constituted authorities of the district, he the said Alak Shah, alias Rajah Pertab Chunder alias Kistololl Pauree Bramacharree, having previously, on the 4th August 1836, been convicted of a similar offence, before the Sessions Court of this District of Hooghly."

The court having duly considered the proceedings held on the above trial, and the fatwa of the Law Officer thereon, pass the following sentence :

The fatwa of the Law Officer of the Nizamut Adawlut declares, that false personation for one's own advantage, is an offence under the Mahomedan law; that no specific punishment is laid down for such offence, but the punishment is at the discretion of the Hakim, with a view to restrain the offender, respect being had to the circumstances of the offender, and the character of the offence, which of itself is apparently of a trivial nature.

The Court convict the prisoner Alak Shah, alias Rajah Pertab Chunder, alias Kistololl Pauree Bramacharree, of so much of the first count, as charges him with gross fraud and imposture in falsely and fraudulently assuming the name of the deceased Maha Rajah Dhe Raj Pertab Chander Bahadoor, formerly Zemindar of Burdwan and pretending that the zemindary of right belongs to him. They acquit him of the other of offences with which he stands charged, and sentence the said Alak Shah, alias Rajah Pertab Chunder alias

Kistololl Pauree Bramacharree, to pay a fine to Government of one thousand rupees, and in default of payment to be imprisoned in the Jail of Zillah Hooghly for the period of six months.

The Court observe that the remaining prisoners, Radakistno Ghosaul, Hazif Fatoohoolah, Sagur Chunder Dher, Callypersaud Sing, Joomun Khan, and Rajah Nurrohur Chunder, have been acquitted and released by the Session Judge.—*Hutaru*, June 17.

True Extract.

(Signed) J. HAWKINS, Registrar.

TO THE JUDGES OF THE PRESIDENCY COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

The petition of Maha Rajah Dhe Raj Pertab Chund Bahadoor, sued under the alias names of Alak Shah and Kistololl Pauree, Bramacharree.

HUMAN V SHAWARA.—That your petitioner is aggrieved by the proceedings and sentence of this Honourable Court, under date the 13th day of June last, and he earnestly prays that the said sentence may be taken into reconsideration, for the following reasons:

I. Because the said sentence appears to have the effect of deciding for ever the question of the civil claims, advanced by your petitioner, which your petitioner was about to submit to solemn investigation in the civil tribunals of this country, both of her Majesty and of the Honourable Company, and which your petitioner had already brought before Her Majesty's Supreme Court, in a certain action of ejectment at present pending, and suspended only during the progress of the protracted criminal proceedings, first instituted against your petitioner upward of a year ago, before the authorities of Hooghly.

II. Because, even if the said sentence has not the effect of so deciding such civil claims, your petitioner is advised that he cannot safely venture to bring forward the said claims in any Civil Court of Justice whatsoever, without being liable to a second prosecution for the alleged crime of "personation for his own advantage;" and for the same reason, your petitioner is doubtful whether he may not be now rendering himself liable to certain pains and penalties for contempt of Court, and for a repetition of his supposed offence, by presenting this humble petition in the name and title which he assumes to belong to him of right.

III. Because notwithstanding the great length to which the late criminal proceedings against your petitioner extended, there has been yet nothing approaching to a fair, complete and satisfactory trial of the question of your petitioner's identity, in proof of which position, he craves permission to submit the following reasons, to which he entreats the serious attention of this Honourable Court.

1stly. That a variety of heterogeneous charges being preferred against your petitioner, including the committing of tumultuous assemblies, personation, riot, and the obtaining of money on false pretences, your petitioner's advisers were distracted by their number and multifariousness, and devoted their attention only to procuring the acquittal of your petitioner upon such part of the charges as appeared to involve criminality; whereas your petitioner being now acquitted of all of the said charges, except that of personation alone, his advisers would now

be able to devote their whole attention to meeting the said question of identity, and that alone.

2dly. That your petitioner being during the whole progress of his trial, closely immured in prison, without liberty of bail, (although offered to any required amount) necessarily laboured under the most serious disadvantages; whereas he would now have an opportunity, as in justice and fairness ought to be allowed to him, of communicating with his friends and advisers from time to time during the progress of the enquiry, and, personally superintending and directing the management of proceedings in which he is so vitally interested.

3dly. That your petitioner's legal advisers having been always under the firm conviction that "personation" of a deceased person, without proof of some specific ulterior consequences, could never amount to a tangible crime, inasmuch as there is nothing whatever in the Regulations or in Hindoo law, (your petitioner being himself a Hindoo) to make it criminal, and there is manifestly a difference of opinion whether it be criminal or not according to Mahomedan Law,—only went into that part of their case under solemn protest, reserving material evidence on the point of identity until the contemplated civil trial should take place; which said reserved evidence would now be produced, your Honourable Court having been pleased to decide, that such question is cognizable in this Court, although a tribunal of Criminal Judicature.

4thly. That an additional reason why certain evidence was voluntarily reserved, was, that your petitioner's advisers, considered, that at all events it was sufficient to succeed in throwing a doubt upon the question of identity, instead of going fully into the matter before a Criminal Court; and your petitioner submits that it would have been highly unreasonable to require him to open up the whole case of his civil claims in a mere criminal proceeding, where, even if he were acquitted, the sentence could not possibly have availed him as evidence of his right, but he would have been left afterwards to establish that right as he best could, before a civil tribunal.

5thly. That besides these voluntary reasons for withholding part of his evidence, there existed causes, quite beyond your petitioner's control, inasmuch as your petitioner applied for Perwannahs for several witnesses, necessary and material for his defence, and in support of

his claim to the title of Rajah Pertaugh Chunder; which witnesses were not produced, the Magistrate and Sessions Judge openly declaring that the Sessions Court, sitting as a Criminal Court, had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses for the defence; and your petitioner sheweth that the Perwannahs for the prosecution were made out in heavy penalties, and that the attendance of the prosecution's witnesses was enforced by attachment and seizure of their property, and that the Perwannahs issued for the attendance of the witnesses for the defence contained no such penalty, and the attendance of such witnesses was not enforced by any compulsory process.

Your petitioner therefore sheweth, that he is ready and willing, and hereby undertakes to deposit immediately the said fine of Rs. 1000, and (this Honourable Court having now decided that it has power to take cognizance of the bare question of identity,) to go into full evidence on that point alone, and to abide by the result of the inquiry, provided that the presiding Judge shall be duly invested with full power and authority to compel and enforce the attendance of all witnesses subpoenaed for the defence as well as for the prosecution, and your petitioner submits that upon the deposit of the full amount of the said fine, no failure of justice and no injury to the public can possibly accrue by granting a new trial, as to so much of the charge against your petitioner as relates to the mere question of his identity; and he confidently submits to the consideration of this Honourable Court, whether the said want of opportunity of giving full evidence and producing all his witnesses, is not of itself an amply sufficient reason, even if no other existed, for the granting of such new trial.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that, upon depositing the said fine of Rs. 1000, this Honourable Court will be pleased to review, or set aside, or suspend so much of the said sentence as relates thereto, and to grant a new or further trial of so much of the said charge as relates to the said question of your petitioner's identity, with liberty to produce further evidence, if necessary both for the prosecution and the defence, and with full power vested in the presiding Judge to enforce the attendance of all the witnesses subpoenaed, and with such other directions, and upon such other conditions and limitations, as to this Honourable Court shall seem fit and just. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.—*Hark. June 20.*

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1839.

THIRD TERM OF 1839.

Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Selon.

Their Lordships came into Court at half past eleven, but no business was done except the taking of common motions.

James Hume, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, was sworn in, and admitted to practice as an Advocate in the Supreme Court.

RAJAH GOPERMOHUN DEB V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE LOTTERY COMMITTEE AND OTHERS.

This case, in which the argument last term occupied about a week, and in which judgment was postponed, was mentioned this morning by

Sir Edward Rynn, C. J.—The Court were in hopes of

being able to deliver their judgment on the first day of term, but unfortunately we are not yet prepared to do so, although all the Judges have been occupied in little else throughout the vacation, than in carefully and anxiously examining the very voluminous pleadings and evidence in this cause. We are not yet prepared to say that the complainant is entitled to relief on this side of the Court, but we are all unanimously of opinion that he is entitled to compensation and relief either at law or in equity. We are of opinion that there has been a great deal of irregularity of proceeding on both sides; that there has been very much of useless prolixity; and that a great amount of quite unnecessary expence has been incurred. The Court have now certain suggestions to offer for the consideration of the counsel on both sides. Either that a reference should be made to the Master, by consent, to inquire whether the complainant is entitled to any and what compensation, distinguishing the right in which he may be entitled, with

liberty to find facts specially, the Report to raise all the questions of law and to find the facts upon which those questions are to be raised, distinctly. This is for the ascertainment of the facts, and for removing the difficulties which are now in the way, from the uncertainty of boundaries and the like, the Court of course would ultimately decide the questions of law. The other alternative which we would suggest, is a reference out of Court, but still the facts must be found specially, for it is not likely that either party would be satisfied with the award of a private arbitrator upon matters of law, without the confirmation of the Court's decision. If the suggestion be adopted, we think that up to this time each party should pay their own costs—the future costs to be at the discretion of the Court. Each party is much to blame. The defendants were guilty of most oppressive conduct in filing their double sets of answers, interrogatories, and pleas, and they were rightly punished by being compelled to pay the extra costs, but the complainant's proceedings had led to it, for he had adopted a system unheard of in equity practice,—he had gone into the examiner's office, and taken voluminous evidence on the plea on a question of parties, and then after getting a decision in his favour at vast expense, by which it was determined that the parties were not necessary he had amended his bill and added them!—For the reasons I have mentioned, we think that the reference to the Master now, would save expense and be for the advantage of both parties. Even if the Court pronounced their decision there must be a reference to the Master, and many expensive proceedings, probably the trial of issues at law to decide questions of fact. And if either party carried home the question on appeal, at any stage, which would very likely be the case, this could not be done without a very great amount of expense. We therefore throw out these suggestions, when claim the serious attention of counsel. Of course it is not necessary to return a definitive reply immediately.

The *Advo-ate General* begged to be allowed to observe, that Government never denied that something was due for compensation, the only question was how much.

Mr Clarke requested permission to say one word, in justice to himself and his two learned friends, his juniors in the cause. All three had now come into the case, long after the pleadings had been drawn and they were in no way responsible for the irregularities in the course of the proceedings.

Sir E. Ryan disclaimed all intention of attributing blame to any Counsel individually.

Mr Clarke said that in justice to his learned predecessor Messrs Comp and Furton, he might be allowed to remind the Court, that at the very time of overruling the pleas, it was intimated that, although the parties were not necessary to be added, the addition was advisable, and indeed it was specially recommended by Chief Justice Gray.

Sir E. Ryan said, that inconsistency was inconsistency, even if it had been at the Court's own recommendation. But all the unnecessary expense which he had repudiated, had been already incurred.—*Hark* June 17.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1834.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. IV. Steton.)

RAJAH CHITTEMOHUN DEB L. THE E. I. COMPANY AND OTHERS.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., further observed, with reference to the suggestions of the Court upon Saturday, that

in the event of a reference to the Master being consented to, much expense and delay would be saved, if it were understood that it should not be necessary for either party to file formal exceptions to the Master's Report, if satisfied therewith.

Mr Clarke suggested, that either party might be at liberty, upon the making of the Report, to present out objections to the Master who might make a *de novo* consideration, and dispose of before finalizing his report.

Sir E. Ryan, approved of the suggestion on the part, therefore, might so object to the necessity of filing any exceptions or objections, and with liberty to take any objections afterwards at the hearing.

W. ALEXANDER, ASSOCY C. S. IN CHIEF AND OTHERS.

Mr Prinsep moved to enlarge the time for taking the answer of Major Cape in England. The *Advo-ate* stated that the answer was now prepared, and was ready to be sworn and transmitted, except that it was absolutely necessary first to inspect certain important documents referred to in the answer, and upon which the claim of the defendants rested. The originals of these documents had been taken home by Mr Major Cape Wyborn, who died at Cosser on the overland route. Upon his death a box containing his papers was seized by the consul, and transmitted to the Foreign Office but upon inspection the papers in question were not found among them. The personal representatives of Wyborn had however been admitted, that the documents in question were in their possession, and as they refused to give them up, on the ground of an alleged lien, a bill had been filed against them in the Court of Chancery in England. It was expected, that in a couple of months upon an inspection being obtained, the answer would be sworn and transmitted. The delay, in fact, was to the prejudice of the defendants themselves alone, for they were the plaintiffs at law in an action of ejectment to restrain which by a perpetual injunction, was the prayer of this very bill.

The *Advo-ate General* opposed the application. The defendants were not the sole parties prejudiced by the delay. The prayer of the bill was in the alternative, to decree and declare, either that the defendants in equity, who claimed as mortgagees, had been already satisfied, or that, upon the equities of the case, they ought to be postponed to the insolvent incumbrancers, Cluttons, Mackillop and Co., the assignees of whose estate was the complainant Now, until this claim of Major Cape could be got rid of it was impossible to sell the property and wind up the affairs of this insolvent firm. This was altogether a mere deluding of the Court by false pretences. The former applications for time were made on the alleged ground that Major Cape had a dimness of vision which was not surprising in a man between 80 and 90 years of age, and now a new story was trumped up about certain missing documents. The nature of them was not stated, and the Court could not to acquiesce in the vague assertion that they were essentially material to the case of the defendants.

Sir E. Ryan said, that when the former application for time was granted, the Court had declared that they would only allow further time upon new facts being disclosed. New circumstances now appeared, and most material it true, but it was really for the benefit of the complainant himself, for if a decision were now taken pro-*confe* it must be opened again should the answer, which it gives, disclose a complete defence.

Commissioners enlarged the first day of next term, on payment of costs.

**M. H. COCKERELL AND OTHERS V. JADUBHUNDUR BEAL
AND ANOTHER.**

Mr. Clarke moved, upon the affidavit of Mr. Preston, the defendant's attorney, to set aside the verdict for the plaintiffs, on the ground of irregularity, in not giving sufficient notice of trial. The cause was set down on the first day of last sittings, and notice given on the same day for the next day but one. The notice ought to have been as usual four days before the sittings, and the short notice was only excused on the alleged ground that the cause was a remanet. But this argument was quite untenable, because, although the cause had been once entered on the board, and had been tied up for some time by a notice of injunction, yet two terms and a sittings had been successively allowed to elapse without mentioning it at all.

Rule granted.

**SHEEMUTTY TARRAMONY DOWSE V. SHEEMUTTY DONA
FOORNAN DOWSE.**

Mr. Leith moved for a rule to shew cause, pursuant to leave reserved at the trial in the last sittings, why the verdict for the plaintiff should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered. The action was Trover for jewels, and the ground of objection was insufficient proof of conversion.

Rule granted.

SHAKS AUMOOT'DOVEN AND OTHERS V. PEEB ALI Y.

Mr. Clarke applied for a month's further time to file the answer, three weeks having been once previously granted. The bill arose out of a commissariat contract, between two eminent purveyors, and the accounts sought for were most voluminous. The bill was 200 folios, and a most extraordinary affair it was, having occupied (as he was informed) two counsel of ingenuity seven months. He had no affidavit of special circumstances.

The *Advocate General* opposed the application. Three weeks had been once granted, and now they required a month, and would probably grow in their demands, until they at last asked for three months! He would consent to a fortnight, or if the Court were pleased to grant a month, he hoped it would be on the condition of the bill being taken *pro confesso*, on the answer not being filed then.

Mr. Clarke protested against such hard conditions.

Sir E. Ryan, however, said that he should not grant the application at all, except as an application consented to by the other side, and that the stipulated condition must be imposed. The Court had extended by the 14th Equity Rule the time formerly allowed, and this was done in accordance with Lord Brougham's rule, and they had come to a resolution never to allow additional time, except on special grounds set forth by affidavit, or unless upon consent. In the present instance, there were no special circumstances whatsoever.

Time allowed on terms.

The caveats stand for Thursday. The issue case will probably occupy all to-morrow (Tuesday) at the least.—*Hark. June 18;*

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1839.

There were very few motions this morning, and the Court was occupied the whole day in trying the following case, which was a particularly uninteresting issue case.

**SPLDASU SAIN D. BREEMUTTY SUDAMONEY DOWSE,
WIDOW, &c.**

The issue was directed in order to ascertain the genuineness of a certain warrant of attorney to confess judgment for a sum of no great amount, (between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,900) alleged to have been executed by the defendant, the widow and representative of Bustomchurn Addy, but the execution of which was positively denied by her. There was the usual amount of cross-swearings upon the occasion.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Prinsep appeared for the plaintiff in the issue.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne for the defence.

At about 5 o'clock, the case not being nearly closed, the Court adjourned. It will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow.—*Adjourned—Hark. June 19.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1839.

SODARUN SAIN VERSUS SUDAMONEY DOWSE.

This issue case, adjourned from yesterday, was taken again this morning, and occupied the entire day. At a late hour the Court found a verdict for the plaintiff thus establishing the genuineness of the warrant of attorney.

Verdict for the plaintiff.—Hark. June 20.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1839.

**HANNER BHEENY COWARLE V. HOOKER AND HULL—
ORDERS (GOPOORFAH).**

This was a motion upon notice, for the appointment of a Receiver in the Equity suit instituted by the Rinner, for the rents and profits of a Bazar and premises in Calcutta, claimed by her. But before the affidavits were opened, and the merits of the case gone into, several preliminary objections to the complainant's affidavit, which was the only affidavit in support of the application, were started by

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Sandes) for the defendants. In the first place, it does not appear that the interpreter, Mr. W. N. Heilger, was sworn to interpret correctly and faithfully. This gentleman is not one of the sworn interpreters of the Court, but the mere solicitor of the complainant, and the jurist ought to express that the interpreter's oath was administered to him. In the second place, it is objectionable that the solicitor of the complainant should be the person to interpret and explain. The attorney of the party cannot be the commissioner, and he ought not to be the interpreter. In the third place, it does not appear that any person was sworn to identify the deponent, who being a Hindoo lady of rank, was not viable to the Commissioner, when taking the affidavit. It merely appears that an affidavit was taken by some person behind a purdah, but whether the deponent was the complainant, or a person substituted for her, is uncertain. The complainant could not be indicted upon this affidavit, because it does not appear that she was really the person who made affidavit, and the interpreter could not be indicted because it does not appear that he was sworn at all. [Cited *King v. Wright*, in Clarke's Rules, and Grant's Chancery Practice.] It is quite clear the irregularity is fatal.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Prinsep appeared. The first objection would be applicable to all commissions to swear affidavits, for they are always executed in this manner. It is not the practice to state expressly in the jurat that the interpreter's oath was taken before the explanation and interpretation of the deponent. With

respect to both of the first objections, the argument is conclusive, as an answer, that the Court will not presume the imperfect execution of the commission, but will rather presume, where nothing appears to the contrary, that everything has been regularly and formally done. The third objection has no weight at all. A commissioner is very different from an interpreter. As to indicating the parties for perjury, of course the fact might be supplied by extrinsic evidence, necessary, on such a proceeding.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. It is by no means so clear, as the counsel for the defendants have contended, that the omission in the *jurat* will not be supplied by inference. In *Rose v. Solliers* 4 B. & C. the *jurat* of an affidavit of debt, sworn by a foreigner, did not express that the deponent understood the language, in which it was stated to have been interpreted, or that the interpreter was sworn to interpret with truth and fidelity, but as there was a memorandum setting forth that the affidavit was duly interpreted, and the deponent duly sworn, it was held sufficient.

Abbott, C. J. said, "I think we are bound to trust the officer of the Court, and to suppose that he exercises a sound discretion in the discharge of his duty." And see *Murzetti v. Jouffroy*, 1 Dowl. P. C.; and *Achbold's Practice*, p. 1232, where the authorities are collected. With respect to the other objections, there is nothing in them. The Court will presume that the deponent was properly identified, and it need not appear.

In *Murzetti v. Jouffroy*, the attorney was the interpreter, and the objection though once taken, was given up.

IN THE GOODS OF ASTURACHATER NEELUM MANUK.

The *Advocate-General* said, that this *Caveat* stood for to-day, but there was a probability of an arrangement being made among the parties, and it was requested, therefore, that it might be allowed to stand over until Monday.

Stood over.

Two common law causes are on the board for tomorrow. — *Hark*, June 21.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

RAMMOHUN MULLICK V. NUBBISORE SEAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Clarke moved for a commission of rebellion against one of the defendants, who was in contempt for non-appearance to the process of subpoena in equity to appear and answer. The complainant had proceeded as far as sequestration, but there being no property which could be seized under the writ, a motion had been made for an alias writ of attachment, which had been granted. Under this writ it had been found impossible to seize the defendant, who was believed to have locked himself up in his own house. The commission of rebellion was, therefore, now moved for because under that writ the doors and locks might be broken open, and the defendant to avoid such extremities, would probably surrender voluntarily. The necessity for this motion arose from the new practice, which prevented the party from proceeding further than the writ of sequestration, when the defendant had not entered an appearance, whereas formerly he could have obtained an order at once for taking the bill *pro confesso*.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court were of opinion that the application could not be granted; but the point might be mentioned again. The complainant had proceeded at first under the old practice, exhausting the whole process as far as the writ of sequestration. It was perhaps irregular to grant the alias attachment, because that was going

back to a certain stage in the process, and commencing a new series; at all events they certainly could not now proceed still further, and leap over the intermediate stages.

RAMES BUNANT COOMARKEE V. BOODEN COOFOOREAH AND ANOTHER.

The point argued yesterday, relating to the alleged defect in the return of the commission for taking the complainant's affidavit, was mentioned again this day.

Sir E. Ryan said that he himself entertained some doubt upon the point, but the impression of his learned brethren was, that the return was sufficient, and that the affidavit ought to be received. The commissioner certainly did not specifically certify; but there were the words "explained and interpreted by me, W. N. Hedger," and then to the whole there was the signature and authentication of the Commissioner, which it might be presumed would not have been unless the commission had been duly executed.

The objection was overruled.

J. PITT AND OTHERS V. MOOTHRONAUTH MULLICK.

This was a common-law action, which stood for trial this morning. The plaintiffs are better known as Messrs. Cook and Co. Upon the action being called on.

The *Advocate-General* stated, that it had been referred by consent to the arbitration of John Farley Leith Esquire, one of the counsel in the cause.

Referred.

WASOO MUTTYLOLL, SEAL V. MENLEY AND OTHERS.

Before this case, which stood on the common law board, was called on.

Mr. Clarke rose and moved for a rule nisi to stop the trial, under special circumstances. The action was brought to recover a balance alleged to be due upon admissions on merchants' accounts mutually taken between the parties. Now a bill in equity had been filed for an injunction to restrain the proceedings, and the affidavits had been already sworn verifying the material allegations in the bill which disclosed the equitable grounds on which the injunction was to be applied for; but the notice was only served yesterday, and as it was a four-day notice, the injunction could not be moved until Monday. It was hoped, therefore, that the Court would grant the rule nisi, tying up the trial, until the motion for an injunction was disposed of.

Sir E. Ryan said, that this application was quite out of the question. The defendants might stay execution afterwards, if sufficient circumstances were disclosed on moving for the injunction on affidavits, to induce the Court to grant the injunction prayed for; but there was nothing before the Court now, and the trial must proceed. Here was the cause set down for trial, and the trial actually about to take place; and the defendants move, to put it off upon a mere suggestion, because they have not served their notice of injunction in time. The delay was their own, and the present application could not be listened to.

[This application having been refused, the case proceeded.]

The *Advocate-General*, with Messrs. Prinsep and Leith, conducted the plaintiff's case, which was very shortly proved by the production of certain accounts recognised by the defendants themselves, and upon which there was an express admission of a considerable balance due.

Mr. Clarke, for the defendants, admitted, that he had no sort of answer at law.

The *Advocate-General* said that the sum gone for by the plaintiff was Co.'s Rs. 16,298, for which he should take a verdict.

Verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 16,298.—*Hark, June 22.*

Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.

Monday, June 24, 1839.

ADMIRALTY SIDE.

THOMAS McDONNELL v. THE BRIG PYEN BOON.

Mr. Prinsep moved, upon a petition, supported by affidavit, that a warrant on the Admiralty Side be issued, directed to the Marshal of the Court, commanding him to make seizure of the brig *Pyen Boon*, her tackle and furniture, in order to make satisfaction or to give security for satisfaction to the petitioner as sailor. From the affidavit it appeared, that the brig *Pyen Boon*, was in distress at the mouth of the river, and was saved by the exertions of the petitioner, who was a pilot in the pilot-service, and upon that occasion in command of the brig *Julia*. The vessel saved was stated to have been in very great danger, with eight feet water in the hold, and it was alleged that if it had not been for the exertions of the petitioner, the vessel would soon have been totally lost. The *Pyen Boon* was at present in the port of Calcutta, and about to sail to Rangoon. Under these circumstances the learned Counsel applied for a warrant to detain the ship to answer the claim. It had been decided in this Court, that a Government steam-vessel had no claim for salvage where the act was only in discharge of the ordinary duty of the vessel, but it was apprehended that this decision was not intended to negative the general right of Government steamers and pilot vessels to salvage in every case that might arise.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., said, that it was a serious matter to prevent the sailing of a ship upon an *ex parte* application, and he enquired what security would be required.

Mr. Prinsep mentioned the sum of Co.'s Rs. 1000.

The Court granted the warrant as applied for, the discharge of which would be conditional on giving security in that sum.

Warrant granted, bailable in Co.'s Rs. 1,000.

BOODHARUN SAIN v. LOCKENAUTH MULLICK.

Mr. Clarke moved for a rule to shew cause why the verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, in the action for criminal conversation, tried in the last sittings, should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered instead. The learned Counsel referred to the works of Macnaghten, Colbrooke and Strange, to shew that, according to Hindoo Law, adultery was criminally cognizable, but was never treated as a civil offence for which damages were recoverable. No authority certainly could be cited to show that the action could not be sustained by a Hindoo in a Court of English law, but there was no authority the other way, and the onus of the argument was rather on the other side. The case in this Court in the year 1778 proved nothing; because the plaintiff was there, nonsuited for want of evidence of the marriage, so that it became unnecessary to determine or even to raise the point. To hold that the action was sustainable, was contrary to the spirit of the Charter. Hindoos suing in this Court were to be regarded as foreigners, and ought to bring their own law into the Court with them.

The Court granted the rule.

Rule Nisi.

MOHA RANEE SUNDAY COOMARRER v. ROOVEDER COOPPOORAH AND ANOTHER.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. Prinsep were heard in support of the motion for a receiver, and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from collecting the rents of the China Bazar. The suit was originally instituted against Muddenmohun Cooppoorah, the father of the defendants, and upon his death the bill was not revived, but a new bill was exhibited against his sons. The bill (and the affidavit in support of the motion) stated that the Bazar was purchased by Rajah Tezchunder, the husband (now deceased) of the complainant, for the sum of about 3 lakhs, and that indentures of lease and release were executed to the complainant as *Sahib* or trustee of a certain charity. The complainant had appointed the deceased, Muddenmohun, manager and collector of the bazar, and the bill against him charged a misappropriation and prayed an account. His defence was that the conveyance to the complainant was *benames*, and that he held an authority from the party really entitled, and was therefore unaccountable to the complainant. This defence, even if tenable on the part of the original defendant, (which was doubtful because a *benames* "trustee" appeared to be unmeaning) was not applicable to his sons, the present defendants, because they had no authority whatever from any one. These defendants had entered, unauthorizedly, upon the death of their father, and seems they had applied for the appointment of a receiver, but at the date of their answer it had not been granted. It was submitted, therefore, that the present defendants had no authority at all, and no answer to the present application.

The Court stopped Messrs. Clarke and Sandes for the defendants.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the application was out of the question, upon the complainant's own shewing. A receiver was usually granted where the title was in dispute. Now here the defendants had not a shadow of right or title, and a receiver was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Clarke begged to refer to a statement in the affidavit, which was fatal of itself to the application. The affidavit positively swore, "that the complainant was in possession of the premises, and the rents and profits." What more did she want?

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court had decided in favour of the defendants, and it was rather superfluous for the Counsel for the defence to argue in support of their case.

The *Advocate-General* hoped the injunction at least would be granted.

Sir E. Ryan. Certainly not. You have made out no case in equity. The complainant has a legal title, and her legal remedy by ejectment.

Discharged with costs.

IN THE GOODS OF ASTURACHATER M. MANUK.

This *causé* was argued at considerable length, but the Court postponed their decision. A report will appear hereafter.—*Hark, June 25.*

Tuesday, June 25, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

BULLARDOS AND OTHERS v. MULLODHUR CHOWDARY.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings. The plaint was in assumpsit, and the plea the general issue.

The *Advocate-General* stated the case for the plaintiffs. The transaction out of which this action arose

was of a peculiar nature, peculiar perhaps to this country, where *benamie* contracts, unknown elsewhere, were of so common occurrence. The contract was entered into on the 19th of April last, for the purchase of ten chests, of opium at the rate of 490 rupees per chest, the plaintiff agreeing to procure that quantity of opium at the then next ensuing Company's sale on the 22d of April, and to sell it to the defendant at such price contracted for. The defendant had not signed the agreement in his own name, but in the name of one Muddosooden Paul, but the whole of the instrument was in his own hand writing, and the contract was entered into on his own account and for his benefit. As the value of opium had been lately considerably lowered, from the operation of circumstances with which possibly the Court were not wholly unacquainted, the defendant chose to repudiate the contract, and to deny all knowledge of the transaction. The only plea being the general issue, it was apprehended, that the whole case which it was necessary to establish for the plaintiff, was the execution of the contract upon which the action was brought.

Two native *dalols* or brokers were then called for the plaintiff, both of whom were present at the making of the contract, and one of whom was the subscribing witness. They proved that the whole instrument was written out by the defendant himself, and that he signed the name "Muddosooden Paul" in lieu of his own. Upon an objection being taken to this, the defendant answered, that he was in the habit of entering into contracts *benamie*, and that one name would serve as well as another. The sum of Rs. 202 was given soon after by way of earnest money.

Mr. Prinsep (with whom was Mr. Leth) addressed the Court for the defence. He had heard of many *benamie* contracts, but none the parallel of the present case. To allow this action to succeed, would be establishing a most dangerous precedent, especially at the present juncture, when speculators in opium would be but too happy to fasten their losing bargains upon others! The story told by the plaintiff's witnesses was most improbable. It was not usual for a native merchant to draw up instruments of agreement with his own hand, and that he should sign another person's name in his own handwriting, was extremely improbable, and without any assignable motive. The witnesses about to be called for the defence, would prove, that the handwriting was not that of the defendant, but of Muddosooden Paul himself, and that the defendant was in no way concerned in the transaction. The contract itself, whether *benamie* or not, was certainly not a transaction which deserved the favourable consideration of the Court. It was a gambling agreement, resembling in its nature the time-bargains in the stocks, where no money really passed, but where one party or the other, according to the rise or fall by the day when the contract was to be completed, was entitled to recover the difference. But there was also a ground of non-suit.* There was no proof of damages sustained by the plaintiff. The action was for "not accepting," and in such form of action, the proper measure of damages is the difference between the market price, and the price contracted for. See *Boorman v. Nash*, 9 B. and C. Reports. Now, here it did not appear what price was given, or might have been obtained for the opium.

Witnesses were then called, servants of the defendant, who attempted to shew, that the handwriting of the agreement was not that of the defendant, and (inferentially only) that he had nothing to do with the contract at all. Muddosooden Paul was not produced, but his absence was attempted to be accounted for, by

showing, that a subpoena had been taken out, of which the defendant had been unable to procure the service.

The *Advocate-General* in reply, contended, that the case had not been touched by the evidence for the defence. If the whole proceeding on the part of the defendant was a contemplated fraud from the first, if he originally intended to wriggle by the agreement, should it be profitable, and to repudiate it in the event of its turning out a losing bargain, he would naturally adopt a *feigned hand*, and the witnesses, in stating, that the hand-writing was not like his, might have spoken the truth and yet proved nothing. With respect to the *non-suit*, it was out of the question. The only issue raised upon these pleadings was, whether the contract was executed or not. The plaintiff was entitled to recover the whole amount of the purchase-money, and the defendant had his counter-remedy in an action of trover, if the opium was not delivered. In the case cited, there had been a *re-sale*, and of course the vendors were only entitled to recover the difference.

Sir E. Ryan, after some deliberation on the bench, said, that the Court had agreed to give a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, but with liberty to the defendant to move to enter a verdict for nominal damages. There was certainly perjury somewhere, for it was impossible to reconcile the conflicting evidence. The general issue under the new rules, only put in issue, the question, whether the contract had been entered into, and as the Court were disposed to give credit to the witnesses for the plaintiff, there must, in any case, be a verdict for them; but the amount of damages was a different question. Upon this point, therefore, the defendant might move, that the verdict be reduced to nominal damages.

Verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,698.—*Hark.* June 26.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

GREENUTTY TARRAMONEY DASSER VERSUS DONAPOORVAH DABBE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Clarke shewed cause against the rule obtained by the defendant, for entering a non-suit. The action was trover for certain jewels of considerable value, the property of the plaintiff, alleged to be wrongfully detained by the defendants. At the trial, the plaintiff's property in the jewels was clearly proved, and the possession of the jewels by the female defendant, who was the plaintiff's mother; but as there was no evidence of the jewels ever having been in the possession of the other defendant, a verdict was given for him, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict against the female defendant, with liberty to move reserved. The rule to set aside this verdict for the plaintiff, was obtained on the ground, taken at the trial, of insufficient proof of a wrongful conversion of the property, as the original possession by the defendant was admitted to be legal. Upon the point of conversion the evidence was, first, a formal notice to deliver up the property, directed to both defendants, but served upon the male defendant only, and produced by their joint attorney in Court. This, it was contended, was *prima facie* evidence, at least, of a demand upon the female defendant, and refusal by her also, because the defendants were *executors*, and, therefore, one person in the eye of the law.

Sir Edward Ryan. Although the defendants are stated to be executor and executrix in the plaint, that amounts to nothing, and must be rejected as mere *surplussage*. Trover cannot be brought against *executors* as such!

* It can only be a ground for nominal damages, not for non-suit.

Mr. Clarke then proceeded to the second point of evidence of the conversion, which consisted of proof of a quarrel between the plaintiff and her mother, shortly before the plaintiff left the residence of her mother, and ceased to reside there. Upon this occasion the plaintiff herself demanded the jewels, and the answer returned by the defendant, was, "that she did not know where they were." Now this reply, coupled with the proof that the jewels were, in fact, in her own custody and possession amounted to a refusal.

Mr. Leith argued in support of the rule. First, as to the formal notice. In torts, the act of one executor does not bind the other, and this action, being *ex delicto*, is not brought against them in their executorship capacity.

The Court stopped the learned Counsel upon this point, as they were quite clear upon the subject already.

Mr. Leith then proceeded to consider the second point. The answer returned by the defendant to the plaintiff's demand, must be taken altogether, and as she rested the non-delivery of the jewels in compliance with the requisition, upon the allegation that she was ignorant where they were at the time, this must be assumed to have been the fact. Nor did it actually appear that she was then in possession of the property, although her subsequent possession was undoubtedly established. But even if the answer returned was false, this was insufficient to prove actual refusal and a consequent conversion, for, it had been held that a false or evasive answer did not amount to refusal. *Smith v. Young*, 1 Camb. 441.

Mr. Clarke then begged to refer to a part of the evidence from which it appeared that part of the jewels were actually in pledge! No evidence of conversion could possibly be stronger. *McCombie v. Davies*, 6 East 538.

Mr. Leith confessed that this took him by surprise, as it appeared to have done their lordships also. Without doubt pledging the goods, it must be admitted, amounted to a conversion. But he should now contend that the defendant was not bound to deliver up the property at all. As the mother of the complainant, who was but a young girl, she was her natural guardian; and according to Hindoo law, the complainant had no right, without some very cogent reason, to leave her family-house, and demand that her separate property should be given up to her. No reason, such as ill-treatment or the like, had appeared in evidence, to justify her voluntary departure.

Sir E. Ryan, said that the rule must be discharged, and the verdict must stand, with the usual proviso, that it be reduced to nominal damages upon the restoration of the specific property. It was quite clear that a pledge of the property amounted to conversion, and although it only appeared here that the pledge was of a portion, it was presumptive proof of the conversion of the whole, and rendered complete and conclusive the evidence which was imperfect before. The Court could not recognise the doctrine contended for, that the mother might retain her daughter's property on the plea of guardianship. The law and justice of the case appeared to concur in allowing the verdict for the plaintiff to stand.

Rule discharged.

The case of the *E. I. Company v. Govinchunder Donnerjee* stands for trial to-morrow on the Common-law board; and *Bhowanipersaud v. Copantoll and others*, on the equity side, stands for hearing on further directions on the Master's Report. — Friday, June 28.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1839

IN THE GOODS OF ASTURACHATER MALCOLM MANUK.

This was a petition on the part of one Mariam Vardom wife of S. M. Vardom, that administration of the goods,

of the deceased be granted to her as sister and next of kin, and that the letters of administration granted in February last to the Ecclesiastical Registrar be revoked. A caveat was entered by the Registrar. From the affidavits it appeared that the administration had been granted to the Registrar with the consent of all of the next of kin, and that the husband of the petitioner had at first approved of it himself, although he had since withdrawn his consent. All of the rest of the next of kin were still anxious that the administration should remain with the Registrar, and the affidavits set forth circumstances, which (if true) tended to show that the petitioner was an unfit person to be entrusted with the administration. The amount of property was estimated at about Rs. 1,60,000.

A question arose, upon the Rules 9th and 10th on the Ecclesiastical side, whether affidavits in reply came within the 9th Rule, which required that the affidavit in support of the caveat shall be filed within eight days after the entry thereof, and that no affidavit shall be filed after the expiration of the eight days, without special leave.

Sir E. Ryan said that the 9th Rule, of course, applied only to affidavits in support of the caveat in the first instance, which were required for the purpose of shewing some *prima facie* ground. The 10th Rule shewed that the affidavits in reply might be afterwards filed. The same point was ruled in Shamloll Tagore's case.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith were heard (on Monday) in support of the caveat entered by the Registrar. The learned Counsel first commented upon the evidence of the unfitness of the petitioner.

Sir E. Ryan observed that the question at present seemed only to be between the Registrar and the next of kin who made this application, and against whom his caveat was entered.

Sir J. P. Grant. If we allow this caveat, it cannot be said to be in favour of any of the other next of kin, (though it may be true that they are more fit to be entrusted with the administration) because their petition is not before the Court.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith submitted that this caveat must be considered the caveat of the next of kin themselves, because they gave their support to the Registrar; and there had been cases in this Court, where a caveat had been allowed, although there was no other petition before the Court. But secondly, the petitioner was bound by his consent once given, and could not now demand that the letters of administration granted to the Registrar should be recalled. The 21st sect. of the 39th and 40th Geo. III. c. 79 was conclusive.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Clarke for the petitioner, contended that their client, being the only next of kin who applied for the administration, was entitled to it as matter of right, and that the Court had no discretion to refuse it. She was not absolutely bound by the verbal consent of her husband once given; unless indeed the Registrar had proceeded to a material extent under the administration granted to him. It might perhaps have been different if the citations had been personally served, but this had not been done, and was probably never done in any case.

The Court took time to consider, and this morning (Friday) delivered their judgment, dismissing the petition.

Sir E. Ryan. The only question is whether the caveat of the Registrar against the petition of this next of kin, is to be allowed. We are of opinion, putting aside most of the matters disclosed by the voluminous affidavits, that this party is not entitled under the circumstances to recall the letters of administration granted to the Registrar, and that the caveat must be allowed. The whole question turns upon the 21st and 22nd sections of the Statute cited.

Now the Statute, in giving the administration to the Registrar, reserves only the right of those "absent in Europe or elsewhere," and even if the party were absent, he must make his application within a reasonable time. But in the present instance, he has once absolutely given his consent. The usual advertisements have been inserted, and the citations have been posted, in usual which is sufficiently for we are of opinion that they need not be personally served. No analogous case can arise at home, because such a capacity as *ex officio* administrator is not known in England.

Sir J. P. Grant considered the point one of considerable importance. With the question of unfitness it had nothing to do, as the case stood. The sole question was whether under the circumstances, the administration granted to the Registrar was revocable, or not. His Lordship was clearly of opinion that it was not revocable.

Sir H. W. Seton concurred.

Caveat allowed.

BULLVADORS AND OTHERS V. BULLVADORS CHOWDRY.

Mr. Prinsep moved for a rule to reduce the verdict to nominal damages, in this action tried last Tuesday. As the court had given him liberty to move, he apprehended that the rule nisi would be granted without any cases being cited in support of the argument for the reduction.

Sir E. Ryan. Oh, no! Mr. Prinsep. We should prefer having an authority or two, if you please!

Mr. Prinsep was not at present prepared with any other case than the one cited at the trial; he would therefore, with the court's permission, mention it now, merely in order to save the four days, and he would move it on Monday.

Stood over.

BHOWANNIPERSAUD, EXECUTOR &c. V. GOPAULLOL AND OTHERS.

This cause was called on for further directions on the Master's Report, but as it appeared likely to occupy more time than was expected, and as both Court and Counsel seemed to have only a dim recollection of the proceedings had when the decretal order of March 1838, was made in the cause, it was postponed until Tuesday next.

Stood over.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY V. GOVINDOOR UNDER BONNERJEE.

Mr. Cochran opened the pleadings.

The *Advocate General* stated the case. The action was brought upon a promissory note for Rs. 18,500 given by the defendant for certain Opium bid for by him at the

Company's sales, and made payable to Mr. Samuel G. Palmer, Secretary to the Board of Salt and Opium. There was also a count in the plaint upon an account stated; and evidence would be called to establish, not only the original contract and consideration, and the promissory note declared upon, but also subsequent acknowledgments on the part of the defendant, which would be available under the account stated. What defence could be set up to such a case as this, it was difficult to conjecture, but that there was some defence to be attempted, was certain. Every difficulty had been thrown in the way by this defendant; for upon a former occasion he had pleaded a demurrable plea, and now he had put the plaintiff upon proof of jurisdiction, by giving notice of intention to dispute it, although it was as clear as day that he was a party subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. Like some other purchasers of Opium, the defendant was anxious to get rid of contracts, which now threatened to be losing bargains.

Evidence of the jurisdiction was first given. The execution of the note was proved, and the consideration, as stated in the opening. The defendant too had afterwards acknowledged his liability, and promised to pay. It appeared that upon the default of the defendant in completing his contract, the Opium was resold at a loss, but the amount of loss was not specifically shown.

Mr. Prinsep for the defence, submitted that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, and that the verdict ought to be for nominal damages only on the second count. With respect to the promissory note, it was clear the plaintiff could not recover, because there was a fatal variance, the instrument being not in the name of the Company, but in the name of Mr. Palmer! Then with respect to the account stated, there was evidence of a resale afterwards, and it did not appear, therefore, what damages had been sustained.

Sir E. Ryan said, that upon the plea of the defendant to the note "denying the making," the only question was whether the note was his or not. It clearly was made by him, and there must be a verdict against him on the first count.

Verdict for the Plaintiffs. — Hark. June 29.

It should seem that the defendant ought rather to have gone for a verdict on both counts, and that the argument with respect to the count on the note, ought to have been, that "no person can be a party to a bill or note, unless his name appears in some way or other upon it," which is an elementary rule upon the law of bills and notes. See Chitty Bills p. 31. Eighth Edition. And with respect to the second count, the objection seems to be fatal, that after a resale, the action for the value must be a special action for the difference of price, which would be the measure of damages. See 4 Bingh. 722; Peake 42 (note); 1 Stark. N. P. C. 430; 6 Taunt. 166, 167.

INSOLVENT COURT.

June 1, 1839.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF S. G. AVIST.

There being no opposition, the insolvent was sworn as to the correctness of his schedule and discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF H. C. CHINNERY.

The insolvent was questioned as to a gun and a musical clock said to have been in his possession. The gun, he said, was the property of his brother, and as to the clock, he never had one. *Discharged.*

IN THE MATTER OF W. NISBITT.

No opposition. The insolvent discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

The insolvent had presented a petition, on which Sir H. W. Seton proceeded to make several observations, previous to entering on other business connected with the case. He first remarked, that the fact set forth in the petition, of the insolvent's having given into the hands of the solicitor, the title deeds of all the property in his possession, for the purpose of having them included in his schedule, would exempt him from a charge of fraud on that point, as it was all that he could do.

Mr. Strettel, the insolvent's attorney, took upon himself the blame of having neglected to participate in the trust property of Mrs. Jacobs, and stated that he had omitted to do so, on the supposition that it was one and the same with the insolvent's own possessions.

The Court remarked, that there was a second allegation in the petition, setting forth that certain receipts for property in the possession of other parties, had been given up to the creditors as securities. This would, if correct, also tell favourably for the insolvent.

The third point noticed, was a statement regarding the salary received by the insolvent as organist of St. Andrew's Church. It appeared, that this salary being a precarious one, and dependant on the will of the church-officers, was one on which the creditors had no claim.

The Court pointed out the danger of the practice of omitting such items in the schedule, on the supposition that the creditors had no claim upon them; and observed, that much trouble would have been spared by inserting this salary in the schedule as it now was in the petition.

The fourth and last statement of the petition remarked upon, that touching the sale of certain machine organs, said to have been disposed of to unknown individuals on the river. Sir H. W. Seton said, that he had endeavoured to inform himself as to the traffic on the river, and the result of his enquiries was, that though much trade might be carried on at the large stations, yet he thought it very unlikely that such a sale could be effected in the part mentioned by the insolvent. He had, therefore, extreme difficulty in giving credit to the statement.

The insolvent was then examined, and stated, that the shop and godowns in Durrumtollah, had, since his incarceration, been in the possession of Mrs. Jacobs.

The lower part was occupied by a Mr. Bartlett, a cabinet maker, who had carried on business there since August last. Mr. Bartlett, he said, had not hitherto paid any rent for the premises.

Mr. M. Johnson produced various papers, and was examined at great length relative to the title deeds of Mrs. Jacobs's trust property; and detailed the various proceedings connected with it since it was purchased. His evidence went to show, that the property had ever been regarded and treated as being truly property held in trust for the insolvent's wife. The result of the examination appeared to be in favor of the insolvent, in exonerating him from the charge of an attempted fraud.

Sir H. W. Seton, addressing Mr. Strettel said, that the schedule must be amended in the necessary particulars, with regard to this property. As to the organs, it would be very important to the insolvent to give some clue by which to trace the sale. He would therefore wish to give him an opportunity of making such enquiries as might throw some light on the transaction.

The insolvent was accordingly remanded for a fortnight, to make such enquiries, and to amend schedule.

IN THE MATTER OF R. PARKER.

An order was applied for, setting aside (as the court thought) the award of an arbitration concerning a certain estate in Java.

Order refused.

IN THE MATTER OF T. MORAN.

This insolvent was examined with respect to certain Company's papers which had gone into the hands of his brother.

Thomas Moran, the brother of the insolvent, and who was in custody for contempt of Court, underwent a long and strict examination, the result of which did not redound much to his honour, proving him guilty of the grossest frauds upon his brother.

In pursuance with the subpoena *duces tecum*, he produced Company's papers to a large amount, some of them held under fictitious names, and part of which, to the amount of 18,000 rupees, he had obtained from his brother, by a most ingenious device. It appeared that his brother had given him a power of attorney, authorising him to sell these papers, which power of attorney he had endeavoured to use by having the papers transferred to himself. On applying at the Treasury for that purpose, he was informed, that the power of attorney was considered insufficient to authorise the transfer, and that it would be necessary to procure his brother's endorsement before such a transfer could be effected. To stifle the suspicions of his brother, and to give plausibility to his application for this endorsement, he recommended him to take the advice of counsel on the propriety of the measure. He then drew up a fictitious case, to suit his own views, and laid it before Mr. Cochrane, who, guided by that statement, advised the endorsement. On the question being put to him as to the truth or falsehood of the case submitted to Mr. Cochrane, and as to his object in procuring the opinion of counsel thereon, he refused to answer, protesting against such questions being put to him—an interested party. The Court, however, informing him, that he must answer the questions, he finally acknowledged, that the case was false, and that his object in putting it was to deceive his brother, and induce him to make, over the securities in question.

On being asked, if he was willing to re-endorse these papers back to his brother, from whom he had thus unfairly obtained them, he replied "of course not," and made a similar answer with respect to a watch which his brother had entrusted to his care when he went to prison.

The Advocate-General expressed his readiness to withdraw his opposition to the release of the insolvent, Francis; but remarked, that with regard to the witness Thomas, he should be justified in moving for an attachment, and having him sent back to prison till he could learn to answer more satisfactorily. He would, however, propose a more lenient measure, namely, that the Court should retain possession of the Government Securities which the witness had laid before it.

Sir H. W. Seton said, that the Advocate-General acted very properly in declining to press the matter against the insolvent, who had already suffered enough, having been nearly three years in prison; but with respect to the motion to retain the papers, he should be happy to be convinced that the law allowed him such a power, as the exercise of it would materially further the ends of justice.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith argued, that according to the practice of this country, the Court was fully authorised to act on this point, and after a little consideration, Sir H. W. Seton observed, that as there

appeared to be so strong an impression that such was the practice of the Court, he would put the witness to apply for the papers produced.

The insolvent was discharged, and application was made for the release of the witness, he having fulfilled the commands of the Court, for contempt of which he had been in confinement. He also was accordingly discharged.—*Hark, June 3.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

Mr. Clarke presented a petition from Thomas Moran, who was examined at the last sitting in the matter of his brother Francis Moran, an insolvent, praying for the restitution of certain Government securities, which he had then produced under a subpoena of *duces tecum*, and which had been retained by the Court.

The Advocate General opposed the prayer of the petition, on the ground of the paper in question having been fraudulently obtained by the petitioner, and was of opinion that the Court ought still to retain possession of them, as securities, in case of any prosecution, which might arise out of the transactions connected with them.

Sir H. W. Seton, however, did not think the Court was, under the circumstances, authorized to detain the property any longer, and therefore directed that it should be surrendered.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

Mr. Strettell, the Insolvent's Attorney stated, that he had just received a note from his client, informing him, that he was unable to attend, in consequence of a severe headache which had confined him to his bed all night, and requesting Mr. Strettell to apply for the postponement of the case until Tuesday, or such other time as the Court should think proper.

Mr. Clarke objected to the postponement, saying that he believed this alleged illness was only a feint to elude examination. He had, he said, subpoenaed two witnesses whose evidence was of great importance, in affording a clue to the discovery of the organs said to have been sold by the insolvent upon the river, and he requested that, either the insolvent, who could produce no medical certificate of his inability to attend, should be sent for, or that he (Mr. Clarke) should be allowed to proceed with the examination of these witnesses. To the latter course Mr. Strettell agreed, and after Mr. M. Johnson and Mr. Robert Bartlett had, on the motion of Mr. Clarke, been ordered out of Court, the examination was commenced.

Mr. Charles Gould stated, that he was formerly an apprentice to Mr. Jacobs, and had been in his employ altogether about five years. He was with the Insolvent at the time the latter went up the river, but had quitted his service somewhat less than a month before he went to gaol. He did not know what had become of the organs which were in the possession of the Insolvent about that time. The witness himself had removed two of the five to his own residence about three months before Jacobs went to prison, but, on discover-

ing that he was about to take the benefit of the Act, he had sent them back, being unwilling to undergo any risk through having them in his possession. He had previously removed a quantity of music to a house in North Endally, which had been engaged by Mr. Jacobs; but in which he believes, neither he or his family ever resided. By whom the other three organs had been taken away he cannot tell, having been in bed at the time of their removal. He did not know why the property had been so removed, but he believed that Mr. Jacobs was in difficulties at the time. He (the witness) had taken the two organs to keep them for Mr. Jacobs, and they were in his keeping about two or three months. Jacobs was in gaol at the time when they were returned, but, he believed, Mrs. Jacobs and others of the family, lived in the house at the time. He knew Mr. M. Johnson, who was a friend of the family, but was not aware that he removed the organs. The three organs which were removed without the witness's knowledge, as well as those which he himself took in charge, were all taken away before Mr. Jacobs went upon the river.

Mr. Clarke expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Gould had given his evidence, which had thrown new light upon the subject, and hoped that the other witnesses might be equally candid and explicit.

Mr. Robert Bartlett, a carver and gilder, said, that he occupied the lower apartments of Mr. Jacobs's premises, which he used as a shop. He took possession when Mr. Jacobs went to prison, but had previously occupied the adjoining premises. He paid no rent for the shop he now has, nor was any rent looked for from him. He knew that some property of the Insolvent had been removed to a house in Endally, but had been brought back after Jacobs went to prison. As to the organs in question, he disclaimed all knowledge of them. He had, he said, been offered a bribe to induce him to give information as to where they were, but he had, even then, denied that he knew anything of them. Though on friendly terms with the Insolvent's family, he never talked about or interfered in their private affairs.

It had been stated by the Insolvent, that one Seebo, a sinner in his employ, had taken away certain invoices, which were of great importance in the absence of a stock-book which the Insolvent had neglected to keep. Mr. Clarke questioned both the last witness and the former, concerning this man, but though they both had heard of such a person, they knew nothing of him.

Mr. Clarke regretted that the Insolvent was not in attendance that he might have examined him on certain points in Mr. Gould's evidence, before he could become aware of what that witness had deposed. He moved, therefore, that as it was pretty clear that his illness was all a pretence, he should be sent for forthwith.

Sir H. W. Seton, however, thought that such a proceeding would be irregular, and that as the Insolvent's Attorney had not opposed the examination of witnesses in his absence, the evasive intention was not very clear. He therefore ordered that the case should stand over to the next sitting of the Court.—*Hark, June 24.*

CALCUTTA.

THE HON'BLE COL. MORRISON.—The Hon'ble Colonel Morrison, vacated the Deputy-Governorship of Bengal on the 15th instant, and is to be succeeded by the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson. Sir W. Cassamart will occupy the vacant seat in the Council.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.—It is said that a five per cent. loan will be opened immediately as a consequence of the abolition of the opium trade with China.

POLICE FINES AND FEES.—The amount of fines and fees realized at the Police Office during the year 1858, is rupees 13,629 6, averaging rupees 1,135-12 6 per man-month.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—A number of natives have established a cheap Circulating Library of English books, in order to afford their countrymen an opportunity of enlightening themselves by reading.

FALL OF CANDAHAR.—A royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the 3rd instant, in honor of the fall of Candahar.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—Mr. Fenwick has resigned the editorship of the *Commercial Advertiser*. His successor, Mr. Kirkpatrick makes his debut in a very improving guise.

COMPREHENSIVE STEAM COMPANY.—The comprehensive Steam Company progresses. On the 1st instant, the number of shares taken, and first instalments thereon paid, amounted to 1809 or 9,45,000 rupees; during the week the total doubtless reached ten lakhs, which will give a paid up first instalment of one lakh of rupees.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.—It is asserted by a respectable authority, that the statement about the presentation of the report of the Municipal Committee to Government is unfounded, and that this Committee has again commenced its sittings.

DEPARTURE OF A SAILING VESSEL WITH MAIL.—Government has taken up the clipper *Water Witch* for eight thousand rupees, to convey Overland Mails in July from Calcutta to Aden, whence they will be conveyed to Suez by the steamer *Atlanta*. The clipper will leave Calcutta on the 15th proximo at day night, and will be towed out by Steam.

A NEW SCHOOL.—The inhabitants of Bursabatalah, a populous village, about six miles to the north of Allipore, feeling the want of an English school, have determined upon establishing one at the instance of Baboo Brijomohun Haldar, who, to further the object in view, intends applying to the Committee of Public Instruction for aid.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—The Government has declined to afford the Assam Tea Company the co-operation so essential to its establishment, and has merely offered that degree of sanction to its preliminary proceedings which, to be useful, ought to be followed up.

IRON STEAMER.—The iron steamer which left Allahabad on the 5th instant, got aground on a lee shore in a hurricane, and broke her paddles. She was obliged to return to repair and started again on the 9th instant.

TICCA BEARERS.—Among the statistical reports is one which shows the number of ticca bearers in and about Calcutta. From the registry in the Police office it amounts to no less than ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED, which being divided by four, gives the aggregate number of Palankeens, viz. TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE.

PARTAUD CHUND.—It is said that the *sei diant* Partaud Chund has been found guilty of *faux personation* only, and been sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand rupees.

On the above case, the *sei diant* Partaud Chunder, one presented a petition to the Nizamut Adawlat soliciting another trial, on the simple question of identity alone, as he conceived the above to have been an unfair one.

DR. CAMPBELL.—Dr. Campbell, Residency Surgeon and Political Assistant at the Court of Nepal, has been appointed Political Agent at Doringlung, in the room of Colonel Lloyd, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

DR. MACKINNON AND MR. OLDFIELD.—The investigation of the charges preferred by Dr. Mackinnon against Mr. Oldfield, the judge of Tirhoot, closed on the 20th instant. Mr. Samuels, the prosecutor on the part of the Government, and Mr. Lee Warner, who was charged with the investigation of the charges, may be expected down in a few days, the former to resume his magisterial duties in Hoogly, and the latter to take his seat in the Sudder.

NEW CATHEDRAL.—A new Cathedral is to be erected on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the late Chowringhee Theatre. The Bishop himself gives a lakh of rupees towards the building, which is to be commenced upon forthwith. Contributions from the public, are requested to be sent to the Rev. J. H. Pratt, the Bishop's Chaplain, or to R. Molloy, Esq., Registrar of the Archdiocese, "the sooner the better, as the amount of probable support may materially affect the detail of the Bishop's plans."

MEDICATED INSURRECTION.—It is said that some residents of Oude have been engaged in going round the Jaunpore district, enlisting strong men, to assemble after the rains at Goruckpore, where they will be armed, and the object of their being collected told them. The men are to get six and eight rupees per month, and at present two rupees per man is given, and an oath administered that they shall not fail to keep their appointments.

A POLICE THANA ROBBERY.—On the night of the 10th instant, some audacious burglars broke into the Jann Bazar Thana and carried off money and goods to the amount of about 300 rupees. The thieves effected an entrance by making a hole in the wall on the side of the premises, opposite that on which the Thana-dar and his subordinates were sleeping. No traces have yet been discovered, likely to lead to the apprehension of the bold plunderers, who will, doubtless, by this unprecedented feat, win immortal fame among their predatory brethren.

OMPTAH.—Captain Taylor, the new partner of the firm of Carr, Tagore and Co., while on a visit to their coal depots at Omptah, gave a bungalow of theirs to be used as a school-room. But it seems that the parties in the neighbourhood are not able to raise a sufficient fund for maintaining a school; and as there is not a public or private school within twenty-four miles of the place, it would be a great boon to the inhabitants if the where-withal could be supplied.

ENGLISH BURIAL GROUND.—It is said, that Government have purchased the piece of land, comprising about four biggahs, on the east side of Circular Road, once the property of Mr. J. Richardson, Branch Pilot, together with the lower-roomed houses thereon, for the purpose of converting it into a burial

ground, in connection with the present English Burial Ground in Park Street, which is already sadly overcrowded with graves and monuments.

LIGHTNING.—On the night of the 20th instant, Calcutta was visited by a severe thunder storm, by which a cargo brig, containing rice, &c. to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees, was struck and burnt to the water's edge. One of her crew was severely injured by the bolt. The house of Baboo Kally Gopio, at Cuthbuddunge, was also struck—a part of it thrown down, and two children and a woman killed. At Tallygunge four men, who were sleeping in a hut, were killed by it. A house was struck at Goomghar, but received very little injury. At Chowringhee three men were killed, and at Hallyghat three more men and a cow. A native doctor's house at Jorasanko was destroyed by the electric fluid and two children and a woman killed. This is a fearful loss of life from lightning, and, we believe, unprecedented in Calcutta.

INDIAN PROSPECTS.—A letter from the Nulder district states, that the planters in that quarter have a very fair prospect before them this season. The October crop is said to be a splendid one, and manufacturing operations have already commenced in some factories, and by the 15th of the present month, it is expected, that every factory on the Nulder river will be in full work. The spring crop was also doing well, though some parties complained of want of rain, and others that they had either had enough or too much, so very partial have the showers been this year. The river was rising gently.

The hopes of the planters in several parts of the country, however, have been considerably damped, by the quick rising of rivers and the consequent loss of indigo plant from inundation. The river Kosee and little Gunduck have come down with such force, that the Kosee rose three feet in one night, and much timber has been carried away or buried by this sudden and unexpected rise. Many thousand bhegams of plant have been swept away, and the great bend at Rajshahi has burst and inundated the whole country. Part of Purneah and much of Malda, it is feared, must have suffered heavily.

DARJEELING.—Bad accounts have been received from Darjeeling. Poor David Wilson has met with a sad accident in the falling of a tree which has broken his leg, and totally incapacitated him, for the present, from continuing his efforts for the completion of the hotel. He had been generously received into the house of Mr. Hampton, of Dinagore, where every attention that kindness and humanity could suggest, was being shown him; but there was little prospect of his recovering soon enough to prosecute his labors, in time to be of any service this year to the pausing public of the Lower Provinces.

CIVIL AND UNOCCUPANTED SERVICES.—With the view of working out economical arrangements, a considerable reduction in the number of appointments to the civil service is in contemplation, and the offices are to be filled, as vacancies occur, by the unoccupied. The service of the latter is to be advanced in the important particulars of rank and salaries.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.—It will be interesting to the Members of the Bengal Civil Service to learn, that private letters received by the last Overland Mail mention, that the Court of Directors have at length determined upon allowing a limited number of annuities to be granted annually at a quarter of the value thereof, so long as the assets of their Annuity Fund will bear it.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY. The second half yearly meeting of the Alliance Insurance Company, was held on the 21st inst., at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Muller and Co., Lyon's Range. There

being no business of importance for its consideration, the usual formal resolutions were passed, and the meeting broke up.

MCHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The members of the Mechanic's Institute assembled at the Town Hall on the night of the 12th instant, to hear Mr. Middleton's second lecture on Astronomy. The lecturer commenced with a history of the science, and proceeded on to a discourse on its leading features and fundamental doctrines. There were very few auditors present on the occasion.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.—It is said, that at a meeting of the late proprietors of the late Chowringhee Theatre, held at the private residence of one of the party, it was resolved to dispose of the ground upon which the house stood and of all the property which was saved on the occasion. Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore accordingly at once became the purchaser for fifteen thousand rupees, and a contribution of two hundred rupees from each shareholder, engaging to exonerate them from all future responsibilities. It is not the intention of the baboo to rebuild the theatre on its original site, but to rent thereon a couple of handsome residences. It is whispered, however, that measures will be taken for raising a theatre worthy of Calcutta in a more eligible part of the town; and in the mean time an effort will be made by another party, to provide us with a temporary temple to Thalia and her graver sister.

THE TRADE ASSOCIATION—RELIEF OF OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.—A Memorial has been presented by the Trade Association, to the Supreme Council, and is now under consideration. It has for its object the relief of those of the military service who labour under pecuniary difficulties, and to obviate a resort to the Insolvent Court; a measure which has hitherto been attended with an accumulation of evil to the insolvent, and loss to the creditor. With a view to aid the exertions of officers anxious to act in fairness towards their creditors, the Trade Association would gladly interpose their influence and good offices in effecting a fair compromise between a debtor and creditor; but in the absence of any guarantee or security, they have found it very difficult to make permanent arrangements affording protection to each party. With a view to remove this bar, the memorial suggests to the authorities in council a regulation or order sanctioning the registry of pay drafts by paymasters, an act which will answer the proposed end, will secure to the army the services of its officers with their regiments, uninterrupted by the assailant of civil process, and secure them from a resort obnoxious to every gentlemanly mind.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A very numerous meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, took place on the 4th instant, in pursuance of a requisition signed by a respectable portion of that body, for the purpose of reconsidering the vote at which the Chamber arrived on the 31st of May, not to express any opinion on the expediency or otherwise of doing away with the system of drawbacks and substituting that of bonding for all imported articles intended for exportation.

The following resolution was proposed and adopted on the occasion;—

That the Chamber views with satisfaction any proposal to reduce the burdens on the trade of the port, and therefore approves of the abandonment of the one-eighth of the duty hitherto reserved on re-export.

That if it be desirable to confine this to goods which may have been bonded, or which may have been shipped without being removed from the Custom House, within three months at present allowed for payment of duty, the Chamber desires, that it be left optional with importers to land their goods and thus lose the privilege of free Export or to pay the duty and receive only on re-ex-

port, because it will be more advantageous to many parties to adopt the latter course, even with the forfeit of one-eighth of the duty, and loss of interest, than to be compelled to use the Bonded Warehouses.

UNION BANK.—The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank, held on the 5th instant.

1.—That the new Bank Deed, as provisionally approved at the Special General Meeting held on the 4th May last, be, and the same is, hereby finally adopted.

2.—That in pursuance of the resolution just carried the Directors be instructed to take immediate measures to have the new deed engrossed, and signed by the proprietors; and that they do also cause a sufficient number of copies to be printed.

3d.—That it is expedient to increase the Capital of the Union Bank to one crore of rupees.

4th.—That the additional Capital be raised by the creation of 2,000 new shares of 1,000 each.

5th.—That such new shares be disposed of as follows: viz. each holder of four shares on the day of the next Half Yearly Meeting in July 1839, to be entitled to one new share at par.

6th.—That it is expedient to create a reserved fund to meet casual losses, instead of trenching upon the dividends.

7th.—That Resolution No. 6, be rescinded, and that the subject be reserved for consideration at the next Half Yearly Meeting.

8th.—That such shares as cannot be taken off in the manner provided for by the next foregoing and 10th following Resolutions, because many shareholders hold numbers of shares not divisible by four, be put up at par and sold by Auction, and the profits of premium, applied for the exclusive benefit of those proprietors not enabled for the cause above mentioned to obtain new shares at par.

9th.—That the shares be paid for as follows: viz. one half for each share in cash in six months from the next Half Yearly Meeting in July 1839, and the remaining half in six months from the 1st January 1840.

Proprietors who prefer it may pay up in cash in full at once and previous to January 1840, and thereupon they shall be entitled to receive dividends from date of payment. Those who pay up one half shall receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent., or whatever may be the rate of interest given on fixed deposits.

10th.—That the period within which absentee proprietors, meaning thereby those out of India, must pay up for their additional stock, be six months in addition to that allowed to residents in India, and for those in India above 15 days date from Calcutta, a reasonable period, to be fixed by the directors, in addition to that allowed to residents of Calcutta.

11th.—That all shares not taken up and paid for pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions, by wilful neglect of the Proprietors, be sold for the benefit of the Proprietors at large.

ERROR CORRECTED.—The Editor of the *Englishman* having been more than once twitted in private circles, with his having in a letter from Fernzapore, conferred the dignity of Baronet on Mr. W. H. McNaghten, he thinks it right to say that he is perfectly innocent of such an assumption of the Royal Prerogative. He never called the Envoy with Shah Soojah any thing more than plain "Mister," or his lady any other than "Mistress;" but the then Editor for the time being (the Sub-Editor in fact,) having learnt from the *Calcutta Courier* that Mr. McNaghten was either a Baronet, or deserved to be one, took upon himself at once to bestow the dignity in print. The matter is of little moment, only it is as well that when blunders are perpetrated, the burden should be put on the proper ass.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A very important question relative to the expediency of continuing the stipendiary system in the Medical College, is now under the consideration of Government.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The building attached to the Medical College, and intended to be appropriated as the College Hospital, is nearly completed. It affords accommodation for eighty patients, and will be in the charge of some qualified alumni of this noble institution under the immediate supervision of the learned professors. This useful establishment has two objects in view. One is to impart a practical knowledge of anatomy and surgery to such students as have acquired a proficiency in theory, and the other is to relieve, as far as possible, the immense number of the distressed sick that abound in this populous city.

BAROO NOBIN CHUNDER MITTER.—The appointment of Bahoo Nobin Chunder Mitter, one of the four passed students of the Medical College, to the situation of Medical Attendant in the family of the Rajah of Moysadol, on a monthly salary of one hundred rupees, besides conveyance allowance, as announced in the *Hurkaru* sometime ago has not taken place. The offer was actually made to the young practitioner, but, in consequence of the expence, it was subsequently withdrawn.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Capt. Russell, who left Calcutta in the *Lord William Bentinck*, on an experimental voyage to explore the Jennai, and to convey coal to some eligible depot in Assam, proceeded by the usual Sunderban route to the junction of the Barroa with the Herringotta, some miles below Commercolly. He thence proceeded to Jaffiergunj, and ascended the Jennai to within a few miles of Jumalpara, which place he was unable to reach from the shallowness of the stream. He then proceeded up the Burrampooter to Dewangunj, and thence very nearly to Bugwah, where he cast off the coal boat he had in tow, and directed it to proceed to Gowalpara, Gowhatty and Jeypore.

Having thus far performed his outward trip, he returned down the Burrampooter and Jennai, until he reached the large mart of Surajgunj. Here, to his surprise, he found an entirely new river, leading to the south-west, but not marked in any map; and being assured that there was plenty of water, he judiciously resolved to attempt tracing its course. He accordingly descended the stream, and, after a rapid and nearly direct course, found himself in the Ganges at Pubna. He found that this new river had not less than six feet water the whole way, with a current less rapid than that of the Jennai, and with fewer eddies and whirlpools. Pubna is now eight or nine miles from the Ganges, while in all the maps it is marked as close upon the river's bed.

THE FAVOURITE.—H. M. S. *Favourite* has proceeded from Diamond Harbour, on her voyage to Rangoon, to resume her station off that town, for the protection of British interests, which, it is surmised, may be placed in jeopardy, when the news of the Chinese doing shall reach Amersapora.

THE WELLSLEY.—H. M. S. *Wellesley* is likely to go direct to China. Indeed there seems no possible motive for the Admiral's coming to Calcutta. The Bengal Government has distinctly intimated, in reply to a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, that it possesses no jurisdiction in regard to British residents or property at Canton; but that a copy of the Chamber's letter, urging the adoption of measures for the protection of both, should be sent forthwith to the Admiral, to act upon according to his own discretion.

THE ELIZABETH.—The *Elizabeth*, which lately left this port, was caught in the gale issuing from the South, and was struck by a heavy sea, which tore in her stern. The wind then chopped round and blew from the West, and the vessel scudded before it. When the

gale subsided the vessel anchored as being too much injured to remain at sea, and sent her boat to look for a pilot. The boat returned after four days, unable to find a pilot, upon which the Captain weighed anchor, and the vessel soon after struck somewhere off the mouth of the Roymantab river, and went to pieces, and the crew took to the boat and, making land, came up Sandy Creek, without knowing where they were, until they met a native, who piloted them to Calcutta.

SHIPWRECK.—There is a general impression abroad, that some vessel has been lost during the late gales at the sand-heads. The *Gentoo* reported the hull of a vessel in Balasore Roads, and the *Bengal* passed a lower-mast and top, on her return. Several other spars and signs of wreck have been seen by other inward-bound ships; and it would be advisable that one of the pilot schooners should proceed to the spot where the *Gentoo* saw the sternpost and counter-timbers of a vessel in twenty fathoms water, and endeavour to ascertain whether she has recently foundered.

In reference to the late gales, which seem to have swept from East to West over the head of the Bay, it strikes us a very excellent opportunity is now afforded of testing the merits of the theories broached as to the force, direction, and continuance of gales of wind, in an ingenious article in a late number of the *Edinburgh Review*. Not less probably than 10 to 12 ships, from different parts of the world, scattered from the Arracan Coast to Ganjam, were caught in the gales of the 3rd, 4th and 5th inst., and a comparison of the state of the weather drawn from their respective logs, in varying degrees of longitude and latitude, would be doubtless, very interesting, and bear with some weight on the accuracy or otherwise of opinions, generally, it must be admitted, considered as fanciful.

A NEW NATIVE SCHOOL.—The foundation stone of a Patabala or School for the instruction in literature and science in the Bengali language, upon an improved principle, under the auspices of the Managers of the Hindoo College, was laid in the ground opposite the College at half-past five o'clock P. M. of the 14th instance.

The peculiarly appropriate honor of laying the first stone, of the contemplated building, was assigned to Mr. D. Hare, who may with truth and with justice be denominated the Father of Eastern Collegiate education. The object of the new College will be to convey instruction in Literature and Science, in the Bengallie tongue, adopting and naturalizing technical and scientific terms, which we imagine may be done with as much facility as a Greek, Latin, or French term or combinations of all, are adopted and naturalized into the English language. Under such auspices, the new Institution has every prospect, of the success we heartily wish it.

Mr. D. Hare, in the presence of Sir Edward Ryan Messrs. Millet, J. Young, Halliday, Capt. Birch, Drs. O'Shaughnessy and Goodeve, Dwarkanath Tagore, Mutty Lall Sait, Radansuth Deb, (Raja) &c., &c. and a numerous assemblage, &c., laid the stone. There was an inscription in English and Bengalee, stating the date of the foundation, &c. &c. There was also a bottle containing newspapers of the day, coins, and a plan of the Hindoo and Medical Colleges, the names of the principal professors and teachers in both these schools. Mr. David Hare addressed the meeting, congratulating the Hindoo community on the establishment of the institution for the improvement of the vernacular tongue, now so necessary, that the Persian language is abolished. Sir E. Ryan spoke, expressing his full concurrence in Mr. Hare's views of the importance of this school. He stated that after all the improvement of the vernacular language, it was that to our English education in India turned, and that he regarded the English instruction, but as a means

through which the Natives might be approached, through which the knowledge acquired by a few in English might be spread among the many in their vernacular language, and he concluded by paying a feeling and appropriate tribute to the services and virtues of our philanthropic fellow citizen, Mr. Hare, the father of English education in India. Sir Edward was followed by Prasannocomar Tagore, who addressed the assembly to the same purport in choice and classical Bengali.

MORUELL.

HANSI.—A very interesting ceremony took place at Hansi on the 17th of May, viz. The Investiture of Mirza Fuzul Beg, Rissaldar Bahadur, of the 2nd Local Horse, with the 2nd Order of Merit of British India.

DEHRA DHONN.—Owing to blight, the wheat crop in the Dehra Dhonn has this season failed to a serious extent, the grain being in some places so damaged, as not to be worth reaping.

LONA.—The official returns of the Magistrate's office shew, that during the months of April and May, there were carried off by wolves 144 children, 49 in April, and 55 in May! The number of wolves destroyed was for the same period 17, being 6 and 11 for the months respectively.

ASSAM.—The following is an extract of a letter from Assam.—The party of the insurgent Khamties has been entirely dispersed. After the recent expedition of Captain Hensley, about 400 Khamties came in to Sadeya and threw themselves on the mercy of our Government, and amongst them was a Chief of some consequence who had been an active leader in the attack on our Troops at Sadeya. This Chief, to reconcile himself to our authorities, volunteered to lead a party against the Rebels, and his offer being accepted by Capt. Vetch, a party under Subadar Byjunath Sing, was sent out under the guidance of the Khamties Chief. The Subadar seems to have conducted his expedition in a very gallant and soldier-like manner. But, unfortunately, he failed in surprising the rebels, who, as before, had been apprized of the movements of our Troops just in time to effect their escape. One of the Khamti guides was shot by one of the rebel Chiefs as he was climbing into the stockade, which constitutes our only loss from the enemy, but, unluckily, a sepoy of the Arracan Light Infantry was drowned on the Dehong. The Chiefs of the Khamties, with about 25 of their followers, were pursued from hill to hill by the Subadar, until further pursuit at this season in such jungles appeared useless. The Subadar burnt the villages of the Meshmees who had entertained the rebels and destroyed their granaries. It is reported that from 8 to 900 Khamties and others have taken is the opportunity to Sadeya and make their submission to the Political Agent. Most of the men now come in are persons who were forced to join the insurgents; amongst those who have thus escaped is the son of Mullook Poshun, who was sacrificed by the Khamties on the night of the attack on our lines, for refusing to fight against our Government. It is to be hoped something handsome will be done for the son. His mother was also rescued, but, unfortunately, she died of small pox on the way. This disease has been virulent for some time on so return the eastern district of Assam. From motives of policy, as well as from want of grain, we understand Captain Vetch proposes sending all the Khamties down below Sadeya and settling them in different villages of the Suchempore Zillah. The Subadar on this occasion has penetrated into the hills, by the line of the Dibong River, further than has ever been previously explored by any of our people, even by the Surveyors—who reported the river impracticable twenty miles below the point

assisted by the Subadar. This Native Officer is a gallant soldier, who has often distinguished himself, and who is worthy of some mark of the favor of Government; on the present occasion he succeeded in dispersing the enemy and giving them such a fright as will most probably render them averse to repeat the visit.

CORNET CHAPMAN.—The following extraordinary epistle has been published in the columns of the *Agra Ukhbar*, with a view to extenuate the conduct of Cornet Chapman:—

Sir,—May I request the favour of your giving publicity to the following facts through the medium of your paper, viz. That Cornet F. Chapman, did not leave Nusseerabad without having sent in his resignation of the service, accompanied by a certificate from Captain Jones, the Deputy Pay Master, of there being no claims against him in his office. This went through the regular channel, about eight or ten days before the departure of Cornet Chapman from Nusseerabad; he also on the day of his departure sent in his resignation direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army, mentioning the cause of his departure. It was not (as stated in your paper) "because an officer was going to send in charges of swindling and forgery against Cornet Chapman;" but the reason was, that had not Cornet C. left the station, he would have been imprisoned for debt in the Ajmere Jail. I was formerly a friend of Cornet C.'s and am still his friend. Although he is in some measure to blame, he is not so much to blame as has been laid to his door. It has been through the villany of another that he has been placed in this situation. A full account, together with the confession of the person, shall appear in a short time. Cornet Chapman has followed the person, a Mr. Urquhart, to Philadelphia, where he cannot escape the Cornet's just vengeance. They met each other in Bombay, and the next day a letter was left at my house for Cornet C., which we opened, and it contained a few lines to tell Cornet C. to know him, (Urquhart) as his destroyer; that all had come about through his and his brother's agency in England, under the name of (Cameron). "You now know how well I have kept the vow I made in presence of your friend, Captain Archibald, (late of the 8th Bengal Cavalry.) Know me as your destroyer,—as having forged your own name, your brother's name, and your mother's. The bills were sent by me under your brother's name. You cannot touch me. I shall have sailed for Philadelphia before you receive this, and all attempts to take me will be unavailable." Cornet Chapman has, however, found out his assumed name, and pursued him in a Portuguese vessel bound to Philadelphia, and it is to be hoped he will meet with the fate he well deserves.

Yours obediently,

A CONSTANT READER AND LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Bombay, May 17th, 1839.

NATIVE STATES.

JEYPORE.—Major Forster has been desired by Major Ross, the Political Agent of Jeypore, to proceed with his brigade and invest the fort of Bechooa, where Meg Sing has fortified himself with a large force. Thakor Luchmun Singh, of Jeypore, is afraid to attack them, as the fort is said to be a strong one. Colonel Sutherland was expected at Jeypore daily. Captain Ludlow remains at Joudhpore, where it is said he is to act as Political Agent.

JEYPORE.—Major Foster arrived with his Brigade within two kos of a place called Doodao, when the insurgents (about 4,000) all gave into Major Ross. These men had before declared to Luchmun Singh Thakor, that they never would submit, and Luchmun

Sing was quite afraid to attack them. Major Ross has acknowledged the services rendered by Major Forster and Brigade in a very handsome manner. The affairs of Jeypore are now, by proclamation, entirely taken out of the hands of the Panch, who will nominally act as Council. Colonel Sutherland is in hopes of settling the Jeypore affairs, without calling out troops.

UKHAT.—A rumour has been spread, that the Hazarees, in considerable force, were before Herat and eager to hurry on to the assistance of Dost Mahomed.

A letter, dated Peshawar, 18th May, states, that our Sikh Auxiliaries were behaving very ill. The Sikh Goorkha Corps with four guns, had marched out of Colonel Wade's Camp, declaring they would not assist to re-establish the power of the Afghans. Several Rajahs too were unmanageable and mutinous, without any effort being made to reduce them to obedience, though not Nihal Singh, General Ventura, and other leaders, were present. Such are the advantages of a union with a set of barbarians.

LABORE.—Mr. Clark reached Labore on the 5th ult., and on the subsequent day had an interview with Runjeet, who was very weak, but much improved in health.

Among some presents sent on this occasion to Uzazoon-Duen, principal physician to the Rajah, by the Governor General, was a copy of the Koran.

Our negotiations at Labore have been crowned with complete success, and we have every reason, therefore, to suppose that all political matters are now favorably arranged to meet the daily looked-for event of Runjeet's decease. The mission has been partly engaged in arranging some matters connected with the navigation of the Sutledge. So anxious are the merchants of Umrutsir, Loodiana and Unbulla to commence a traffic on that line, that were there but boats enough, the river would be alive with trade; Runjeet also has been found sufficiently reasonable and has very much modified the rate of duty on boats passing his territories, which, by the clumsy agreement of 1833, was fixed at Rs. 500 per boat, without reference to size. On Mr. Clark's paying a visit to Umrutsir, the merchants turned out in a body and expressed their gratification and thanks, for what had already been done and asked him to use his exertions in procuring them one hundred boats of 800 maunds each to be despatched from Ferozepore immediately.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUTLEJ.—The following public notice has been issued, by the Political Agent at Loodiana, dated 4th June.

"It is hereby notified to the public, that five Indus boats, of 300 maunds each or upwards, prepared to carry passengers or packages will be despatched from Ferozepore Ghaut in progress to Bukkur, twice a month, commencing from the 1st instant. For particulars or for passage freight, application to be addressed to Captain Lawrence, Assistant Political Agent at Ferozepore.

JOUDPORE.—A letter from Erinpoorah, dated 7th June, says, "Rajah Maun Sing, of Joudpore, has refused to accede to the terms offered by Colonel Sutherland. The latter officer has therefore struck his tents and marched towards Beawar, the station of the Mharwarrah Battalion. Unless Rajah Maun Sing gives in, and recalls Colonel Sutherland, we have no alternative but war."

LUCKNOW.—Within the short period of a fortnight, two instances of the most glaring attacks of gang-robbery were committed, one on the person of a poor unfortunate widow who, on proceeding to Cawnpore with her family, was plundered of all her property, even to her wearing apparel. And the other, on an officer high in the mili-

ary service of the Honourable Company, while in progress to the Hills, on leave of absence.

BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE.—On the 22d of May the Earl of Clare was struck with lightning. The electric fluid passed from one of her maids along the deck, and killed an officer and two lascars.

THE PARSER TUMULT. The tumult created by the Parsers, in consequence of two of their number being converted to Christianity, has been allayed, and the fire-works are again at peace.

CORNET CHAPMAN.—Some six weeks or two months ago it was announced in the Agra paper, that an officer of one of the Queen's Regiments had disappeared from Neemuch, under peculiar circumstances. The same person was recognized at Bombay, and placed under close arrest in Fort St. George. This officer managed to make his escape, by giving the sentinels some drink in which he put opiate.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Sir James Rivett Carnoo, the new Governor, arrived at Bombay on the 31st May.

PRIZE MONEY.—The Government Gazette intimates, that steps are taking for the immediate payment of the prize money due on account of the last Burmese war.

FAMINE AT KATTIAWAR.—Famine still continues to desolate the province of Kattiawar; and the inhabitants are dying in great numbers, and parents selling their children for a few measures of grain.

THE ROBBERS WHO ATTACKED THE MALWAN TREASURY.—The robbers who, some time ago, made an attempt upon the Malwan Treasury, have been brought to trial; five are condemned to be hanged, eighty-five to be transported for life, and some others to minor punishment. Eight yet remain to be tried, who were so badly wounded, as to be unfit to be brought up for the present.

THE GULPH.—Intelligence has been received from Karachi to the 9th of May. Allapogee had been peremptorily refused, by the Persian Government, for the insult offered, by its officers, to the British Resident at Bushire, and, it is feared, that there is little prospect of concession from that quarter. Reports have been busily circulated, and universally credited, around the shores of the Gulph, that our power was rapidly declining, and that of Russia increasing in the same proportion. The departure of the resident was regarded as a flight, and our passively looking on at the encroachments of Mehemet Ali was considered as wholly proceeding from our weakness. The Shah is said to have an army of 60,000 men and 1200 guns; he was about to move in May, but no one seemed to know in what direction.

POONAH.—Letters from Poonah state, that tranquillity is restored in the neighbouring district, at least for the present, though there is little doubt that there are still many turbulent characters ready for another outbreak. The conspirators were to be tried towards the end of the present week, and it is supposed that some severe examples will be made. That indefatigable Officer, Lieutenant Rudd, commanding the Poonah Police Corps, had returned from his expedition. Some parts of the country he had found in open insurrection, the poor deluded riots having been persuaded, no doubt, by professed emissaries of disorder, that our "raj" had actually terminated. Many of the patells had begun to take security bonds in the name of "the new government!" There is little doubt that the ex-Peshwa, Bajee Row, is connected with these proceedings.

AMMAN.—The following is an extract of a letter from Sattarah dated 8th June.

"We have had a beautiful season here, and the rains have set in very favorably. We are all quiet just now, although a different opinion, I am told, prevails in Bombay. The Rajah's brother is in Camp with his retainers, and, I suppose, likely to remain."

BRIGADIER VALIANT, R. H.—On the 11th of June Brigadier Valiant, R. H., arrived from Kurrachee, landed under a salute, of 11 guns, and took command of the garrison.

CONTROL AND AUDIT OF THE STORE ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—The Control and Audit of the Store Accounts of the Indian Navy, have been transferred, from the Military Auditor General, to the Military Board, and Lieutenant Robinson, of the Indian Navy, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, for the Indian Naval Department.

INSURRECTIONARY DESIGNS.—The insurrectionary designs, entertained by many persons in and about Poona have already been noticed. Subsequent proceedings have revealed the extent and character of this conspiracy. On the 4th June a lascar of the Horse Artillery communicated to his Commanding Officer, that his seduction had been attempted by an Arab, and a pensioned Monashee, who had promised him great rewards for communicating to them the precise situation of the arsenal, ammunition, guns, pickets, &c. In the course of the interview, they apprized him that four thousand men, within the city, were prepared for an attack upon the camp, and that they were to be supported by an equal number from another quarter. It was arranged, by the authorities, that a second interview should take place between the parties, and that a guard, under Lieutenant Brett, should, at a given signal, rush in and seize the whole assemblage. The plan was completely successful, and the conspirators are now in the custody of Lieutenant Rudd. The proper military preparations had been made for the immediate suppression of the revolt.

BURMAH.

RANGOON.—21st April.—All was perfectly quiet at Rangoon, and the Woodouk had proved more civil and courteous than he has long known to have been. A body of about 1,000 soldiers had arrived from Ava, bringing, it was said, orders for the recall of the Woodouk, who is to be succeeded by the Woongyee (oonnyo), the same man, who, one and a half year ago, was stationed at L'oung ngoo for a few months. The Rangoon Woodouk is said to have lost very much of the King's favour, owing to his expressed desire not to excite the English to a war, and to the fear and alarm which he evinced on the occasion of the late rebellion. The man who succeeds him is an old robber chief, and not much versed in the arts of civil government, but is, generally of mild and moderate manners. He is one of the King's numerous fathers-in-law.

MERGUER.—A new coal field has lately been discovered in the province of Merguer, yielding coal of the same excellent description (cannel coal) as the former discovery and of infinitely superior access, being situated on the banks of the Tenasserim river, about two days pull from the old town of that name, and to which boats of considerable size can at all times of the year proceed.

MAULMAIN.—An individual has made his appearance in Maulmain, who has caused considerable excitement among the Burmese population, among whom the idea has some how or other got abroad, that he is the Tsekya Meng, or late Heir Apparent to the Burmese throne, in disguise. He is a young man about 25 years of age, speaks Burmese with a Chinese accent, and gives out the following story.

His father, he says, was the Tsau-bwa of Kau-sau-bee, a Shan principality, which he describes as situated

to the N. E. of Ava and on the borders of China. His father died about ten years ago, when an uncle usurped the throne. He was kept concealed by his mother, and about a year and a half ago, succeeded in quitting the country and finding his way to Ava, where he joined the Tao-kyä Meng, with whom he was well acquainted, having, when a boy, been frequently taken to the Burmese Court by his father and placed in the Prince's household. He was with the Prince when he was put to death, and fearing for his own life, he became a priest, and in that garb, has gradually found his way here, having been several months at Shoay Tounng and two months at Biling, detained by illness.

AVA.—The accounts from the Residency at Ava extend to the 10th of April. The acting Resident, Captain McLeod, does not appear to have seen the King again, but is said to have exchanged presents with some of the Princes and Ministers, by whom he was civilly enough received. We suppose, however, that all these visits were in a measure of a private nature—that is, that it was not the Resident and representative of the British Power that paid these visits, but merely an English officer. It does not appear that the Earthquake caused much superstitious alarm at the capital, but great fears existed there at one time, for the Kingdom, which was reported to have been overwhelmed by a large wave from the sea. The King is said to have been very angry about this report, when it was found to have been utterly false, and the propagators of it having been laid hold of, His Majesty threatened to have molten lead poured down their throats. The effects of the earthquake are said to have been more severe at Tounngou than in any other part of the Kingdom.

CHINA.

Intelligence to the 11th of May, has been received from China during the week, and is of great importance. The Commissioner, Lin, had intimated his intention to re-open the legal trade on the same footing as formerly, so soon as the whole of the 20,280 chests were delivered; yet Captain Elliot, on the other hand, had expressed an intention of stopping the trade in toto, after the dispatch of the ships then loading at Whampoa, until the instructions of H. M. Ministers shall be received. Seventeen thousand five hundred chests of the Opium had been delivered over to the Chinese; but, despite the desperate state of affairs, several attempts had been made to effect sales outside. Orders had been issued for the withdrawing the boats and guards surrounding the factories, permitting the ships at Whampoa to receive and discharge cargo, and the passage boats to resume running under certain restrictions—the communication to and from outside being open to all foreigners in Canton, excepting sixteen individuals specified by name as being the chief parties concerned in the Opium traffic. A general intention is expressed among foreigners, to retire from Canton for a season; and every house in Singapore, having business relations with Canton, has received instructions not to forward goods of any description to their correspondents there, a precaution which proceeds from the anticipated measures of Captain Elliot, as it would scarcely seem to be called for by the language held by the Commissioner regarding the reopening of the general trade. The Commissioner had, it appears, required the Portuguese government at Macao to deliver up three thousand chests of opium and on being informed that there was none in the place, had required that the forts at Macao should be put into his hands, a requisition which it is said the governor of that settlement had replied to by calling upon the Commissioner "to come and take them." It is also reported that the Macao government had received assurances of assistance from Commodore Read, of the U. S. frigate *Columbia*,

in resisting any aggression on the forts. A deputation had, it appears, been appointed from among the foreign residents at Canton, to proceed home in the *Ariel*, to enforce the claims of the owners of the opium surrendered for indemnity by the British Government. It is said to consist of Messrs. Inglis, Matheson and Lindsay—the latter gentleman having already been for some time on his way home.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

The following are extracts of letters from the Army of the Indus.

SHIKARPORE 11TH MAY.—A wing of the 5th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, under Capt. Smees, had just taken a small fort from the Beloochees, with the loss of three men killed and several wounded, one of the latter being a European officer, Lieut. Stanley. Forty-eight of the enemy were killed on the occasion. On the 8th of May a marauder of high caste was hanged, very much to his own and his neighbours' astonishment. Three more were to share the same fate; and if they should not happen to have left off their plundering tricks by the time Mr. Ross Bell and Lieutenant Brown reach Shikarpore, the examples of summary punishment are likely to be very numerous. Our silver and gold are proffered to them, as more agreeable to all parties than the steel bayonet and the hangman's hemp, but they do not seem ready to engage in our service. Some few had come in, and one chieftain had had guaranteed the road from Sukkur to Shikarpore, but nothing had been done to ensure safe travelling to Dadur, and thence to Quetta.

13TH MAY.—Intelligence had been received at Shikarpore, that two of the Candahar Sirdars had been secured, but the report is not authenticated. The same letter communicates some particulars of interest. The party escorting 22 lacs of treasure to the Army, (consisting of a Regiment of Native Infantry with 600 of the 2nd Regiment of the Shah's Horse under Captain Anderson, and a detail of Artillery with a nine pounder gun,) entered the Bolen Pass on the 6th May. The Horse Artillery of the Shah's Forces, under Capt. W. Anderson, had preceded this party from Dadur, which place it had left on April 25th, and had got safely through the Pass. Detachments from the Bombay troops left at Shikarpore, went out a few days ago to attack a small fort, in which a party of Beloochees had taken refuge with some camels stolen from us. The fellows would not give in, and defended themselves well,—but the place was soon taken. One of the officers was wounded in the leg, a Subadar and 2 sepoy were killed,—four or five sepoy wounded, 40 or 50 of the Beloochees were killed, 14 wounded, and the rest (46) in the fort taken prisoners. This affair will have a good effect.

6TH JUNE.—A melancholy event occurred lately. Lieutenant Corny, Her Majesty's 17th Foot, and forty-nine Europeans, started from Buckhur for Shikarpore. He, with twelve of the men, lost their way and remained under a tree all day. Natives were sent out to look for them, and in the course of the day seven Europeans were brought in dead. Lieutenant Corny died the following day. Two of the party were not found, but of course they died—the remaining three were brought in such a state as to require there being sent to Buckhur immediately—the sun killed them all. Lieutenant Chalmer's, 43d N. I., Mr. Jervis, 42d, a Subadar and nine sepoy died in one day somewhere on this side Bagh, from the same cause. The heat is described as dreadful, 115 in tents and 100 in a house with tatties. Two Native Officers of a small detachment of B-Troops, sent against a small neighbouring fort, concealed themselves behind a wall and would not

go on, calling out, we are carried on to be butchered by the Balonchees. I—of the 48th, brought into Camp only 1800 maunds of grain out of 8000. He is ordered to join his corps.

14th JUNE.—The river has risen sufficiently high to fill "the Sinda Nuddee" canal, and to our surprise, we saw the other morning the masts of fifty boats in our neighbourhood. They had come up during the night, and were laden with grain and other supplies for the Army. I rode down in the morning to see them, and found about six feet of water in the canal.

A large convey, with treasure and grain for the grand Army, started from this the night before last. A Wing of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry came up from Bukkur and joined by the 42nd Native Infantry, and all the Detachment of Cavalry composed the escort. Captains Manning, of the 16th, Seaton, 35th, and Lieutenant Chalmers, 43rd, joined and accompanied the Detachment to proceed to their Corps. They will have a most trying march.

We have not been annoyed by the Belonchees lately. I dare say the attack on the Fort of Jani Dera has kept them quiet. Seth Mull, the Ex-Governor of Shikarpore, lately heard of the Amiers' intention to remove him, so he has walked off without waiting for his successor; and it is supposed he has gone to join the Shah. He is, however, a man of no family or importance out of office.

We have now only a Detachment of Bombay Infantry and a Company of the 52nd Bengal Infantry beside a Corps of Shah Soojah's levy, under Lieutenant Codrington, 200 strong.

We have more grain, &c. here than the Commissariat Officers know what to do with, and great quantities must be spoiled.

JUNE 20 MAY.—"A letter notifying the fall of Kandahar, was received here this morning from one of the Envoy's Secretary's and immediately after, a salute of 21 guns, announced the same to the world of Shawl.

The Chiefs, with the exception of Hajikan, who came over to us with a body of horse, amounting to 400, on the 20th ultimo, fled towards Meshid, with only 200 followers.

The Shah entered Kandahar on the 25th, with his own troops, and was most noisily welcomed by the people. Salutes appeared to have no end. It appears the Chiefs have latterly made themselves very unpopular.

Now is the time for speculations. What will come next? Will you move West or East first? or will you have a force sufficient to move to both points or one point?

Our Cavalry horses have suffered dreadfully for want of grain. A month's rest at Kandahar will soon bring them round.

By some mis-arrangement the 31st and 42d N. I., are, for all we know, still at Dadu, also 3 Companies of the 37th, under Major Gullith. When they come up, it is supposed the 21 Brigade will move on to Cabool, 11 marches.

Rank smelling doombahs, questionable attah chupatties*, and water, that will do our business, should we remain much longer, without wine or spirits of some sort, is our daily fare—not a single bottle of liquor in Camp.

The crops are said to be very fine and nearly ripe for the sickle. Wheat had fallen from ten to six seers the rupee. Every thing plentiful, though dear.

* Cakes of unleavened bread.

The inhabitants returned immediately to their avocations."

13th MAY.—Here we are still and here we may remain, for any thing we can learn to the contrary, until the tri-annual Relief of the Bengal Troops in the year 1842-43!

"Till lately we were from hand to month; the last few days grain has been more abundant and the cranking of putting us upon half rations again appears to have sunk into oblivion. The grain, i. e. wheat and barley, remains at 3 seers the rupee, and if the present style of things is to remain, this price will remain.

"The natives say Sir Alexander Burnes will not return to Kabul. Major Todd, they say, is to be sent to Herat, Major Leach to Kabul, and Sir Alexander is to accompany Mr. MacNaghten to Cabul, from whence the same said Sir Alexander is to be sent to Bokara or elsewhere. They feed us on rank smelling doombah mutton, bad chupatties, and worse water!

"The 31st N. I., under Major Weston, will march in to-morrow morning."

MAY 17.—There can be no doubt of the existence of a regularly organized system to destroy our dawks, for whilst private letters, drafts, &c. are generally, untouched, all the public ones with large sales, such as from the Commander-in-Chief, MacNaghten and others, are carefully torn to rags. The public service must suffer great injury from these proceedings, not to mention the endless misery and anxiety it causes to private individuals. The 31st Regiment N. I., with Captain Anderson's corps of horse, arrived here two days ago, escorting 22 lakes of Rs. for the use of the army; after a short rest they will proceed on to Candahar. There is no accounting for the flocks of these mountain robbers who infest the pass, for whilst the former detachment, consisting of the Horse Artillery of the Shah's and 42d N. I. were tied upon and annoyed the whole way, this last most valuable convoy of all, has been allowed to come through quite unscathed. We have now a large force in Shawl, in addition to the detachment just arrived; General Nott with the Head Quarters of his brigade, the 43rd Regiment N. I. Right wing 42d N. I., three companies of the 37th N. I., the Shah's 2 troops of Horse Artillery, Captain Bear's Regiment of Local Horse, a field hospital of the Bombay Army, &c. We are anxiously waiting for orders to proceed against Kelat, which, if not more than six marches from this, I do not anticipate any resistance from; for by all accounts Mehmud Khan, knowing the hopelessness of his cause, is packing up his traps, and getting ready to make his exit, as soon as he heard of our approach.

By the last accounts from Candahar, grain still continued very scarce, but the principal mahajans of the city had promised to furnish 1,000 maunds a day, which is about the quantity required for the use of the army. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring grain, the force cannot yet move towards Cabool, although Sir John Keane is most anxious to push on, on account of the European troops, who are beginning to suffer from the excessive heat, the thermometer during mid-day standing at 110 in their tents. The troops still continue on half rations, and the camp followers on quarter; and horses in spite of their rest are falling off more and more every day, as the Commissaries are unable to furnish them with grain; but the new crops, are very nearly ripe, and as soon as they are cut, it is to be hoped, every thing will go on well. A party, under the control of Major Todd, was on the point of starting for Herat to escort the guns destined for Kanran Shah. Letters have also been received from the Governor-General, directing several experienced engineer officers to be sent on to Herat, to assist in fortifying the place, and putting it in a state of complete defence;

but we hear Kamran is somewhat indisposed to allow our troops to enter his city, and intends sending out a party to meet them half way, and relieve them of their charge.

Pottinger, since our approach, has become all powerful in Herat; he is said to exercise unlimited control both civil and military, over the whole resources of the state.

The Persians are said to be gradually withdrawing their troops towards their own frontier, heartily disgusted with the result of their attempt on Herat, and cursing their folly in having allowed themselves to be deceived by promises of Russian assistance.

The Candahar Chiefs still continue with some 200 followers about 35 miles from Candahar; they have written to Burnes, a most penitential letter, expressive of their sorrow for incurring our displeasure and their wish to come to terms with the British; but as they seem disinclined to venture in, a party was about to start at night, and by making a forced march, to attempt to surround them and bring them in. The inhabitants of Candahar are quite delighted at the change of masters; they are astonished at our discipline and warlike bearing, but much more so at our inexhaustible supply of cash. They have not had such a harvest for many years, and are only afraid we will leave the country again. This is truly their golden age; a crore of John Company's will soon be in circulation among them.

We have not yet any direct communication with Cabul. Dozens of reports come in daily and one that reached mentions, that the chief has followed the example of poor Miss Butthe, and put an end to himself, others that he has defeated Timor Shah, or that Timor has defeated him, and is advancing on Cabul with an Army of 30,000 men. The proportion of truth is like the bread to Jack Falstaff's cups of sack; but I believe the boy has got to the west side of the Kybur pass, and is shaking his shillelah at Dost Mahomed, but you will hear about this from Peshawur.

In my last of the 10th instant, I gave you an account of the march of the Horse Artillery of the Shah's and the 42nd Regiment through the pass, they had a regular fight the whole of their last march. Several of our men were killed and numbers wounded; among the latter the gallant Mosstrooper, 3 companies of whose corps, the 37th N. I., accompanied the party. The men of the 37th on this, as on several other occasions behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, and but for them, the Mosstrooper, severely wounded as he was, would never have reached his party again.

26th MAY.—Intelligence has been received from Candahar to the effect, that on Brigadier Sale's arrival at Ghisk with the detached force, he found the chieftains had flown to Meshed or Persia. Other letters, on which equal reliance may be placed, state, that it has been ascertained that the King of Persia's army cannot be moved from Teheran to the Eastward again (if it moves, or is intended to move at all) before the end of May. The fact is that Russia cannot supply the money which Persia requires to carry on operations.

We do not want for the actual necessities of life, and are well off, compared to the unfortunate camp followers and poor people of the country. The latter, unable to buy grain at the enhanced prices, are living on what fruits, roots, &c. they can pick up, and are dying in numbers from sheer starvation. In a former letter I mentioned, that six Companies of the 31st Native Infantry had arrived at Quetta, with Treasure for the Army, they had scarcely got out of sight of Dadur, when a heavy firing was heard in that direction. It now appears that, as soon as the six Companies were fairly off, some hundreds of Beloochees came down upon the two Companies left behind, and attempted to carry off the store

entrusted to their care. Captain Saurin, however, who commanded the party left behind, pitched into them in regular good style, and drove them off after killing 14 or 15 of them. The next day they were more successful, for they pounced down from the hills on a hundred and eight sepoy, guarding the camels out at graze, and succeeded in carrying away the whole of them, but not till the sepoy had killed several of the Beloochees. By some mistake the post of Dadur has been left with much too small a force, and the Commander-in-Chief, is very justly annoyed at some of the detachments ordered to remain there, for the protection of the public stores, coming through the Pass without his leave. He has just poured out his vials of wrath on Major Griffiths of the 37th, by ordering him to proceed back to Dadur, and take Command of the two Companies of the 31st at that place. When you know that the thermometer now stands at Quetta at 50 in the morning and 80 at mid day, and at Dadur only 70 miles off at 120 at 2 p.m. in tents, you will be able to appreciate the severity of the punishment.

Letters received of the 28th instant state, that Captain Paton, of the Quarter Master General's Department, had accompanied the detached force to Ghisk; that Capt. Ptole, of the 37th, was to march with the companies of that regiment to Quetta, as Major Griffiths had been sent back;—that officers of the Engineers and Sappers had been sent to Herat, to fortify that place and assist Lieut. Pottinger, who is all powerful there;—that Colonel Stoddart is and has been for three months, a prisoner in Bokhara;—that the troops at Bakkur are to be reinforced to enable them to resist the constant attack of the Beloochees; that Ghisk is to be occupied and maintained by the Shah's troops;—that the most acute misery prevails at Candahar;—and that the whole of the poetry which vested the campaign with a particular charm, has vanished, inasmuch as there is nothing but uncertainty before the army, desolation around it, and wastes, passes and Beloochees behind.—All are anxiously looking out for Timor Shan to get through the Kyber Pass,—for Brigadier Sale to come back from Ghisk,—and for the wheat to ripen and fall to the sickle.

CANDAHAR, 19th APRIL.—The Army will remain at Candahar for a month, when they will proceed on to Cabool. The troops continued in high spirits, and most lavish praise is heaped upon the climate, which is stated to be delightful and conveying to the European portion, all the heaven of their own bracing skies. Provisions were procurable, but dear. Wheat flour was selling at from three to four seers per rupee, and the productions of the country, such as raisins, apples, pears, &c., &c. dearer than at Agra. Sheep were plentiful, selling as seers of flour, three or four doombah* being had for one rupee.

The following is from the letter of an intelligent Native Officer, himself an old campaigner.

"We arrived with the first advance, Shah Sorjah's two Battalions and horse before Kandahar, on the 19th. About 12,000 Kandaharies, with their Chiefs, were drawn up about two coss on this side of the City, we formed line and advanced upon them. When we got within shot, they fled and went off towards Herat. We entered the town, and the gates of the fort were immediately opened to us. The Company's *libat* is so great, that nobody dare oppose us. Our troops are arriving daily, grain only one seer for the rupee, but we got from the *godown* † 15 seers of *ottah*‡ for a rupee, only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a seer for a soldier, and $\frac{1}{3}$ a seer for followers. No grain for horses, they have been without it since we left the Bolau Pass, and they are

* Broad tailed sheep.

† Store room.

‡ Coarse flour.

very much knocked up and dying daily. All the sahib log are without tents, feeding like the soldiers."

20TH APRIL.—All the villages were deserted on our arrival; but, by conciliatory measures, we have induced nearly all of the inhabitants to return already. We have quantities of lucerne, clover, &c.

10TH MAY.—The Bengal Cavalry has suffered greatly. Not less than 400 horses had died of starvation, and the remainder are so weak, as to be almost unserviceable, or, as the writer emphatically says, "could not come a gallop." The 2d Cavalry, one of our finest regiments, had been particularly unfortunate, and did not expect to take 200 horses to Cabool. The Camp followers were on 3 seer ofatta, which was selling at 3 seers for the rupee. Tea was 16 rupees and sugar-candy 4 rupees the seer, and all other articles with the exception of vegetables equally expensive. The heat at day was excessive, 102 and 103 in the tents; but the nights were cool. Dysentery prevailed among both Europeans and natives.

The inhabitants are described as cool and indifferent and the Shah, as having no influence beyond the fear of our arms produced. He had been indulging his taste for playing royalty, and had been isolated with 101 guns, on being resealed on the guldere. This tomfoiery is quite in keeping with our noble Ally's character.

Had the Candahar Chiefs not quarrelled among themselves, or could they have trusted their followers, it was thought they might have proved very ugly customers, in the condition our troops, particularly the Cavalry were in after getting through the last pass. Indeed never was silver shot more useful than on this occasion.

It was thought the Chiefs would defend themselves in Girsuk as long as they possibly could.

I now come to his Majesty's entry into the city this morning, which is, without exception, the most heart-stirring scene I have ever beheld. There could not have been less than sixty or seventy thousand people assembled. The balconies were crowded with women, the streets lined with men, and from all quarters the universal shout of welcome proceeded. The general tone of exclamation ran thus—"Candahar is ruined by the Barukzyes." "May your power endure for ever." "We look to you for protection." "May your enemies be destroyed." "Son of Fumour Shah, you are welcome!" Succeeding these, flowers were thrown at His Majesty, and in several instances loads of bread were cast before him, and became the spoil of the beggars in attendance. After passing through the City, the King descended from his horse and proceeded to the shrine containing the shirt of the prophet, and offered up thanksgiving. From thence he went to the tomb of his grandfather and prayed, and on both these occasions he took the British Officers with him. The party returned through the City with the same demonstrations of loyalty and respect, on the part of the populace, and this eventful day has passed off without an accident."

15TH MAY.—At Deh-i-hadji, the Political received intelligence that the Candahar Chiefs had fled to Girsuk, and that the people of the town would receive the King, so the Shah waxed very brave and swore that he would go on with the contingent alone; consequently after a few hours' rest, we marched to Candahar (eighteen miles) and fired a royal salute. Three weak regiments of Infantry, newly raised and half disciplined, marched to Candahar on the 24th April, without any Cavalry, and only one troop of Horse Artillery. And for this an army of 30,000 men was ordered into the Field in November last, and for this an army of 10,000 passed the Bolan defile. Sir John Keane arrived on the 20th, the leading column of Bengal Army on the 27th, the 4th Brigade a few days

afterwards, and the Bombay Column on the 4th of May. Sir J. K. gave Mr. MacNaghten a wig for giving him the ship, (so is the report) and deservedly so. If any fighting had been expected, the Army would have been sent forward, and the Shah would have taken up a safe position; but, as submission was expected, Mr. MacNaghten gave Sir J. K. the go by, in order that all the eclat of the business might fall to himself and the Shah. The fact is that Sir J. Keane got the whip hand of them all, and ruled the roast famously. Neither Mr. MacN. nor the Shah approved of this and would be glad to shake off the incubus if they could. However we did march 30 miles in two days and got rid of his presence for a time. There has been a great deal of sickness—the hospitals are crowded with men, both Native and European, suffering from severe bowel disorders, attributable to the bad water. I have been a sufferer myself and do not expect to recover till I can see the bottom of a six dozen case of Allsop, for I date my sickness from the time that my supplies began to fail me. No words can tell how I have yearned after a bottle of beer, when heated and tired with a long march, and nothing but salt, dirty water to refresh me after the labours of the day. Mr. McN. and the Commander-in-Chief, and one or two lucky individuals, are the only possessors of beer,—a dozen was sold the other day for 120 rupees! Tea (bought in the town at 19 rupees a seer! Coffee (not to be had in the city) at seven rupees in the Camp bazar. Cheroots too lamentably scarce. I offered 100 rupees for 600 but no takers, so I am obliged to smoke the Candahar tobacco in a pipe, a bad substitute but better than nothing. Grain selling for 3 seers the rupee—the army still on hard rations. I don't know when we shall advance to Cabool. The harvest has just commenced and the heat is very great—from 100 to 105 in tents. The sherbet and wine of the country are not drinkable, they are only very fine—in poetry.—I have been much disappointed in the country. Shawl is tolerably cultivated, and Pishen (south of the Khojah hills) has a sprinkling of wheat and barley; but the country north of the hills is desolate in the extreme, until within a few miles of Candahar. The whole country is hilly—bare and precipitous rocks—not a respectable tree in all Afghanistan. The valley of Candahar is tolerably green, and there are many orchards round the town—plenty of mulberry trees, but the fruit wants flavor. There are also apricots, grapes and pomegranates, but they are not ripe yet. Candahar is a mud town with a pultry mud wall (of no great thickness) and a contemptible ditch. Burnes tells us that there is not a stone or pukka brick building between the Indus and Constantinople—except the ruins of Palmyra, I suppose. The country is thickly populated and but partially cultivated, though the soil generally appears rich. I suspect grain will always be scarce, until we reach Peshawar. The crops of Cabool are, I believe, scarcely sufficient to maintain the population—grain is always dear there, but now terrifically so. There is some talk of a portion at least of the Troops returning in October or November. I hope we may be among the number. Every body is disgusted, and the order for the march home across the Punjab, will be received with the greatest pleasure by all. I don't think the natives will come this way again in a hurry. Some regiments were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to Ghirisk, to drive away the Candahar chief, Robus Dit Khan; but I believe accounts have been received of his having left Ghirisk, with the intention of coming to tender his allegiance. The King does not appear to be popular, as no man of any great influence has as yet joined him. As for the lower orders, they look on with indifference, and the hill people plunder and kill whenever they can. The Shah was installed yesterday. The ceremony took place outside the city, and the army paraded and marched past

in review order. The Officers of the contingent were to have presented gifts to the Shah, and five gold pieces—Belgian coinage of a late date, strange to say, and the currency of this country, (how did they find their way here?) were presented to each of us for that purpose; but the ceremony was deferred; and, if possible, I will avoid it altogether, as my pride kicks rather against it. I don't relish paying homage to Shah Soojah, a puppet-king, without even the power to maintain the crown we have given him; besides, I am not in his service and do not even wish to be. We were kept in the back ground yesterday. The contingent did not parade, but formed a street for his Majesty. This was hiding our "candle beneath a bushel," as ours is, without doubt, the finest troop in the field. The Bombay detachments (Artillery) look well, but their teams, harness, carriages, and fittings up are very inferior to ours. Tell this to T., if you see him, and also that we have found the benefit of having no store-boxes; we have not had a single collar-gall. Grant has maddy; his horses and those of the Bengal Cavalry, are much done up. Our carriages have stood well; but the Bombay ones are much shaken, many of the beam-trails of their waggons broken. Their horses are small, and do not look well in harness, but make good Cavalry Horses; and they are easier fed than ours. The Bombay H. A. have much better helmets than we have, and I would recommend the adoption of such to our commandant. Stevenson commands all the Artillery; he, Day and Backhouse are all well.

Among the rumours current at Shikarpoor, was one to the effect that the Bombay Army would pay Hyderabad a visit on its return for the purpose of extracting a few more lakhs of rupees from the Amiers, who are accused of doing all in their power to hamper the measures of the Commissariat Officers in procuring grain for the use of the Army.

CABOOL.—It is said that the Cabool Sardars had quarrelled among themselves, and had gone each his way, leaving Dost Moolumud and a few of his more attached adherents, in the Fort of Cabool. His

brother, who had been entrusted with the defence of the Khybur Pass, had also abandoned his post, which was immediately occupied by Colonel Wade, who, with Timor Shah and our Seikh Allies, had crossed the Pass.

Every thing indicates a speedy termination of the campaign, and the troops were in hopes of returning to Hindoostan in the cold weather.

Some Engineer and Artillery Officers are to proceed immediately to Heerat, to fortify it.

The Bombay papers have a report, on which they apparently place implicit reliance, that half the Army had marched from Candahar on the 7th ult. and in a night attack, which they repulsed, sustained a loss of 4,000 men.

HERAT MARCH 29TH.—The price of the grain had fallen, and Mr. MacNaghten could make arrangements to send further supplies to the City from the province of Suatan, the chief people of which had come to wait on the British Officer at Candahar. Lieutenant Pottinger, —now quite well,—is on the most friendly terms with Shah Kamran and his vizeer.

CAPTURE OF GIRISK AND SADUSH.—Letters from the detachment under the command of Brigadier Sale, dated Helmund river between Candahar and Herat, May 22nd, mention, that the forts of Girisk and Sadush were taken possession of in due course by the troops of the Shah without the smallest trouble. It appears that Kuchendil Khan had, previous to his flight, destroyed all the boats on the river and carried away the gates and walled out the houses in the Fort in order to prevent our troops making rafts and following him across. The rum casks of the detachment were, however, brought into play last of all and the flank companies of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry and the 16th N. I., were crossed without any difficulty. An order, however, arrived for their halt on the Candahar side of the river, and their return to head-quarters preparatory to a move on to Cabool. The letters continue to speak of a frightful scarcity of every article.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund have much satisfaction in publishing the following letter, dated 11th May last, from Mr. Curtis, together with its enclosures; as also copies of that gentleman's letter, dated 14th of the same month, to the address of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and of the Committee's reply to Mr. Curtis.

In communicating to the public, under date 6th instant, the substance of the difficulties enumerated by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the way of adopting Mr. Curtis' plan, the Committee expressed their conviction that Mr. Curtis would easily meet those difficulties; and they now refer the Indian public to that gentleman's letter to the address of the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Control, under date 13th April last, and to his letter to the Hon'ble Court dated 14th May; the latter written in consequence of the desire of the Hon'ble Court that the communications of Mr. Curtis should be direct, and not pass through the President of the Board. The reply to this latter communication will doubtless be received by the next mail, and from it some judgment may be formed as to the eventual result. At all events the Committee congratulate themselves and the people of India, that the question is now under discussion in that form and manner which cannot fail of bringing it to a decision; while from the able and judicious course adopted from the original public meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House under date 18th October 1838, to the transmission of Mr. Curtis' letter to the Hon'ble Court, dated 14th May last, the Committee feel assured that that decision must be favorable.

The Committee have much satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter from Captain Barber, dated 11th May:—

"Lord William Bentinck was over for a few days only on Lord John Russell's division on the Irish Policy. His Lordship approved of all that had been done, declared himself anxious to be President of the Company, and that on his return to town, about this time, he would move for papers, and act with us with energy, should it be necessary, in Parliament. I am sorry to say, however, his Lordship since his return to Paris has been suffering seriously from illness, and still remains I believe confined to his room."

By order of the Committee,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary,

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 15th July, 1839.

London, 11th May, 1839.

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving by the hands of Captain Barber, the letter which was addressed to me, by R. H. Cockerell, Esq., Acting Chairman, and several Members of the New Bengal Steam Committee, and yourself on the very interesting subject of a regular communication between India and England by Steam via the Red Sea.

It is a gratifying reward, for the labour the Committee appointed at the General Meeting in October last undertook, to learn that their endeavours were duly estimated by the important body which your Committee represents, and by the Indian community in general. The Report, which you will have subsequently received, will, I trust, have shewn that no pains were spared to arrive at a conclusion which should satisfactorily convince every unprejudiced mind, that the great end contemplated, and so ardently desired, both by the Indian and British Public was attainable; and that the difficulties which had presented themselves as almost unsurmountable obstacles, were to be overcome by ordinary enterprise, and the application of those means which are always within the reach of a Commercial community.

I can bear testimony to the zeal, ability, patience, and perseverance with which the gentlemen composing the Committee conducting the investigation pursued their enquiries, and to their title to your thanks. For myself, highly honored and flattered as I feel by your kind notice of me, I am conscious how little claim I have to it; but, I accept, with great gratification, the expression of your approbation of the part I have taken in this important business; and, as far as my humble abilities will permit it, make the free offer of my best services in the endeavour to carry into complete effect, the great scheme in which I have embarked.

I have now to transmit to you the correspondence which has taken place between the President of the India Board and myself (No. 1 to 7, and 13 and 14) and some Communications from Mercantile bodies (8 to 12) in reply to a letter from me, handing them the Report of the Evidence taken by the Committee; at the same time, I beg not to be understood as arrogating to myself the merit of these various documents, as they have all been the result of the deliberate consideration of the Committee appointed by the Meeting of January last, although nominally appearing to emanate from myself.

The course of the negotiations with the India Board has now become somewhat impeded and perplexed from two causes; 1st, from the East India Company not choosing to recognize as official, in respect to itself, any communication made to the India Board, and requiring a direct application to the Court from the projected Company (you will observe however by the introductory paragraph of my letter of the 21st Feb. that it was at the instance of the President of the India Board, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that I entered upon that course of proceeding) and 2d, from the secession of Lord Melbourne's administration from office, which will throw the negotiations into new hands.

The first difficulty will, I trust, be overcome by my addressing a letter to the East India Company, referring the Court to the correspondence which has already taken place, and giving an epitome of the subjects of it; and I have every reason to believe that in any new President of the India Board, the committee will find as ready and firm an advocate for the establishment of Steam Communication on the

comprehensive plan, as they have every reason to think Sir John Cam Hobhouse would have proved himself, had he remained in office.

In perusing the correspondence, you will see that difficulties of an imaginative character have been raised; but, I trust, you will at the same time perceive that they have been set at rest. Others exist which it will be our duty to dispel. Two of them are the supposed impossibility of docking for the repair of vessels of such a length and breadth, as the proposed steamers of 2000 tons would be, and the want of engineers in case of accident to the machinery.

To the first we answer, under the best opinions we can obtain, that mud-docks of any size, safe from the effects of the bore, can be constructed or enlarged at a moderate expense at Howrah or elsewhere, capable of receiving vessels of any length or breadth; and to the latter, that the fact of the want of engineers existing will be the means of establishing them, as is proved by the advertisement of the Cossipore Engine Foundry in the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 28th January last.

Upon these points we should be glad to be strengthened by your opinion, and advice; and particularly we should wish that you should be prepared either to construct a new dock on purpose, or to possess yourself by treaty of one already in existence capable of being extended and enlarged to admit vessels of the size and length contemplated, and which will be at least 250 feet long and 70 feet across, from the outside to outside of the paddle boxes.

If time will permit, I will have a copy of my letter to the East India Company added to the document herewith sent,—and remain, &c.

T. A. CURTIS, *Chairman.*

London, 21st February, 1839.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JOHN CAM HOUBHOUSE, *Br.*
President of the India Board.

Sir,—In reference to the conversation which I had the honor of having with you and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 8th instant, and in compliance with the wish expressed at that interview, that a defined statement should be made, pointing out what might appear the defects of the present arrangements for communication with India via the Red Sea, the objects of the proposed Company, and the terms as well as the assured means of carrying the plan into execution, I have now as Chairman of the Committee appointed at a General Meeting held on Friday the 18th January last, to lay before you the views which that Committee takes of the subject, and the proposal which it is thought may fairly be made to her Majesty's Government and the East India Company.

The universal call for regular and rapid Communication between Great Britain and her Indian possessions on the part of the public, and the great importance attached to its Establishment by the Government of the country, has been responded to by the plan which has been partially carried into effect by the East India Company, in stationing Steam vessels for the Post Office service at Bombay to carry mails, &c. to and from Suez. The practicability of this channel of Communication having been thus tested and proved, it remains to be seen in what way it may be rendered more perfect, and less exposed to interruptions than it is at present.

It is impossible to refuse the meed of praise for the ready acquiescence which was evinced by the East India Company in meeting the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1834 to make the experiment. It required that in such a measure the initiative should be taken by that corporation. But the economy which necessarily attended such an experiment as born one of the causes of its very limited success, and the cost of carrying it out, so as to make it as extensively beneficial as the peculiar circumstances of the case require, would be more than it is reasonable to expect any public body should incur. The Steam Boats which have hitherto been employed are:—

The <i>Hugh Lindsay</i> of	450 Tons and	160 horse power.
<i>Atalanta</i> ,	616	210
<i>Berenice</i> „	664	230
<i>Semiramis</i> „	800	300

and the East India Company are now building at Bombay one of 640 Tons and 230 horse power.
„ Calcutta one of „ „ „ „ „
„ Curling & Young one of 800 „ 220 „ „
„ Pitchers two 800 „ 220 „ „

The great difficulty on the Asiatic side is the monsoon which the boats at present in use have thrice failed to overcome.

If, therefore, with vessels of 664 Tons and 230 horse power the monsoon is too strong to be resisted, it follows as a natural consequence that a vessel of nearly 800 tons with only 220 horse power will also fail in its object. But even supposing that, by improved machinery and better built vessels, the proportion of power to the tonnage should have been rightly adjusted in the new vessels, yet the vessels themselves are not sufficiently powerful to encounter the monsoon, and will not afford that extent and character of accommodation to passengers which in addition to the transport of letters the public requires.

The vessels which are to perform the service between India and Suez, should be of that class, that they should offer ample accommodation to passengers, to whom it is of so much importance to find means of easy transport, for themselves as for their letters.

The arrangements, then, which at present exist, and to which from the size and power of the vessels now building it seems they are intended to be limited, are insufficient in two essential points.

- (a) 1st. They offer no guarantee of successfully overcoming the monsoon, and
- (b) 2d. They can only accommodate a limited number of passengers.

By the present arrangements, besides, the communication is not continuous, it commences and breaks off at Suez—for the chain not being kept up the Mails from India are upon the average obliged (according to the report of the East India and China Association) to wait 5½ days at Alexandria for a French

- (c) Steamer to Marseilles, and 7½ days for a British Steamer to Malta, and the average arrival of letters by the French route from Alexandria to England is 26 days, and by the English Packet 31

(a) See evidence before Parliamentary Committee 22d June 1837, on Steam Navigation with India, Captain Alexander Nairne, Pages 23 and 24, No. 199. 404—Major Head (25 Committee 1834) pages 115, No. 1,330-1,339, 1421.—Mr. Waghorn, 7th July, 1834, page 211, No. 2456.

(b) See Report of Meeting, 18th January 1839, Major Oliphant's evidence, page 26.

(c) See besides Report 13th January 1839, Captain Barber's evidence, page 15, and Mr. Ridgway, p. 11

days, so that the want of a corresponding arrangement at Alexandria, subjects the transmission, even of letters and papers, to delays which can be, and therefore should be avoided.

Such are the imperfections of the present plan, to remedy which would require new arrangements, a new system, considerable outlay of capital, and a combination of facilities and accommodation to the community at large, which neither the Government nor the East India Company would be willing to undertake.

But in addition to the before mentioned impediments to the efficiency of the present plan, is the interruption to which it is subject by the requisition of the Steam Boats for political purposes, so long as they belong to the East India Company. It is true that this interruption has only occurred once; but looking to the immense extent of coast, the possible circumstances which may arise out of the present occupation of the shores of the Indus by the

(d) Indian Army, and the important advantages which the transport of troops in Steam Vessels at all times affords, it is fair to infer, that whenever occasion requires, the packets will be appropriated to the service of the state, and the post office duties will be performed by sailing vessels if they chance to be at hand, or they will be postponed until an opportunity may offer.

Having thus pointed out the defects and inconveniences attending the present system, and attempted to show that prospectively there is little ground to hope for any improvement in it, I have now to lay before you the plan which the proposed Company is calculated to carry out.

The great desiderata of any arrangements are safety, punctuality, despatch, adequate accommodation, continuity, and undiverted management.

To accomplish the four first of these objects vessels of sufficient size and power must be provided. The experience, which has been happily obtained

(e) by the performance of the *Sirius*, the *Great Western*, the *Liverpool*, and *Royal William* Steamers, running between England and the United States, has proved the superiority of large Steam vessels over smaller ones; they are easier, they meet a heavy sea with less labour and less strain than small ones, the speed is also greater and more regular, and therefore the calculations can be more certainly made in respect to arrivals. This experience affords a guarantee of safety, and of the power which large vessels possess of overcoming the monsoon which has hitherto been wanting.

The concurring testimony of all who have been examined upon the subject of the monsoon, leads to the conclusion that large vessels, with an adequate Steam power, will successfully contend against it, and although there are various opinions of what may be the exact amount of tonnage which would effect that object, yet from a parity of reasoning the greater the size of the vessel, within certain limitations, the more security there is of overcoming the obstacle.

Taking this view of the subject, the Committee appointed at a general Meeting on the 12th October last, have in their report recommended vessels of 2,000 tons burthen and 500 horse power, which will then combine

(d) See Report, 13th January, 1839, Mr. Auber's evidence, page 16.

(e) The *Sirius* started for New York four days before the departure of the *Great Western*, which, being a larger vessel, arrived within a few hours of the time of the *Sirius*, which being of inadequate tonnage and power has been since withdrawn from the American station.

the desired objects of safety, punctuality, despatch and accommodation.

In respect to the latter point, it may be well to remark, that the kind of passengers going to and from India is different from those frequenting other places, and they require from their habits and general means better accommodation than the crowded state of Steam vessels in colder climates could afford. The attractive character besides of such boats would multiply travellers in a great degree, and be the means of increasing that information which the research of scientific and literary persons at all times affords from their observations.

I am sure I am not overvaluing the importance of this latter consideration, when I reflect upon the avidity with which every book treating of the interesting matter which Eastern countries afford is read by the British public.

Hitherto the communication by way of the Red Sea has been confined to Bombay (f) and the routes from Madras and Calcutta to that presidency are attended with great difficulty, and much inconvenience, (g.) immense expense and delay are experienced by travellers in getting across the country (which in the case of families moving amounts to a virtual prohibition); added to which is the uncertainty of finding a boat at Bombay on their arrival. It is therefore proposed to extend the communication by Steam to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

The plan of the proposed Company is to establish—first a regular Steam Communication every fourth Saturday from England to Alexandria, which voyage will be accomplished often in 12 and on the average in 15 days, allowing even for calling off Gibraltar and Malta to give and receive mails, and to take such passengers as may be ready immediately to embark, without detention to the vessel. On arrival at Alexandria the mail, &c., and passengers will be immediately forwarded to Suez by the Canal to Cairo, and by land conveyance from thence. At Suez a steam boat will be always in readiness to take the mails and passengers on board and sail immediately for Aden, Socotra or Ceylon (as may be hereafter determined according to circumstances) and deliver the mail and passengers for Bombay to a boat which will be in readiness to receive them. It will then proceed to Madras and Calcutta (leaving the mails &c., for Ceylon at Point de Galle.) The return voyage will be regulated in the same manner, starting from Calcutta every fourth Saturday, and from Bombay in time to meet the Calcutta boat.

This arrangement will afford a communication with

Bombay in	35	days
Ceylon	37	„
Madras	40	„
Calcutta	45	„

(f) See Report of Committee 1837, page 120 evidence of Honorable J. E. Elliot, Post Master General of Calcutta.

(g) It appears that the charges at present of a passage from Calcutta to London are

From London to Gibraltar,.....	£18
Gibraltar to Malta,.....	13
Malta to Alexandria,.....	12
Travelling and incidental expenses in Egypt,...	10
Suez to Bombay,.....	80
Bombay to Calcutta by land travelling and incidental expenses,.....	120
	£253

But the proposed plan of the Company would reduce the charge to,..... 130

Effecting a saving thereby to the traveller of, .. £123

Such are the objects of the proposed Company, and it is believed that it will meet the cordial approbation of the Indian community, European and Native; who have by their constant petitions to the Legislature, to the India Board, and to the Court of Directors, evinced the lively interest they take in the scheme being thus comprehensively carried out. But in order to give it the fullest and most beneficial effect for all the interests which are involved in it, the concurrence and support of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company are sought, and considered by the Committee to be indispensable.

The Company proposes that in consideration of the conveyance of the mails to and from the three presidencies and Ceylon and Great Britain, and the conveyance of mails every fourth Saturday to Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria, and back from these places when the packets return (which will be comparatively regular when once fairly established) an allowance of a sum of money equal to the expence to which the Government and the East India Company are now subject for the partial and imperfect communication carried on between Bombay and Suez, (but not exceeding the sum of £1,00,000 per annum) be made to the Company for ten years, the Company undertaking to give any security which the Government may require for the due fulfilment of their contract; the Government reserving all the postage money for letters, and the Company agreeing to reduce the Government payment by as much of the profit in every year as shall be in excess of 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders, making due reserve for sinking fund for wear and tear, and renewal of Steam boats when too old for service.

The Company will, in addition, agree to the nomination of Directors to their Board, who may take part in and vote upon any matter in discussion, except the appointment of officers and servants of the Company, viz. one by the President of the India Board, one by the Post Master General, and one by the East India Company; and a free passage shall always be given to any officer the Government may choose to send in the Steam Boats to report upon the state of efficiency for the service of their contract, and which officer shall have access to every part of the vessel, and may stop at Alexandria or proceed on to India free of expence according to the orders he may receive from the Government, it being fully understood that the said officer is not to interfere with the navigation of the Steam Boat.

In short, I may sincerely say, that it is the desire of the proposed Company that every security should be offered to Government and the public that the communication will be efficiently and honestly carried out, which I think will be evident from the guarantee I have named above, and from the fact that the Company only require as compensation from the Government and the East India Company for the entire conveyance of Government despatches, of the letters to and from England and the three presidencies and Ceylon, and a (4) four-weekly conveyance of letters to and from Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria, the same sum that they now expend in conveying the mails to and from Suez and Bombay.

The means which the Company intend to apply to the present object is a paid up capital of £5,00,000 for the establishment of seven vessels (and an eighth if necessary) and of such land conveyance across the Isthmus as may secure the free and safe passage of the mails, passengers, &c.

The Company will have to apply to the Government for a further aid in modifying the Quarantine Laws, and to place the Company's vessels upon the same footing in that respect as H. M.'s Ships, viz. allowing the days of the voyage to count in performance of the Quarantine.

The plan of the proposed Company contains a further advantage to the travelling public by its community. The great evils of the present system in regard to passengers, are the uncertainty of getting forward from Suez to Alexandria, the second uncertainty of getting a vessel ready to sail from Alexandria, the detention and Quarantine at Malta, and the constant changing of boats, which is in almost all cases a most serious inconvenience. All these inconveniences will be obviated by the connected plan of the Company; and, the management of it being undivided and free from all interruption from the caprice or inability of others, every traveller will find the means at hand of immediately pursuing this journey if he thinks fit.

I may here add that the proceedings, diaries, &c. of the Supreme Council of Bengal being (1) very voluminous and bulky, cannot be conveyed by dak to Bombay for transmission to England by the present mode of Steam conveyance, they are consequently sent by sailing vessels round the Cape, and are thus subject to all the delays and accidents attendant upon that route, whilst by the adoption of the plan now recommended, they would be transmitted in the same rapid manner as ordinary letters and despatches are intended to be conveyed, a matter of the highest importance both to the Government and to the East India Company as well as to individuals concerned in these proceedings.

I take this liberty, in conclusion, of adverting to a remark which was made that the Government had nearly concluded Treaties by which letters might go in sealed bags to Marseilles or Trieste, and thence be forwarded to Alexandria in less time than was now occupied in their transmission by Gibraltar and Malta. It will occur to you that in sanctioning the proposed plan submitted by the Company you promote great national interests by the encouragement of sailors and engineers, both of whom may be most useful in case of maritime war. You will give employment to British capital, and a zeal to British enterprise. You make yourself independent of the permission of foreign powers, one, always a jealous rival of all our national objects, and the other having almost innumerable intermediate little states between it and England, each of which has its own fiscal laws, and is tainted with undefined interests, and the occasional exercise of capricious interference, and finally the period of arriving at Alexandria will, on all ordinary occasions, be quicker by the direct route by Sea than by an overland journey by Marseilles or Trieste.

I have &c.

(Signed) T. A. CURTIS.

(2)

Bank of England, 25th March, 1839.

To the Right Hon^{ble} Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, Bart.,
President of the India Board, &c &c &c.

Sir,—The questions which I understood you to place before me, when I had the honor of an interview with you on the 14th instant, in reference to the letter which I addressed to you on the 21st of Fe-

(4) See Committee's Report, 1837, evidence of J. L. Peacock, Esq. page 42, estimates of current expences.

(1) Inconvenience attending separate transmission of despatches and diaries of judgments and evidence. P. Auber, Esq., page 19, 13th January 1839; Captain Barber, page 15; Lord William Bentinck, page 2.

bruary were, 1st. In how short a time the proposed Company which I represent, could place steam vessels on the station direct from England to Alexandria. 2dly. In how short a time the said Company could place steam vessels to commence the packet service at Calcutta, and 3dly. Whether the Company would forego the Bombay line.

Having employed myself in conjunction with my colleagues in collecting the necessary information from Ship-builders and Engineers of the first eminence since that interview, I am now prepared to state that the Company could place steam boats to take up the whole line in England and India in twenty months from the time of receiving the recorded sanction of H. M.'s Government and the E. I. Company, and the agreement on the part of both to contribute collectively the sum of £1,00,000 annually for the term of ten years, reserving always to those parties the advantage of the possible diminution of that sum offered in my letter of the 21st February, before referred to.

At the same time I think it due to the importance of the question to state, that should Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company desire it, the proposed Company would undertake to place steam boats at a much earlier period, though of smaller dimensions than those contemplated by the Company for the permanent service, to carry the mails and passengers, &c. direct from England to Alexandria and back, on receiving an allowance to be agreed upon as equivalent to the service performed. In respect to this latter proposal, I beg to observe that the steam boats in the service of the East India Company do not admit of many passengers being accommodated, and therefore steam boats of the large size intended to be run between England and Alexandria, when the comprehensive plan is complete, are not required under the present limited arrangements of the East India Company.

It may be well to add that during the four months of the monsoon, few or no passengers will come by the present East India Steam Packets to Suez, and that unless immediate orders are given that the packets shall proceed along the Malabar Coast during the monsoon and come round by the African Coast to the Red Sea, no certainty can exist in regard to the time of the arrival of the packets at Suez.

Referring to the third question the Company will readily acquiesce in relinquishing the Bombay line, if it should be deemed desirable; but I respectfully submit that the undivided management of the plan carries with it a certainty of success, which the dependence of one party upon the other would probably defeat.

In conclusion I take the liberty of soliciting the earnest possible determination of the Government upon the subject, as the most favorable season for contracts with Ship-builders and Engineers is now at hand, and possibly the establishment of the steam boats on the whole line at an earlier period than that specified, might be thereby accomplished.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. A. CURTIS.

(3.)

India Board, 6th April, 1839.

To T. A. CURTIS, Esq.

Sir,—Having communicated to the Court of Directors your letter to me of the 25th ultimo, I have the pleasure to transmit to you a copy of the reply I have received from the chairman and deputy chairman.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HUDHOUSE.

(4.)

East India House, April, 1839.

Sir,—We have had the honor to receive and lay before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 28th ultimo, relative to your communications with Mr. Curtis, the chairman of the committee for promoting the extension of Steam Navigation with India.

2d. The Court observe that the first question proposed by you to Mr. Curtis, respects the communication between this country and Alexandria, the existing arrangement for which were framed by, and are under the management of H. M.'s Government without any participation therein by the East India Company.

3rd. The Court trust however that they may be permitted to remark, that it is almost without exception on this side of Alexandria that the delay attending the transmission of the mails between India and England has arisen. Whether this delay, which is much to be deprecated, and which has occasionally been ascribed to a pending contract between the Post Master general and a private company, would be effectually obviated by a contract with another private company, not yet formed, seems to be very doubtful; as even supposing the company to perform to the letter all its engagement, the route via Marseilles, would, in all probability, be quicker than that via Gibraltar, whatever might be the size and power of the vessels employed; and the Court are impressed with a conviction that any arrangement for the transmission of despatches and letters, which left another and more expeditious route open, would fail of giving satisfaction either to the public or the Government.

4. With respect to the communication between Egypt and India, the Court, however anxious to be relieved from the business of conveying the mails, could not entertain any proposal for transferring it to a private association, and making it an annual payment with a pledge of its continuance for a term of years, unless the East India Company were released by a competent authority from all responsibility to the public for the due and regular performance of that duty, and a sufficient guarantee were given which would enable the East India Company after the transfer had been made, to acquit themselves of their responsibility, in case of failure by the association. An indispensable preliminary, therefore, to the Court's acquiescence in any such proposal as that of Mr. Curtis, would be an act of the Legislature recognizing the new association as the only body to be employed in, and responsible for, the regular transmission of the public mails.

5. In reference to your question to Mr. Curtis, Whether the new company would forego the Bombay Line, from which the Court presume that you contemplate the continuance of the Bombay Line by the East India Company simultaneously with the operations of the new Association in other parts, the Court request us to state that they could not consent to make any pecuniary grant in aid of the expence of a steam communication with India without being relieved from the charge which the East India Company now incurs on that account.

6. In the event of your deeming it to be desirable to communicate further with Mr. Curtis upon this subject, the Court would suggest as an important inquiry,—what course the proposed Company would adopt, if during the term of their contract, political circumstances should arise to preclude the passage of the Maila throughout Egypt.

We have, &c.

JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON,
R. JENKINS.

(5.)

8, Token House Yard, April 13, 1839.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE, SIR JOHN CAM HOUBOURSE RT.
President of the India Board

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, transmitting me a copy of the reply which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company had addressed to you in respect to my letter of the 25th ultimo.

This communication embraces five particular points to which I take leave to reply.

1st. The delays and irregularities which occur between Alexandria and England in contradistinction to the regularity with which the Communication has been maintained between India and Egypt.

2d. The greater despatch which may be looked for in transmitting the mails from Alexandria by way of Marseilles instead of the Sea route.

3d. The acquittal of the East India Company of their responsibility in respect of the due and regular performance of the duty of transmitting the Mails to and from India and Egypt.

4th. The abandonment of the Bombay line by the East India Company.

5th. The alternative contemplated by the proposed Company for carrying out the comprehensive plan, in case of any interruption to the Red Sea route from political causes.

I take leave, in adverting to the first point, to remark that the fact does not appear to correspond altogether with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter. The June and July Mails from Bombay arrived both at the same time, the latter having had half its contents plundered by the Arabs in crossing the desert from the Persian Gulf; and again the August and September Mails arrived at the same time from Bombay by the Red Sea route, the *Semiramis* Steamer having been obliged to put back with the August Mail, being unequal to contend against the Monsoon. The three Mails of the 1st August and 2d and 30th September 1837, from England to India, were sent from Suez all together, in consequence of the detention of the two former from an accident to the machinery of the *Berenice* on her voyage from Bombay to Suez. I have thus clearly shown that the delay attending the transmission of the mails is not "almost without exception on this side of Alexandria;" although I am quite willing to admit that the delays which do exist in that part of the arrangement, are both frequent and vexatious; and, as it is admitted on all hands that the Steamers at present in use, as well as those building for the East India Company, are quite unequal to contend against the S. W. Monsoon, it follows that there is no chance of that corporation responding to the calls and just claims of the people both of England and India for a regular periodical transmission of the Mails. I beg also here to remark that the letter of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman refers solely to "despatches and letters; whereas I venture humbly to suggest that, viewing the vast extent and importance of the interests involved in the possession of the Indian empire, there is as great a duty to be performed in affording the facilities of passage to and from that empire, to persons, as to letters and despatches; which facilities must be for ever closed against the public if the present arrangements are permitted to continue.

The 2d point of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter, assumes that the transmission of letters by way of Marseilles will in all probability be quicker than that by the Sea route. To this assumption I demur in toto. By a return in my possession it appears that in thirteen months consecutively from October 1837, to

December 1838, the time occupied in transmitting letters from Alexandria to London via Marseilles was 26, 25, 8, 35, 45, 23, 22, 22, 23, 22, 20, 22, 21 and 21 days, making an average of rather more than 25 days, and the shortest time in which letters have ever arrived by that route has been 16 days. It is upon record that the '*Orient*' Steamer made the passage from England to Smyrna in 12 days in the worst season of the year, her class not being any thing near what the proposed Company's vessels would be; the assumption therefore that the route via Marseilles would be quicker than that by sea, whatever might be the size and power of the vessel employed, is by no means borne out. The logs of the large Atlantic Steamers will show that an average of 200 miles per day can be maintained in all weathers, thus establishing the proof that in such a voyage as that between England and Alexandria, the passage in ordinary times may be made in large vessels in 12 days, and on the average in 15 days, or one day less upon the average than the shortest passage ever effected by way of Marseilles, and ten days less than what the experience of 13 months has exhibited in respect to that route. In addition to this I permit myself to recall to your recollection, that part of my letter to you of the 18th February last, in which I pointed out that under the present system the Mails were on the average detained 2½ days at Alexandria for a French Steamer to carry them to Marseilles, whereas, by the adoption of the plan I have submitted, a Steam boat would always be in readiness to bring away the Mails, despatches, and passengers, the moment they arrived at Alexandria from Suez, which is in fact 2½ days more in favor of my plan.

I scarcely feel myself called upon, or perhaps justified, in adverting to the 3d point in the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter, because the acquittal of the responsibility undertaken by the East India Company towards the public is entirely a matter between that Corporation and the Government; but I refer to it to express my full expectations that the Legislature will sanction and recognize the Company. I shall propose, by an act of incorporation, which will embrace and embody all the points which can render it effective to the Public service, and bind it to any obligations it may undertake. On the point of the abandonment by the East India Company of the Bombay line, I have only to refer you to my letter of the 25th March. With the pecuniary grant I conceive I have nothing to do, as that must remain as it is at present for adjustment between the Government and the East India Company.

The fifth and last point of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter is in reality the most important of all, and to that I shall reply by referring in the first place to that paragraph in the Report from the Committee of enquiry to the General Meeting held at the London Tavern in February last, in which reference is made to the size of the vessels contemplated, and which in the case their applicability to other sources, in case of need. This indirect allusion in that report to the possible contingency of interruption to the Red Sea route, was intended to imply that the vessels might be sent round by the Cape should such a necessity arise. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter enquires what course the proposed Company would adopt if during the term of their contract political circumstances should arise to preclude the passage of the Mails through Egypt? might I not answer this question by asking in my turn by which route the East India Company would send their despatches and letters in such an event? My plan only exposes itself to one and that an improbable contingency; but the route by Marseilles and Egypt contains two possible and one probable interruptions. I avoid the latter contingency altogether; and, having as I

trust satisfactorily shown that expedition is more easily secured by the Sea route, than by way of Marseilles, I again appeal to the patriotism of the Government to cherish a system which will form a constant school for that branch of nautical science, Steam Navigation, which is daily, I may say hourly, increasing in importance, in preference to the adoption of a route, which whilst it exposes the Government and the British Public to the risk of detention, interruptions, and the possible breach of good faith by opening despatches and letters under vexatious pretexts, also throws into the scale the advantage to the French Government of fostering, improving, and rendering formidable its own means of Steam Navigation at the expense of British enterprise, British industry, and British skill. In the event of any interruption to the route by way of Egypt from political causes, I propose that the Steam vessels of the projected Company should be sent round the Cape, unless the Port of Beyrout and the passage to the Persian Gulf might be made practically available for all purposes. But of course this contingency would require a fresh arrangement with the Government and East India Company, as the expenses in both cases, either of Beyrout or the Cape of Good Hope, would be greatly increased. A clause to that effect might be inserted in the contract.

In conclusion I beg to remark upon one expression in the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter, which, though I am sure it was not intended by them to cast a suspicion upon the projectors of the comprehensive plan, has that effect in reading the paragraph. The letter says, 'whether this delay, &c. &c. would be effectually obviated by a contract with another private Company, not yet formed, seem to be very doubtful, as even supposing that Company to perform to the letter all its engagements, &c.' It is true that the Company is not yet formed ostensibly, but the East India Company are quite aware, as they have received all the reports upon the subject from me, and a copy of my letter to you of the 18th February, that nothing is required but the sanction and support of the Government and the East India Company, to bring it into immediate activity. It seems therefore a gratuitous and uncalled for expression of doubt, whether the plan will ever be matured and carried out, when followed by the major doubt whether the proposed Company will perform all its engagements; a doubt which ought to have no existence; inasmuch as the very basis on which the proposal is made to the Government is that of ample security that the Company will fulfil its engagements to the letter; and I trust the good faith of British Merchants is still to be confided in, even if no other guarantee was offered: but to all the guarantees which the Company can offer in itself is to be superadded the individual interest of almost if not all the persons who will be parties to the Company.

I have, &c.,

T. A. CURTIS.

(6.)

8, Token House Yard, April 22, 1839.

TO THE RT. HON. SIR J. C. HOBHOUSE, BR. &C. &C.

Dear Sir,—As the season is advancing, and it becomes daily more important to know what the decision of the Government and the East India Company may be in respect to the proposals I have had the honor of submitting to you, in regard to carrying the mails, passengers, &c. to and from India, I take the liberty of soliciting as early a reply to my last letter, as is consistent with the necessary consideration of the subject, and remain yours, &c.

T. A. CURTIS.

(7.)

India Board, 24th April, 1839.

TO T. A. CURTIS, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—I have forwarded your last letter to the Court of Directors, and when I have their answer I shall transmit it to you

Faithfully yours,

JOHN HOBHOUSE.

(13.)

8, Token House Yard, May 6, 1839.

TO THE RT. HON. SIR J. C. HOBHOUSE, BR. &C. &C.

Sir,—I had the honor of receiving your note of the 24th April in which you stated that as soon as you had received an answer from the East India Company in respect to my last letter of the 13th April, you would have the kindness to transmit it to me. I trust I shall not be considered importunate if I again solicit a reply, as the overland Mail goes away on the 11th instant, when, I am most anxious to be able to inform the Steam Committee in Calcutta, of the progress I have made in this important question; a question which resolves itself at present into the small compass of whether the Government and the East India Company will contribute the sum I have required, under the conditions stated in my various letters, if I am prepared with a company entitled to confidence.

I have, &c.

T. A. CURTIS.

(14.)

TO T. A. CURTIS, ESQ.

India Board, 6th May, 1839.

Dear Sir,—I have only to repeat what I have told you very frequently before that the decision for which you ask does not rest with me; and that of course you are at liberty to adopt any measures which you may think advisable for the furtherance of your own projects.

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN HOBHOUSE.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

London, 14th May, 1839.

Honorable Sirs.—The daily increasing importance of the vast Empire held in possession by your Honorable Company in the East Indies, both as regards the political, social, and commercial relations in which it stands to this country, and the necessarily consequent desire, on the part of those who are in any way connected with that branch of the British dominions, that the most expeditious mode of communication should be established between Great Britain and her Indian Empire, led to a public meeting which was held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 12th October 1838. The result of that meeting was the appointment of a committee to take into its consideration such plans as might be submitted to it for carrying into effect the proposed object of a direct and regular communication by Steam Vessels from Great Britain to the three Presidencies of India and to Ceylon, by way of the Red Sea. After a diligent investigation, the Committee made its report to the General Meeting which was held at the London Tavern on the 18th January last, when the report was received, and a Committee appointed to carry into effect the proposed object. Of that Committee (as of the former one appointed by the public Meeting of the 12th October 1838) I was named Chairman,

I had the honor of transmitting to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of your Honorable Court the printed report adopted by the Meeting of the 18th January last, for the information of your Honorable Court, and having at the desire of the Right Honorable the President of the India Board, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed them a letter pointing out what we conceived to be the defects of the present system of intercommunication with India, and the remedy to make it perfect, I also transmitted a copy of that letter to the Chairman of your Honorable Court. Subsequently, in consequence of some questions put verbally to me by the President of the India Board, I addressed another letter to that Right Honorable Gentleman, and a third in reply to a letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to him. In order to bring all these documents under the consideration of your Honorable Court, I transmit, enclosed herewith, copies of my several letters alluded to above, viz 21st February, 25th March, and 13th April.

I trust I may be allowed, in entering upon this important subject with your Honorable Court, and in submitting my proposal for its consideration, to disavow any intention whatever either of impugning the good intentions and efforts of the East India Company, in what has been already done in the establishment of a Communication with India by the shortest and readiest route—or of undervaluing the benefits which the public, as well as the Government, have derived from these meritorious endeavours. I may safely say that the increasing calls for its more general application, have arisen from a sense of the benefits that have occurred, and a consequent conviction of the immense advantages which must flow to both Great Britain and India, from a constant, regular, safe, and rapid interchange of letters and means of conveying packages and passengers by Steam Boats to and from all the Presidencies of India, and by a well organized passage across the Isthmus of Suez. It seems, however, both unreasonable and contrary to all experience, that the East India Company, deprived entirely of its commercial character, and limited to the functions of an administrative Government, can undertake that extension of the system which is called for by the British and Indian public, and which alone can make it useful as a national object. The vessels employed now, and building for the East India Company, are not sufficient in power to contend against the Monsoon, nor sufficiently capacious to afford accommodation to the numerous passengers who desire to travel by the short route. The confinement, also, of the Communication to Bombay, is a great drawback to the advantages of the Red Sea route, to which the employment of the Steam Vessels for political purposes, adds a further interruption. These, amongst many other considerations, induce the impression on the public mind, that nothing short of a Company established for the express purpose of effecting the Communication, can succeed as a complete measure.

It is proposed, therefore, to establish a Company with a capital of One Million Sterling, and it is my duty to lay before your Honorable Court the following proposal.

The Company will build a sufficient number of Steam Vessels of 2000 Tons and 500 horse power each, which shall perform the duty of packets from Great Britain to Alexandria, and from Suez to the three Presidencies and Ceylon.

The plan on which it is proposed that this Communication shall be carried on, is, that on every 4th Saturday, a Mail shall be despatched from London to the port of departure of the Steam Vessel, which is to convey the Mails, passengers, and packages, &c. to Alexandria, and which shall only stop at Gibraltar and Malta to leave the Mails and take in such letters and passengers as may be ready to be embarked

immediately. A Steam Boat will be waiting in readiness at Suez to receive and forward the Mails &c. as they arrive from Alexandria, which Steam Boat will go the whole distance from Suez to Calcutta, stopping at Aden to deliver the Mails, &c. for Bombay, and at Point de Galle and Madras, to leave the Mails, &c. for those places. At Aden a Steam Boat will be in readiness to receive the Mails, &c. and to proceed immediately to Bombay. The return voyage will be made with similar arrangements, every fourth Saturday from Calcutta, touching at Madras and Point de Galle for mails, &c. and receiving at Aden the Mails, &c. from Bombay. During the four Monsoon months, however, the Mail from Bombay will be received at Point de Galle, and forwarded to Suez by the Calcutta Steam Boat from thence; but the Mail for Bombay, from Europe, will always be received at and forwarded from Aden. The time of the departure from Bombay will be regulated so, that the Steam Boat from thence shall always be in time to meet the Steam Boats to and from Suez.

The Company will establish the means of a ready, and, as far as circumstances will permit, a commodious passage across the Isthmus of Suez.

The Company will engage that a Steam Vessel shall always be at Suez to receive and forward the Mails, &c. the moment they arrive there from Alexandria, and that there shall be also always a Steam Vessel at Alexandria, to receive and forward the Mails, &c. as they arrive from Suez.

The Company will provide accommodation and subsistence for any Officer Her Majesty's Government or the East India Company may think fit to send in the Steam Vessels in charge of the Mails, or to report upon the state of the Vessel and Engines, and the conduct of the Officers of the Company in their public duty in respect to the Vessel and mails.

In consideration of this extended and regular line of communication being established to the satisfaction of your Honorable Court and Her Majesty's Government, and of the conveyance of the Mails free of all charge, the Company are to receive from the Government and East India Company an annual sum of £1,00,000 sterling, for the term of ten years, in such proportions as may be settled between the Government and the East India Company, as to each other; such payment to commence from the day on which the first Steam Vessel shall leave Great Britain on its voyage to Alexandria charged with Mails.

In case of any interruption to the conveyance of Mails, &c. across the Isthmus of Suez from political causes, the Company will be ready to undertake the transmission of Mails, &c. to the three Presidencies by way of the Cape of Good Hope, on a sufficient allowance being made by the Government and East India Company, for the extra expense and risk to which the Company will be exposed.

The Company will engage to reduce the contribution from the Government and East India Company annually, by so much as the profits of the Company, after making due allowance for the charge of wear and tear, and a reserve fund for repairs and renewal of ships, shall exceed 10 per cent. per annum; that is, the annual payment shall always be £1,00,000, and the reduction shall be from the profits of each particular year, returned in proportion to the contributions of the Government and East India Company respectively.

Should your Honorable Court require any further explanations, I shall be most happy to afford them, or to answer any enquiry that may be made in respect to the means of carrying the proposed plan into complete effect.

I have, &c.

T. A. CURTIS.

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Above I have the pleasure to hand you a copy of my letter to the East India Company, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

T. A. CURTIS.

To T. A. CURTIS, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 11th May last, with its several enclosures, as also copy of your letter, dated 14th of that month, to the address of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The Committee desire me to express their unbounded thanks to you and your colleagues, for the able and judicious course adopted by you in furtherance of your project for establishing a comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea; from which they cannot but anticipate an early and satisfactory settlement of this long pending question. At the same time, I am directed to state, that, in the event of still further delay in the realization of what is admitted by high authority to be the just expectation of the people both of England and of India, you may rely on the active co-operation not only of this Committee, but generally of the people of India.

With respect to the two points on which you desire information, viz. the supposed impossibility of docking for repairs, vessels of the length and breadth of the proposed Steamers of 2000 tons, and the want of engineers in case of accident to the machinery; I am directed to state, with reference to the first, that the Calcutta Docking Company, in anticipation of this difficulty, in May last referred home a drawing of one of their Docks at Howrah, the masonry of which is upwards of 200 feet in length and 60 in breadth, with a view to obtain plans and estimates for its extension, in connection with a ship, the full particulars of which you can obtain by referring to Capt. Andrew Henderson, with whom you have already been in communication; and the Committee have every reason to believe that the information you will obtain from him will be quite sufficient to remove this difficulty. Should, however, Capt. Henderson not be able to adapt this Dock to the purpose required at any reasonable expense, the same Docking Company are prepared in their extensive premises to cut a mud Dock for such purpose, which can be done without difficulty or risk.

With regard to the want of Engineers in case of accident to the machinery, if the want of sufficient talent is meant, I am directed to state, that that want certainly does not exist, as is testified in the ready facility with which a main shaft was forged at the Calcutta Mint for the *Berenice*, from the magnitude and execution of which, it is presumed that talent and means are not wanting to execute any heavy repair which the machinery might require. The Committee are given to understand, that there is attached to the Mint a Foundry for casting iron, the blowing apparatus of which is driven, as required, either by a 14 or by a 40 horse power Steam Engine; and the same Engines drive a powerful forge hammer and other workshop tools and ranges of turning lathes, one of the latter being adapted for work 5 feet in diameter, and for cutting either the largest or the finest descriptions of screws, as also (with reference to such diameter) for boring Steam Engine or any sort of pump cylinders; and as the Mint apparatus consists of 5 Steam Engines, and of a greater variety of machinery, than, at the time of its construction, was to be met in any manufacturing establishment in Britain, it may fairly be presumed, that the means employed for keeping it in repair can efficiently be applied to the exceedingly simple Engines of Steam Vessels. Besides this, the Head

Engineer attached to the Steam department, under whose management, subject of course to the Controller of Government Steam Vessels, the repairs of the machinery of Government Vessels is conducted, would, it is presumed, be at any time permitted, (as also the Mint department) to afford him aid and that of the means at his disposal, which means are rapidly on the increase,—the expense of course being borne by the Association.

But independent of the Government means available for the repair of Steam machinery; besides the Calcutta Foundry referred to by you, with whose conductors time does not admit of communication being made, but of whose power to repair any description of machinery the Committee entertain no doubt; Messrs. Jessop and Co., of this place state that within the last three years they have considerably enlarged and improved their manufactory, having built new furnaces and cupolas, erected several large lathes, boring and planing machines, &c., and engaged competent European Superintendents for each branch of the business. They are now ready to engage to cast, bore, plane, and fit up steam cylinders of the largest size, to forge, turn, and fit shafts, piston rods, &c. for Engines of any power, and in general to execute any work in their line in the style of the best European manufacturers.

Moreover, the Steam Tug Association of this country have lately established a regular Steam Workshop with apparatus from England sent out by Captain Henderson under a good Engineer and Boiler maker, also sent from England for conducting it; so that you will readily perceive there will be no difficulty whatever in executing any repair to the Machinery of Steam Vessels of whatever power.

I have, &c.

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secy Committee New Bengal Steam Fund.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 16th July, 1839.

(True copies)

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secy., N. B. S. F.—
[Mark. July 17 and 18]

The Committee of the new Bengal Steam Fund have the pleasure of publishing the following further proofs of Mr. Curtis's active zeal and exertions in behalf of the project of forming a Company at Home, for the establishment of a Comprehensive Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea. The documents consist of replies made to Mr. Curtis by the Liverpool East India Association—the Liverpool Mediterranean and Levant Association—and the London East India and China Association, to his requisitions.

By Order of the Committee.

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secy. Com. New Ben. Steam Fund.

Town Hall, Calcutta, July 15, 1839.

At a Meeting of the Liverpool East India Association,
the 16th February, 1839.

Present—WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., CHAIRMAN, &c. &c.
&c.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A Communication from T. A. CURTIS Esq., Chairman of a Committee on Steam Navigation with India, having been read and considered.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Association the formation of a private Company for promoting Steam Communication with India, will be highly beneficial to the interests of India, as well as of this country.

Resolved.—That in the event of sufficient Steam boats being provided for maintaining regular communication between Suez and Bengal, as well as Bombay, the route by the Red Sea will afford the best means of securing the speediest and safest communication with India.

Resolved.—That in regard to the proper Port for departure of Steam Vessels for India, while, in the opinion of this Meeting, Southampton would be preferable to Bristol, Liverpool is decidedly better than either. For not only does she possess ample Dock Accommodation for large steamers, and a good quarantine establishment, but from her easy and rapid means of intercourse with London and the intermediate places, with Ireland and Scotland, and with the extensive manufacturing districts of the North of England, Liverpool enjoys advantages superior, on the whole, to those of any other port, particularly as to the supply of Goods on freight, which is essential to the profitable employment of Steamers of large size.

Extracted from the Proceedings.

G. J. DUNCAN, Secretary.

To T. A. CURTIS, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee of Steam Navigation with India.

(9.)

SIR,—The letter and packet of papers which you did me the honor to address to me on the 10th instant, as chairman of the Liverpool Mediterranean and Levant Association, on the very important subject of Steam Communication with India, I submitted to the consideration of the Committee, and I now beg to enclose you a copy of Resolutions which they have passed in reference to them.

The Committee are fully sensible of the great importance of the subject, both commercially and nationally, and are convinced that the route via the Red Sea is the one best calculated to ensure a quick and regular communication between this country and her possessions in India.

I am desired to submit to the consideration of your Committee, the expediency of making Liverpool a port of departure. The rail roads already terminating here and which will presently connect it with all parts of the country form an easy and expeditious approach to it from all those districts of England, Scotland and Ireland, which more especially trade with India, and it is situated in the heart of the manufactures which not only consume the greater part of the imports from India, Turkey, Egypt, and the Mediterranean, but also produce the various articles of export to those places, the majority of which exports are shipped from Liverpool. Indeed the Committee of this Association conceive, that if due weight be given to these facts, it will induce a conclusion not only that Liverpool is peculiarly adapted for a station, but that it ought to be the port of departure.

In the opinion of the Committee, the facilities which Southampton, as a station, would afford to individuals departing from London and Bristol, is scarcely to be placed against the advantages which Liverpool would afford to passengers and the exportation of Goods from almost all other parts of the United Kingdom, and even for London and Bristol, a mere trifle in time would be saved by selecting Southampton as a station.

We shall be glad to render every information and assistance in our power, to carry into effect the object in view, and shall feel obliged by your opinion upon

the points submitted, and also by being advised from time to time of the progress making in the undertaking. If Liverpool should be determined upon as a station, the committee think, that with a Liverpool Directory, many shares would be taken, but as an associated body, we have no power to apply the funds to such a purpose.

I have, &c.

R. F. BREED, Chairman.

Liverpool, 27th February, 1839.

(10.)

At a Meeting of the Liverpool Mediterranean and Levant Association, held on the 18th day of February, 1839.

Present.—RD. FOSTER BREED, Chairman, &c., &c.

A communication having been read from

T. A. CURTIS, Esq., of London, Chairman of the Committee on Steam Communication with India via the Red Sea.

Resolved.—That the formation of a Private Company for establishing Steam Communication with India, is advisable, and will be highly advantageous both to this country and India.

Resolved.—That if a sufficient number of Steam Boats are supplied for maintaining the intercourse between Suez and Bengal, and also Bombay, the route via the Red Sea is best calculated to secure a quick, regular, and safe communication with India.

Resolved.—That the Committee are of opinion that Liverpool is peculiarly adapted for a station, whether regarded with reference to passengers or freight. Its convenience as a station for passengers is at once apparent from its easy access from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland by means of Rail Roads completed already (and in course of being made) having a terminus here, and it being the great port for Steam Communication with Scotland and Ireland; whilst its location in the heart of the manufacturing districts, which consume the majority of goods imported from India, Turkey, Egypt, and the Mediterranean, and also produces the majority of manufactured goods exported to those countries, and its possessing ample Steam Dock accommodation and a Quarantine Establishment, cannot fail to secure for it a constant supply of goods on freight.

Extracted from the Proceedings.

THOS. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

(11.)

London East India and China Association, Cooper's Court Cornhill 22d February, 1839.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee to acknowledge the letter you addressed to the chairman on the 6th inst., on the subject of the report of the committee appointed at the public meeting on the 18th October, 1838, to investigate the question of Steam Communication to India, and I have now the honor to forward you a copy of the resolutions they have adopted with reference thereto.

I am, &c.

H. JOHN BYRMAN, Secretary.

T. A. CURTIS, Esq.

Chairman &c. &c. 6, Great Winchester Street.

(No. 12.)

Extract from the Minutes of the London East India and China Association, 21st Feb. 1839.

The Committee having been especially convened to take into consideration a letter dated the 6th inst. from T. A. Curtis, Esq., transmitting copy of resolutions passed at a general meeting for promoting Steam Communication with India, held at the London Tavern on Friday, the 18th ultimo, together with the report of, and evidence taken before the Committee appointed by the general meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee-House on the 12th October, 1838, and requesting the special attention of this Committee to the important object to which those documents have reference, and the same having been read, it was after the fullest deliberation resolved unanimously.

1st. That a regular and speedy transmission of the mails between Great Britain and India by the means of steam, is, in every respect, of the highest importance, and would generally conduce to the prosperity of both countries.

2d. That no plan for such transmission can be satisfactory but such as shall insure a regular, constant, and direct communication to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon; as well as to Bombay.

3d. That without imputing blame to H. M.'s Government or to the Hon'ble East India Company,

the arrangements hitherto made by those bodies respectively, have not answered the expectations of the public.

4th. That provided H. M.'s Government and the Hon'ble East India Company will give their sanction to a private company, and make allowances thereto, commensurate in a fair degree with the expenses they now incur, that no higher rates of postage shall be charged, that the Company shall be subject to an efficient control in its regulations, and moreover be not confined to any one line, but be open to take advantage of future improvements and experience in Steam Navigation, the Committee is of opinion, that, under the management of an efficient Board paying undivided attention to the necessary details, such company may prove effectual for insuring the regular, constant, and speedy transmission of the mails between Great Britain and the several presidencies in India, and this Committee will gladly avail themselves of its services when it is so established.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to T. A. Curtis, Esq., for the information of the Committee on whose behalf he has addressed this association.

G. G. DE H. LARFENT, Chairman.

(True Copies,)

Hulk, July 19.] C. B. GREENLAW, Sec., N. B. S.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN BENGAL.

However revolting the inquiry into the character and extent of national crime may be, its importance cannot be questioned. Without it we should legislate in the dark, and carry our laws into effect without knowing whether the execution of them was doing good or harm. We suppose our rulers are sufficiently convinced of so plain a truth as to keep before them the returns of their judicial officers, and have them occasionally thrown into a comprehensive table, by which the social condition of every part of India may, at least, be guessed at. Otherwise, it is not easy to see how they can be properly aware of the exigencies of the community, or have it in their power to remedy them. But whether they enjoy this advantage or not, the economy of our Government denies it not only to the public, but even to the officers of the Courts. As our Councils have but little to occupy their leisure with, might it not be advantageous to invest them with the character of a Committee of Papers, in order that they might select from the mass of official documents, which are poured into the bureaux of the Secretaries and Registers, such of them as it would be advantageous to the State to have generally made known, either in whole or in abstract, and might prepare them for publication? It would certainly be the means of engaging many minds in the examination of important points, respecting which the benefit of their intelligence is now lost.

In the meantime, we will use our best endeavours to obtain as much information as we can, on the subject with which we began, the state of crime in India. In the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Prison Discipline, we find statements by the Magistrates of Berhampore, the 24-Pargunnas, Hooghly, Burdwan, Jessore, Nuddea, and Midnapore, of the convicted prisoners in custody in those districts in the month of December, 1836, which appear to us to be of great value. As, however, the statements are given separately, and without any attempt at uniformity in their details, they neither afford an easy comparison of the several districts in respect of crime,

nor a distinct view of the aggregate amount of crime in the portion of Bengal which they embrace. We have, therefore, thrown the whole of these statements into one table, and have added the population of the different Zillahs, as it was estimated by Mr. Adam in his Education Report, at the time, to which the returns of the Magistrates refer. Our table will afford materials of thought to every intelligent reader: and we trust its uses will be manifest, that our friends in all parts of the country, will be stimulated to send us more ample returns, from which we may compile something far better, and therefore more useful.

In judging from this table of the state of crime in this part of Bengal, it is to be remembered, that all criminals doomed to capital punishment and banishment, and, we believe, the most of those sentenced to imprisonment for life, are omitted. The table does not, therefore, exhibit the full extent of crime, and especially of its most aggregated forms. Neither do the crimes specified appear always to mean the same thing. Thus the returns of murder in Burdwan amount to the enormous number of 80: but these are not so many perpetrators of distinct murders, for there are between twenty and thirty of them apparently grouped in one condemnation. The fact is, we imagine, that under this head are reckoned in Burdwan, a number of cases, which, in other districts, would have been returned as affrays with murder. Similar discrepancies will be found in respect of other offences.

In considering this subject, there are two inquiries to be prosecuted, of prime importance. To what causes are the prominent crimes to be attributed, and how, therefore, may they be abated or prevented? And what are the crimes known to exist extensively and injuriously to the public welfare, which our system of jurisprudence is unable to lay hold of and subdue? At present we shall simply leave these questions to the consideration of our readers. They are of grave importance.—*Friend of India, July 4.*

**STATEMENT OF CONVICTED PRISONERS IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
IN DECEMBER 1836.**

	Baraset. 24-Pargunnas. Hooghly. Burdwan. Jessore. Nudda. Midnapore. Totals.						
Population.	1,625,000	1,000,000	1,444,487	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	7,569,487
Crimes.							
Murder,	1	9	17	80	5	5	131
Attempt to murder, ....	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
Accomplices in murder, ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Privity to murder, .....	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Concealing murder, ....	..	..	2	..	..	11	13
Child exposure, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administering poison, ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Suspected of killing a child and stealing its ornaments, .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Administering intoxicating drugs, .....	..	5	..	2	3	..	10
Homicide, .....	..	12	2	..	17	..	35
Beating, contusion, or maiming,	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
Wounding, .....	..	3	..	16	16	..	35
Rape, .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Attempt to commit rape, ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assault, .....	..	16	32	21	39	39	153
Assault with Murder, ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Snatching ornaments from the person, .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Highway robbery, .....	..	7	2	19	..	..	42
Burglary,	3	33	21	69	46	30	258
Theft,	13	55	49	47	31	61	318
Dacoity,	1	35	33	245	96	59	892
Dacoity with Murder, ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Cattle Stealing,	8	18	..	12	52	..	90
Stealing boats, .....	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Plundering, .....	..	..	..	..	40	2	43
Kidnapping, .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Selling a child, .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Attempting robbery or burglary, .....	..	..	2	..	..	4	6
Attempting theft,	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Privity to dacoity or burglary, .....	..	1	..	..	..	15	16
Receiving Stolen property ..	..	13	9	8	16	1	69
Arson, .....	..	..	..	6	4	..	11
Affray,	3	43	64	23	64	66	263
Affray with Murder, ....	..	4	..	..	60	19	97
Affray with Homicide, ..	..	..	31	..	..	10	41
Riotous Convention,	4	..	1	..	5	..	10
Selling smuggled salt, ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Oppression,	2	..	..	3	..	..	5
Abduction, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Repudiation of husband, ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seduction,	2	..	..	..	..	3	5
Bad character,	27	73	1	13	61	92	300
Gambling, .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fraud,	3	2	..	..	..	3	8
Embezzlement, .....	..	..	3	1	2	..	6
Escaping from employment, .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Forgery, .....	..	5	2	6	5	3	25
Counterfeiting Coin, ....	..	2	..	..	..	4	6
Perjury,	10	3	7	5	3	12	41
Bribery, .....	..	..	3	2	..	..	8
Contempt of Court, ....	..	..	..	..	14	2	16
Resistance of process, ..	6	..	8	..	..	6	20
False Complaint,	1	..	10	7	12	..	30
Suborning witnesses, ....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wearing a badge without authority, .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Escape from jail or custody,	2	..	..	..	..	6	8
Neglect of duty (in police officers),	6	29	36	10	4	44	141
Miscellaneous, .....	..	24	..	2	9	1	42
<i>Grand of India July 4.]</i>	104	410	348	803	628	472	2,168

CIVIL AND MILITARY LAW—SOLDIERS DISPOSING OF THEIR REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—There has been a great deal written in your paper lately, and in the columns of the *Military Chronicle*, concerning the Civil Law and the Military Law, and the connexion existing between them. I have read the discussion with much interest, and have been tempted thereby to write a few lines on the subject. Not that I have any intention of refining upon such subtle points of distinction, as you and your contemporaries have touched upon—such matters are beyond my reach. I merely hazard an allusion to one or two facts, which I leave you to theorize upon at leisure; or perhaps I ought to say, I content myself with offering certain texts whereupon you may discourse your excellent wisdom, whenever it is convenient so to do.

I read in your paper of last Saturday, that two Sergeants of the *Cameronians* had applied to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs for a search warrant, enabling them to enter and search the residence of one Johnson, a notorious character, who has long been in the habit of taking the military uniforms of soldiers in pledge for liquor supplied to them; upon which the Magistrate remarked, that "he considered Johnson was justified in seeking the best security he could obtain for his liquor!" or, in other words, aiding and abetting an offence, for committing which a soldier may be, and very frequently is, punished with 300 lashes on the bare back? Oh! brave judge?

A Daniel come to judgment—yes a Daniel!

But this is not all; the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs very probably thought, that the soldier had as much right to pledge his clothes as the civilian had to receive them in pledge. I do not quarrel with him for his ignorance, of the "Articles of War," but I do think, that it was a little presumptuous of him, when in the full possession of this ignorance, to give his opinion as to what, an old officer like Colonel James, ought to do with the men under his command. "If it is contrary," continued the Magistrate, "to Martial Law, for soldiers to mortgage their clothes, the Colonel of the Regiment ought to punish them, and by deductions from their pay, redeem their clothes." Now, only think, Mr. Editor, of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, after confessing to an utter ignorance of all law, either civil or military, bearing on the transaction, to dictate to the Colonel of a Regiment what he ought to do to this man. Just as though every Cadet in the service did not know perfectly well, that the soldier who disposes of his kit, is amenable to a very heavy punishment—that in European Regiments there are more Courts-Martial, relating to offences of this description, than to any, nay, than to all other offences in breach of the articles of War. I have seen, Mr. Editor, more of soldiers flogged for unlawfully disposing of their kits than for drunkenness, neglect of duty, and all other military crimes put together. Yet the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs says, that if it be a crime, the Colonel ought to punish the criminals.

What the Civil law is, Mr. Editor, relating to the purchaser of the soldier's kit, beyond the bounds of military jurisdiction, I do not very well know—perhaps there is no law that touches the matter; but I know very well what it ought to be—to borrow Mr. Patton's expression. I am almost afraid, Mr. Editor, to say anything to you in favour of the *Code Macaulay* but in that much abused volume there is an article (page 32, paragraph 25) which bears directly on the point, and as Military man, I must confess that the proposed law, is one that I should right gladly see brought into effect. These are the words of the paragraph, for I transcribed it into my note-book, at the time that I first read it.

"Whoever by instigation, conspiracy or aid, prevails upon what he knows to be a breach of Military or

Naval discipline, by any soldier or sailor in the service of the King or the East India Company, shall, if such breach of discipline be committed in consequence of that instigation, in pursuance of that conspiracy, or with that aid, be punished with imprisonment of either description (i. e. with or without labour) for a term, which may extend to 6 months, or fine or both.

Illustration.

If a soldier offers his Military accoutrements for sale to A. A buys them, knowing that it is a breach of Military discipline in B to part with those accoutrements, A has committed the offence defined in the clause.

The illustration, Mr. Editor, is not mine, but the Law Commissioners! there can be no more law wanted, no illustration more apt. I am convinced, that if the receiver were punished as often as the pledger, the offence complained of, which is one of every day occurrence, would speedily diminish in frequency; but at present, the soldier gets 300 lashes and the civilian gets the profits of his dishonesty. Something ought to be done to amend this, but I am not going to theorize about the matter.

But whilst I am on the subject of the *Code Macaulay*, I may just as well allude to another provision, the existence of which was brought to my recollection, the other day, by the perusal of a letter in the *Military Chronicle* and some editorial remarks thereupon. There is an article, I think, under the head of *cheating*, which renders the assumption of a false name or title an offence amenable to the penal law. Amongst the illustrations adduced, are the very cases suggested by the correspondent of the *Military Chronicle*, but as, unfortunately, I have not the *Code* within reach, I cannot quote the paragraph in question; but I know that the assumption of the military uniform and military titles, and assertions of fictitious relationship, are all touched upon in the illustrations; and I think that the interests of Society demand that some such law should come into force. Hoping that if you are disposed to *bury* this long history, you will act upon the suggestions contained at the commencement of it,

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

BASSANIO.

* * We shall not neglect our correspondent's suggestions, but at the present moment, in hourly expectation as we are, of the much-wished for overland mail, we cannot make any rash promises.—Ed. HURK. —Hurk. July 4.

We have taken from yesterday's *Hurkaru* a letter on the subject of an offence, both military and civil, which we doubt not occurs repeatedly wherever there are European regiments,—we mean the offence, on the soldier's part, of selling or otherwise unlawfully disposing of his regimental necessaries; and, on the part of the civil subject, of purchasing, receiving, or having unlawfully in his possession, any of the said necessaries. Our contemporary's correspondent appears to be an officer, but not being well acquainted with the penal law relating to the case, though assuming that there is such law, he reproves the magistrate referred to, without being able to put him right, and without being sufficiently full and exact in his own knowledge,—for he does not know whether the civil offender is punishable though he truly says he ought to be, and refers to the *Articles of War* as containing the law of the case. We dare say it will do no harm, in the instances of such of the *Cameronian* privates, and those of other regiments, who do not patronise the Temperance Societies, and who find a convenient friend, like the *John* of the case before us, at their respective stations; if

we expound to them and their confederates, as accordingly we shall, the jeopardy they may get into. The *Articles of War* cannot decree punishment to any non-military persons (including camp followers) and therefore that code goes no farther than to assign punishment to the soldier, who improperly disposes of his accoutrements; and our contemporary's correspondent, having probably searched the articles only, of course found no provision made for the case of the *Johnsons*; but if like *Dunsterwivel*, he had proceeded with 'Search No. 2' and delved into the mutiny act, he would there have found, matter to have convinced the magistrate of his reported error, and to have taught the said functionary the civil application of the military enactment. The following is the clause,—taken from the first attempt of our maiden Queen to legislate for men's small clothes, and certain other articles of their military apparel:—

'65. And be it enacted, That any person who shall unlawfully have in his or her possession or keeping, or who shall knowingly detain, buy, exchange, or receive from any soldier or deserter, or any other person, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall solicit or entice any soldier, or shall be employed by any soldier, knowing him to be such, to sell any arms, ammunition, clothes, or military furniture,—or any provisions,—or any sheets, or other articles used in Barracks, provided under Barrack Regulations,—or Regimental necessities,—or any article of forage provided for any horses belonging to Her Majesty's Service,—or shall change the colour of any clothes as aforesaid,—shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, together with treble value of all or any of the several articles of which such

offender shall so become possessed;—and if any credible person shall prove on oath before a Justice of the Peace, or person exercising like authority, according to the laws of the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which the offence shall be committed, a reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his or her possession, or on his or her premises, any property of the description herein before described, on or with respect to which any such offence shall have been committed, the Justice may grant a warrant to search for such property, as in the case of stolen goods: Provided always, that it be lawful for the Legislature of each or of any of Her Majesty's colonies, on the recommendation of the officer for the time being administering the Government of any such colony, but not otherwise, to make provision by law for reducing such pecuniary penalty if not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, to such amount as may to any such Legislature appear to be better adapted to the ability and pecuniary means of Her Majesty's subjects and others inhabiting the same, which reduced penalty shall be sued for and recovered in such and the same manner as the full penalty hereby imposed: Provided always, that it shall be competent to Her Majesty, or to the person administering the Government of any such colony on Her Majesty's behalf, to exercise, in respect of the laws so to be passed as aforesaid, all such powers and authorities as are by law vested in Her Majesty or in any such officer as aforesaid in respect of any other law made or enacted by any such colonial Legislature.

The Company's mutiny act has a corresponding provision; by which the pecuniary mulct is forty rupees.—*Englishman*, July 5.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the Curators held on the 13th July, 1839

H. M. PARKER, Esq. in the Chair.

Read the following letter dated July 10th, from George Grant, Esq., Secretary to the Mechanics' Institute:

To BABOO PRABU CHAND MITTRA,

Secretary Calcutta Public Library.

Sir,—It having been mentioned at a Meeting of our General Committee that it is in contemplation to erect a Building for the use of the Public Library, and that the Committee of the Horticultural Society is similarly disposed—it was suggested and concurred in by a considerable majority of the Members that as our Institution had come to a like Resolution, an union of the three Societies might enable each to effect its object much more economically and at the same time obtain for all more advantages than could be accomplished by any one separately. This being followed by a Resolution instructing me to open a communication with you and the Secretary of the Horticultural Society regarding it, I, in compliance therewith beg leave to address you, soliciting your opinion on the subject.

It certainly appears to me that among other objects obtainable by such an union, one of some weight is that it would obviate the expence of each Institution having to erect separate Rooms for its Public Meetings and Committees, reducing the cost, therefore, of that portion of the required Buildings to one third of what would otherwise be necessary;—one Theatre or Public Hall would easily accommodate the three Institutions whose

appointed days for public assembly differ, as would also be the case with Committee Rooms, where Meetings might be fixed for various differing periods.

The frequent meeting of the Members of three such important Institutions under one roof, would doubtless also increase the attraction and popularity of each to a degree advantageous to all, besides which many other mutual benefits and interchanges of reciprocal accommodation must occur to you.

Perhaps the best way however of entering into a complete understanding of what our Committee had in view in making the proposal, would be by a meeting of the three Committees, or if at this stage of the business you think that a personal interview will be sufficient to enable you to lay the matter before the Committee of the Public Library, I beg you will do me the favour to appoint a time at which it will be convenient for the purpose.

I beg to state that I have addressed a letter also to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society in order that the proposal may receive as early as circumstances will admit, all the attention which I am anxious to draw towards it

I have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Sir your obedient Servant,

(Signed) GEO. GRANT, Secy. M. I.

Resolved.—That the Librarian be directed to correspond with the Secretaries of the Mechanic's Institute and the Agr. Horticultural Society in order to ascertain what sums those Secretaries could in all probability

respectively contribute towards the attainment of this object, before the Curators come to any decision on this subject.

Read a letter dated 12th ultimo, from Capt. G. T. Marshall, recommending the purchase of Adelung's Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature, Vans Kennedy's Origin and Affinity of Languages and "all good treatises on the Sanscrit literature, owing to the late abolition of Persian as the language of Public business, which will make the acquirement of Sanscrit popular."

Resolved.—That the books recommended by Capt. Marshall be procured from England, in case they cannot be obtained here.

Read a letter from S. G. Heatly, Esq. forwarding a plan and sketch of the Plymouth Public Library, with his own notes thereupon, and recommending that the proposed Metcalfe Library be built according to this model.

Note.—Mr. Heatly's papers will be laid before the Building Committee when all the arrangements connected with this matter are completed.

Read a letter dated 8th ultimo, from J. Barrow, Esq. presenting a paper on Catholic Emancipation.

Read a letter dated 6th instant, from W. Turner, Esq. submitting a number of the Trade List for the inspection of the Curators which was ordered to be returned.—Husk July 18.

UNION BANK.

The nineteenth half yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank was held yesterday (Monday, July 15,) at noon, for the purpose of inspecting the accounts and electing directors in the room of those whose period of service has recently expired. The meeting was also made special, for the confirming or disallowing the proposed increase of capital to one crore of rupees; and for the further consideration of the question of a reserved fund, which was mentioned at the last meeting.

Mr. W. P. Grant was called to the chair, and proceeded to business, reading the advertisement by which the meeting was convened and made special, and afterwards the following report for the past half year:—

Report by the Acting Secretary of the operations of the Union Bank for the half year from 1st January to 30th June 1839.

For the detail of the transactions of the Bank, I beg to refer to the accounts on the table, consisting of the Trustees account, balance sheet, and profit and loss account.

The business done by the Bank for the last six months has been very active, and its capital kept in full employment, yet I regret to have to state, that, owing to the several reductions in the rates of interest, which the abundance of the money market rendered necessary, the profit for the last six months affords a less dividend than the Proprietors may have been led to expect.

The profit for the last six months, including the recovery of certain outstanding debts, amounts only to Co.'s Rs. 3,13,313-7-11, which divided on a paid up capital of Rs. 77,59,000, gives a profit of nearly 8½ per cent., leaving a surplus of Company's Rupees 12,531-11-3 over a Dividend of Rs. 40 per share, or 8 per cent.

The net amount of interest and discount for the preceding half year shewed a profit of Rs. 3,21,990; the rates of interest being 8, 9, 10, per cent. This last half year the net profit has been only Rs. 2,92,681-10-3; the interest being chiefly 5, 6, and 7 per cent.: thus shewing that a greater business has been done, though at a lower rate of interest. The uncertain state and final stoppage of the China Trade has deprived the Bank of one considerable source of profit in having diminished the usual advances on that trade.

It is desirable to draw your attention to the fact that the gross receipt this last half year in the shape of interest was Co.'s Rs. 2,66,850-3-5. But from our system of allowing interest on deposits, the amount

payable under that head was Rs. 42,502-4-10, which of itself would have yielded nearly 1½ per cent. additional dividend, and which deducted from the gross amount of interest Rs. 2,66,850-3-5, leaves net interest Rs. 2,24,347 14 7.

The system of allowing interest on deposits proved an expedient means of adding to the capital of the Bank, when it started with less than 15 lacs, and when a considerable profit accrued from the difference between the interest paid and received. Even now this system yields some profit. But one of the reasons why the Directors have desired an increase of the capital from 8½ Lacs to a Crore of Rs. has been, that the amount which they now borrow from Depositors at interest, being no less than 27,90,000, might be raised on a more economical shape as additional stock, and supersede the system of allowing interest on deposits, or it may permit a reduction of the rates on those that are fixed for three months.

The proposed augmentation of 20 Lacs will enable the Directors to effect this arrangement by degrees as the new shares come to be paid up. Even this increase of 20 Lacs you will observe is less than our deposits of last half year by nearly 8 Lacs. In fact the Bank has been transacting business with no less a sum than a crore and 20 Lacs, of which its own capital

formed.....	77,00,000
Its Notes in circulation.....	5 00,000
And deposits at Interest.....	
On Fixed.....	27,90,000
On Floating.....	11,00,000
	38 90,000
	1,20,90,000

It may be proper here to notice that of the last increase of capital 40 Lacs, about 2½ Lacs only remain to be taken up, belonging to absentees who have the extended period of another year for paying up. These 8,000 shares are now divided among 470 Proprietors.

The circulation of the Bank Notes keeps steadily at about 5 Lacs.

The Mirzapore Agency under Mr. Dick has not been established long enough to admit of forming a correct judgment of its success. But about 3 Lacs of Rs. have been employed through it, the profits on which cannot be brought into the present calculations.

JOHN STOWN, Acting Secy.

Union Bank, July 15, 1839.

The usual resolutions for the dispatch of business were then passed as follows:—

1st. Moved by Mr. Trebeck, seconded by Mr. Parker, and carried unanimously. That the Secretary's Report just read is approved, and that it be published.

2d. Moved by Mr. Baillie, seconded by Mr. Bagshaw, and carried unanimously. That the accounts now submitted, are approved, and passed by this meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly.

3d. Moved by Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Greenway, and carried unanimously. That a half yearly dividend at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum, or Company's Rupees Forty (40) per share be now declared.

The regular business of the meeting being thus disposed of, it was proceeding to the election of four directors, to serve in the stead of those going out of office. The following resolution was accordingly submitted to the meeting by Mr. Dickens seconded by Mr. Parker :—

4th. That the time of service as Directors of Messrs. William Cobb Hurry, William Martin, Kenneth Ross Mackenzie, and Baboo Radamadab Bonnerjee having expired, the meeting proceed to elect four duly qualified proprietors in their stead.

It being, however, considered advisable that the meeting should first give its attention to the subject of the increase of capital and the reserved fund, the following amendment upon the above resolution, was proposed by Mr. S. Smith, seconded by Mr. R. J. Lattey and carried unanimously :—

That the election of directors be postponed until all special business is disposed of.

Mr. Dickens then rose and said.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I rise in pursuance of the purpose for which this meeting has been made special to propose for your adoption and confirmation, the resolutions passed at the preliminary meeting in the month of June last. The substance of those resolutions is, that the capital of the Bank shall be increased from eighty lacks to one crore of rupees. As these resolutions are rather numerous, and are intended to provide for the details of the measure proposed, and as they have been sufficiently long before the proprietors to render every one familiar with them who has taken the trouble to consider them, I think, I shall best consult the time and convenience of this assembly by passing over them, and proceeding at once to develop the reasons which have induced me, in concert with many others, to propose an addition to our capital.

Before I do so, permit me to remind you, that it is now ten years since this Bank was established, permit me too to congratulate you all on its increasing power and prosperity. Many are around me here who recollect, and who aided in its first establishment in circumstances far from encouraging. The seedling which they helped to plant and tended and nourished with provident care has now grown into a goodly tree. That which we saw in the acorn, we now behold in the oak, spreading its branches far and wide, and well rooted enough to make, as I trust, yet wider and more vigorous shoots.

Gentlemen, as I have said, the plan of this proposed measure, and most of its details have been long enough placed before you to be well considered. I went out of the way in the meeting of the 4th of May, called for another purpose, to give notice of this proposition, and not only did I give notice of the main purport and intent of it, but the resolutions were printed at large pretty much the same as you now see them, and the whole details of the plan as far as then matured, and that was nearly perfectly, were given to the public, on purpose that proprietors might come to the preliminary discussion in June, fully prepared. On the 4th of May too, I also took care to dwell, though but briefly on the principal reasons which induced me, acting in concert with others to propose the increase of our capital. A statement has been hazarded elsewhere, that no reasons were given. That is not correct. It certainly is not my fault, that what I said in May was not reported. At the next and preliminary

meeting in June, I certainly did say in moving the measure (having explained them shortly a month before) that as the expediency of an increase was generally admitted, I should reserve my reasons and wait to answer objections if any were made, being as the mover entitled to reply. No objections were made, or even hinted, to the vote, by which the resolutions were carried, subject to your confirmation in a second special meeting was unanimous.

I would fain proceed without further preliminary remark now to develop my reasons at large, but must be permitted one digression. I have perceived objections made by critics in the newspapers, which I think it not superfluous to notice here. It has been said that the mode of increase which has been adopted by giving one share at par to each holder of four shares, and the rateable premium to holders of less than four shares is objectionable, and that the increase of capital has always been effected in that way. And this part of the plan has been assailed by the insinuation, that there is something dark and mystical in this number 4, and some deep designs of self-interest and advantage in the framer of the plan.

The assertion that the capital of this Bank has always been increased by successive fourths is contrary to the fact, as I shall immediately shew. The original capital of the Bank subscribed stood at 600 shares of 2500 Sierra Rupees each. The first increase took place on the 14th January 1836. Each share was then made up to 2,700 Company's Rupees by a payment of Rs. Rs. 33 5 4, making 600 shares of 2,700 Company's Rupees each. At that period, there were still 400 original shares unsubscribed for, and this always kept down our shares to par, though the Bank was then beginning to pay excellent dividends. At that time it was resolved to cancel 200 of these unsubscribed shares, and to distribute the remaining 200 (making them up to 2700 Company's Rupees each by the call already stated) among the 600 old paid for shares. That was done, and the 200 new shares taken up at once. The capital of the Bank then stood at 800 shares of 2,700 Company's Rupees each, making 21,60,000. Thus the first increase was in the proportion of 1 to each 3 shares. The second increase was on the 6th May, 1837, and effected in this way. Each proprietor of the 800 shares of 2700 Company's Rupees was called upon to pay up 300 Rupees, making the total capital 24 lacks, and this being done, was allowed one share of 900 Company's Rupees to each original share, thus made up to 3,000 Company's Rupees, and the share of 3,000 was subdivided decimally into 3 shares of 1,000 Company's Rupees each. Then the capital stood at 32 lacks of Company's Rupees, and the second increase was after the payment of the call for 300 on each share also by one-third. The third increase proposed by myself was from 32 to 40 lacks, and by adding a new share to each 4. The reason seems pretty plain, 40 lacks being the maximum then aimed at. The fourth increase was my friend Mr. Clarke's proposal, and doubled the capital at once making the 40 lacks 80 lacks. That added one new share to each old one. The present is the fifth proposed increase from 80 lacks to one crore, and gives one new share to each holder of 4 old ones for this very simple reason, because 20 is the fourth of 80. I really don't know how, Gentlemen, it could be better or more simply done. It seems to me if a man complains because he has got but one share, and another has got four, that he might just as well complain, that another man was four inches taller than himself. The plan provides, that the proprietors of four single shares may club together, and get a new share amongst them, and that shares which cannot be taken up because several proprietors must needs hold numbers of shares not capable of division by four, shall have the exclusive benefit of the premium on each share when sold by auction. The former sale by auction at the Bank on the occasion of the last increase of one-fourth.

was very advantageous to such proprietors. The premium at the hazard rate of the day, was, I think, some 310 to 315 rupees, but the highest price attained at the auction was 370, and the average was above 340.

[This was said across the table at another time to a proprietor, but inserted here for the sake of the connexion.] Thus the small proprietors who did not take up their shares, but got the premium on the sale, were in fact better off than those who did take them up and previously sold them. So much gentlemen, for the assertion that the increase of the capital of this Bank has always been effected by successive additions of one-fourth, and the insinuation that some benefit to the large proprietors and projectors, and injury to the small ones when the increase is by 1-4th lurks beneath this mysterious number. I am bound in candour to suppose that the objector wrote in perfect, profound, and unmitigated ignorance of the subject on which he professed to instruct others. I have thought it necessary to say thus much as to objections made elsewhere. It is in this place, before the assembled proprietors, and at the appointed time that I meet opponents, and render reasons for the propositions which, in concert with many others here, I have undertaken to recommend.

As the insinuation has been hazarded that the projectors of this plan have some deep designs of advantage to themselves by selling their shares at a premium, regardless of the decrease of future dividends, I think it as well to add, especially as this attack has been pointed by name against a learned friend of mine (Mr. Clarke) as well as myself, both pretty considerably interested as proprietors in the prosperity of the Bank, that since you did me the honor ten years ago, on its formation, to appoint me a trustee of this Bank, when also I became a proprietor, I have never sold a single share though I have bought many, and since Mr. Clarke became a proprietor, I believe, if I mistake not greatly, he can say the same. It is not my intention to sell shares nor is it his, at the present time if at all, as I have good reason to know and believe, and surely this is a sufficient pledge of our intentions. Besides the attack on my friend was peculiarly wide of the aim on this occasion, for it so happens that he was not altogether convinced of the propriety or necessity of this increase. I have thought it right to say thus much for him because he is unavoidably absent. I proceed to the motives which have led me to propose and recommend the measure under consideration.

The main reason is that we have not money enough to do the business which we have to do: a glance at the accounts on the table will shew this,—it will there be seen that we bank with a capital of not less than a crore and 20 lacks including our circulation. So much for the objection which has been made to complete ignorance of our operations, that we had not business for our money. The consequence of this want of money has been, that in order to attract and fix deposits, we have allowed in all cases 4 per cent. in many 5 per cent. on deposits for fixed periods of 3 or 4 months, and 1 per cent. on floating deposits of which the balance in favor of the depositor exceeded 2000 Rs. In this way the interest account of the Bank has been swelled to a sum not much short of 1,16,000 rupees per annum, which we pay to various insurance offices and other depositors. Now either we want money, which we thus pay so highly for, or we do not. If we do what becomes of the objectors who have denied this want. They are disposed of. If we do not want money, then what are we to think of the management of the Directors, who have been paying away at the rate of more than a lack per annum to no purpose at all. I need hardly say that I conceive the Directors knew, in this particular, their duty too well, and that the money was worth having, or they would not have paid interest for it. If, however, we can procure the same amount without paying interest for it, we add so

much to the profits of the Bank. I propose to procure it, and to put an end to the interest account altogether. This will add a clear one per cent. per annum, to the dividends, and it will drive away no customers, for the customers of a Bank are the borrowers not lenders of money. It may sometimes answer to a Bank to borrow as well as lend at interest, but it can rarely answer, and I am sure it has not answered in this case, during the last half year, as I shall presently show, when I come to speak of the portion of the Bank Capital invested in 4 per cent. paper. The system of paying interest at the rate of such Government Securities, or any interest at all at our present rates of discount, is in my humble judgment not advantageous, it is a system by which the depositors obtain the benefit of the Bank establishment to do their business without cost or risk, while the Bank not only obtains no benefit at all or very little, but may if any considerable portion of the deposits be at five per cent. incur positive loss. I am clear, therefore, that the system of paying interest on fixed deposits is mischievous and disadvantageous, and ought to be abandoned. This is the pillar and basis on which I propose to rest my propositions for an increase,—the abolition of interest on fixed and floating deposits. If it is not a condition precedent, as lawyers phrase it, of the proposition, it is at least a condition concomitant; and to be performed at the same time.

It has been said that of the Bank Capital, a large part of capital, consisting of the last increase, has not been paid up. I refute it by the Directors report. But a very insignificant portion remains unpaid, that belongs entirely to absentee proprietors, and you will recollect that the whole amount of this large increase of 40 lacks has been paid in half the period allowed for payment, in 12 months instead of 24, and I believe that if my propositions be carried, three fourths of the 20 additional lacks will be paid up in the next six months.

It has been said too, that the increase of our capital has been the cause of the decrease of our dividend; that I deny. There are two main causes which have reduced our dividend; both are in my humble judgment perfectly avoidable, and arising from a system which is defective, and of which the bad working once perceived may be cured for the future. The first is the allowance of interest on deposits. The second, gentlemen, is the investment of no less a portion of the funds of this Bank than 14 lacks of rupees in 4 per cent. Company's paper.

It must be borne in mind, that, at that very period we were saddled with some 28 lacks of fixed deposits at 4 per cent., some indeed at five per cent. interest. If in the urgency of daily business, called upon to act at a moment's notice almost, and pressed by the occasion, our Directors made what has not been a profitable, but what I will not venture to call after all, an improvident, I shall call it only an untoward investment of our funds, in this let me not be supposed in the remotest degree to express dissatisfaction or imply censure. I am far too conscious of the thanks we owe them, and far too grateful for the general excellent and judicious management of the Bank, to intend this in the remotest degree, and I feel that you will all do me the justice to believe this, and do them the justice to share the opinion that I sincerely express, that we ought to be grateful to them.

I have dwelt on one of the main reasons why I advocate an increase of capital, simultaneous with the abolition of deposits bearing interest, whether fixed or floating deposits, but I have by no means developed all the reasons which led me to the adoption of the proposition I have had the honor to recommend to you.

The circumstances of our Empire at this conjuncture strongly induce me, looking to the question merely as a Bank Proprietor, and one desirous of high dividends, to seize the occasion, satisfied that we shall profit by it. All around the political horizon is black with the thunder-clouds of coming wars. Let who will be straitened,

we who have no paper circulation to cause us fear, or to provide for, who though burdened with the unlucky 14 lacs bear no other burdens, shall be unhackled in our energies, and untouched in our resources, ready to take advantage of a start, which must place us by far the foremost in the race of future competition. Let me remind you, for nearly all of you must remember the times and circumstances that led to the original projection and formation of this Bank. During the Burmese war, the mischiefs and hindrances caused to commerce by the stoppage of all usual accommodation, were most severe. The Bank of Bengal was closed to the Merchant. Not only was all customary accommodation in the way of discount at an end, but during times of short or few between, even loans on Company's paper were refused, and that at a time when the rate of interest in the bazar was two per cent. monthly. Even if the Bank did open for times, in three months again it would shut. The opening and shutting might as well have been guided by mere caprice, as by any rule, considering the injury inflicted. No merchant or man of business knew how he really could calculate his monthly rate of profit or depend upon his base of operations from month to month. The confusion and uncertainty were immense, the consequences distressing in proportion. Surely it is well to guard against a recurrence of such times. If wars should come upon us, as I believe they will, let us be prepared to take advantage of the times and circumstances that will give to us a practical monopoly of custom, as the Government had before, a practical monopoly of money to the ruin of all. Let us by providence seize upon and bind occasion, and forestall the time of scarcity. Let us be ready to give all to commerce which she can need, when there will be other source from which she can draw supplies. I say advisedly, no other source for it is not to be supposed that the Government gives the benefit of its connexion, and the monopoly of the paper circulation of this vast presidency to the Bank of Bengal for nothing! The connexion between them, which is one of unmixed advantage to the Bank of Bengal in time of peace, will become precisely the reverse in time of war. The bullion of the Bank must be at the disposal of the Government which opens the treasuries of its collectorates, and the Treasuries of the Metropolis, to the reception of Bank Notes, and the Bank which is the partner of the Government must support the credit of the paper of its powerful partner and benefactor, and keep as large a proportion of its capital as possible invested in that way, beyond what is invested in bullion to meet the extraordinary calls. This will be but a reciprocation of benefits; a fair exchange and no robbery. *Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus.* Let me not be supposed in these observations to be actuated by a jealousy of a rival establishment. I have expressed my fixed opinions formed from a review of the past, and the probabilities of the future, and as I am here to render my reasons to the Proprietors of this Bank, I think it right to give them frankly, at least all those which have mainly weighed on my own mind, and prompted the plan which is here submitted to you. Other, but minor considerations in favor of the proposed reasons may easily be assembled and urged, I do not think it necessary, however, further to enlarge upon the subject, nor shall I, gentlemen, as I mentioned to you, in the commencement go at all into detail on the rather numerous Resolutions necessary to carry the measure into full operation. They have been printed, and before you full ten weeks for consideration, and I presume they have been well considered by you in all their bearings in the abstract as well as the concrete.

Mr Cragg differed from Mr. Dickens in the view he entertained respecting the effect of the proposed increase of capital upon the dividends. He thought

the increase suggested, would assuredly have a prejudicial effect, and decrease the dividends, and, therefore, he was opposed to the adoption of the measure.

Captain T. J. Taylor supported Mr. Dickens's view of the case, and Mr. Dickens then left the question of the adoption or rejection of the measure to the meeting, by proposing the following resolution:—

5th. Moved by Mr. Dickens, seconded by Mr. Parker, That this meeting, made special for the purpose, approves and confirms the resolutions of the special meeting held on the 5th June last, for increasing the Capital of the Bank to one crore of rupees.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Cragg then resumed the subject of the Reserve Fund, which had been discussed at the last meeting, and proposed the following resolution:—

6th. Moved by Mr. Cragg, and seconded by Mr. Dickens. That it is expedient to create a reserved fund for the purpose of meeting casual losses.—Carried unanimously.

Some discussion then ensued, in which most of the Proprietors, then present, took part, as to the manner of raising this fund, and the way in which it was to be appropriated. The conclusion to which the argument was brought, may be gathered from the following resolutions:—

7th. Moved by Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Dickens, and carried unanimously. That the surplus now exhibited of 13,000, be carried to the credit of the reserved fund.

8th. Moved by Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Cullen, and carried by a majority. That all fractional dividends be carried to the credit of the reserved fund.

9th. Proposed by Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Young, and carried unanimously. That the reserved fund shall be appropriated, to the extent in hand, towards making up dividends to eight per cent. per annum when they fall short of that amount, and that when the dividends are in excess of eight per cent. all fractional parts of a rupee shall be carried to the credit of the reserved fund, until the said fund shall accumulate to two lakhs of rupees.

10th. Moved by Captain Taylor, seconded by Mr. Cragg and carried unanimously. That whenever the balance at the credit of this account, shall amount to more than two lakhs of rupees, as much shall be taken from the same, as may be necessary to increase the dividend to the proprietors by one per cent. per annum.

The Fund question being settled, the meeting proceeded to the election of the new directors, and Mr. Dickens's postponed resolution No. 4, was put from the chair and carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were candidates for the vacant offices, Messrs. H. Leighton, A. De H Larpent, W. S. Smith, W. Turner, W. Greenway and Baboo Prosonocoomar Tagore. The proprietors having recorded their votes, Mr. Hurry and Mr. Fergusson, who acted as scrutineers, gave in their return, and the Chairman declared Messrs. Leighton, Smith, and Larpent and Baboo Prosonocoomar Tagore, to be duly elected.

Thanks to the Chairman having then been moved by Col. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Cullen, and carried by acclamation, the meeting separated. *Hurk. July 17.*

M. DUPUIS' FANCY BALL.

On Wednesday night, the Fancy Soiree, as it was styled in the announcements, came off at M. Dupuis' house in Durrumollah. There was a tolerably good attendance, but the rooms were not so densely crowded as might have been expected; probably the number of guests might approach to two hundred. Whether, however, it is that the good folks of Calcutta shrink from the idea of making shows of themselves; or that the toil and trouble attendant upon the getting up of the simplest fancy costume, is considered a bore; or that the expense is voted a needless one, we cannot take upon us to say; but certain it is that there was at the assembly on Wednesday night but a small proportion of dresses coming under the denomination fancy. Scarcely a fourth part of the visitors had taken the trouble to make themselves the subject of observation and comment to their more soberly attired neighbours—hardly enough to keep each other in countenance, or to entitle the ball to the designation assumed for it.

This is not as it should be,—in England they do things differently.—Fancy Balls are Fancy Balls there, and no sober suited cynic is admitted, to sneer at the gay throng who are “making fools of themselves.” But perhaps this exclusive system would not answer here, probably if it was enforced, it would have a ruinous effect on M. Dupuis' exchequer, and so we must wink at the inconsistency of a Fancy Ball, with a few fancy costumes sparkling here and there among crowds of plain dark coats and (awful to relate!) white jackets, like diamonds in a heap of sand.

Though, however, so “few and far between” the fancy dresses were in general pretty good. Among the ladies, two or three very youthful beauties had donned the tartan, and appeared as bonny Highland lassies, and there was a splendid Helen Macgregor attended by her Rob Roy disguised as a joker in a plaid jacket. There was, too, a lovely juvenile Suzanne, magnificently and most characteristically attired. Others had, by the varied disposition of flowers and ribbons, and by slight modifications of their more ordinary, but not the less graceful attire, made to themselves dresses which claimed the appellation fancy, in its most emphatic application.

As for the gentlemen, there was among them enough of plumes, tinsel and hair to stock the Sans Souci, that is to be, for seven years at least. There were Spanish Dons, civil and military; a ferocious looking Turk—the “Saracen's Head” with the body attached to it; “the most comparative, rascaliest, sweet young Prince

Hal;” a Maenniello whom in our simplicity we put down as the Flying Dutchman; a footman whom, till better informed we took to be an attaché of Monsieur's establishment, so like was he at all points to a real dunkey; and last but not least, a tall ungainly personage in a high crowned velvet hat and tartan coat and smalls, who might, upon an emergency, have represented the character of “1st Murderer” in Macbeth with considerable *ecart*.

There was one remarkable fact which struck us on a review of the party coloured groups of characters, as being particularly worthy of the notice alike of the natural historian and the moral philosopher, viz that of half a dozen young gentlemen on whose chins as we can certainly depose, nature hath not yet bestowed a vestige of down, every one was loaded with most supernatural beard, whiskers and moustachoes.

But though fancy costumes were scarce, they had, few as they were, a very enlivening effect when their wearers were mingling in the dance, as many of them did with much grace and spirit. Quadrilling was kept up almost without intermission, till about two o'clock, when Monsieur's inexorable decree silenced the musicians, and as a consequence, stopped the yet unwearied dancers.

Of the refreshments which were laid out below stairs, we can only say, that, though we heard one or two inveterate grumblers expressing some little dissatisfaction with either their quality or quantity (we don't know which) we found the eatables very palatable, and the wines perfectly drinkable, and believe there was a sufficiency of both.

It would be pleasant to conclude with a declaration that “harmony prevailed throughout the evening” but as faithful historians we are compelled to say, that such was not the case. From the early part of the night there were frequent squabbles and bickerings between different parties of the guests. There were many, who to their shame be it spoken, had apparently gone there with the laudable determination to have a “row”—and who seemed to have combined together to bully and insult all whom they could so treat with impunity. The leaders of this band were, as we learnt, men whose wealth or station would lead us to expect something better from them. Surely gentlemen holding Her Majesty's commission might employ their energies better than by acting as Commanders to a gang of idle brawlers, the lowest of the low.—*Hark. July 26.*

BISHOP HEBER'S STATUE.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Subscribers, agreeably to the Resolution of December 6th 1838, held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, July 23, 1839.

Present.—The Bishop of Calcutta in the chair; The Hon'ble the Chief Justice; The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry; the Revd. H. Fisher and C. K. Robison, Esq.

The Resolution of the last Meeting of December 6, was read. That this Meeting be adjourned until after further notice, to allow of further enquiries being made by the Lord Bishop, as to where the Statue can be best placed in the Cathedral, and what alterations are necessary for that purpose.

The Bishop then presented the following Report:—

“The Subscribers to the late Bishop Heber's Statue are respectfully informed that the most anxious pains have been taken by the Chief Justice, Major Forbes, Captain Fitzgerald and other friends, and by the Bishop himself, to discover a position in the Cathedral at all suitable for the superb Colossal Statue of the late Bishop Heber; and it is with the utmost distress they have found that the monument is too lofty and grand for any part of the interior of the building.

The position pointed out by the accomplished artist Sir Francis Chantrey, between the altar and one of the Gallery fronts, was discovered to be impracticable, as both those fronts are contiguous to the rails of the communion table, and leave not a foot of available space.

It was then hoped that by altering the present position of the pulpit and contracting the area within the communion rails, a position might be created. But this on consideration was considered objectionable as being too near the altar; and was also rendered inconvenient from the limited space between the pulpit and the steps of the communion rails; the projected removal of the pulpit itself being attended with insuperable difficulties.

It was found again, that room, indeed might be made at the back of the galleries, against the north or south wall of the Cathedral; but the superincumbent load of the Gallery floor, resting at one or two feet distance, upon the head of the Statue the entire height of which from the base is 12½ feet) and the want of light, rendered this plan undesirable.

The Western Internal Porch had next been thought of but had been abandoned, as being found too contracted for the purpose.

In the next place, the body of the Church against one of the gallery pillars had been suggested; but the destruction of two principal pews, the want of a suitable back for the repose of a Colossal Statue, and the glaring light in which it would stand rendered this design abortive.

Another and most promising idea had, in the last place, occurred, that of breaking open the eastern wall of the Cathedral between the galleries, the whole of the eastern verandah, (about 60 feet by 24) and placing the holy table and communion rails against the verandah wall.

In the new north and south aisles thus created, a most admirable position would have been found.

For a long time the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Presidency Chaplains fondly hoped that this plan might have been carried into effect.

It was found, however, when maturely considered by the Military Board, so objectionable—chiefly because the alterations would not be in harmony with the rest of the building, because the elevation of the east front would be spoiled, and because it was doubtful whether the voice of the Reverend Chaplains would be heard over the church when reading from so distant a spot—that, at the suggestion of the Government, the Bishop was compelled to lay it entirely aside.

In consequence, however of this disappointment, and the unexpected opportunity which presented itself just at that moment of erecting a long projected New Church at Chowringhee, on a beautiful spot on the Esplanade of the Fort, the Bishop has now the prospect of offering to the Subscribers an altogether suitable position for this fine work of art.

The plans of a limited, but fine gothic Cathedral, 185 feet by 65, and 60 feet high without galleries, are nearly completed—the site on the Esplanade is admirably adapted for the sacred purpose—the money for the entire body of the edifice—all that is essential for public worship—is ready—the first stone will be almost immediately laid, with solemn prayer to Almighty God for his blessing—and there is every prospect that in a year and half or two years from this time, the whole extent of the side walls, 60 feet in height and without appending galleries, will be open for the choice of a position for this magnificent monument of Bishop Heber.

In the meantime, it is submitted to the Meeting that the proposal of Captain Fitzgerald in the letter subjoined to this report, be adopted as to the temporary position of the Statue in the eastern verandah of the present Cathedral; and indeed for its permanent place there should any thing arise to obstruct the completion of the projected Cathedral.

If the Meeting should think proper to nominate a Sub-Committee, the details of Captain Fitzgerald's present plan, as well as the removal hereafter of the Statue into the New Cathedral, may be left to their care and management.

The Subscribers are further informed that the state of the funds, which the kindness and energy of C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. has furnished, is as following:

The account received by Messrs. Palmer and Co., is 19,511-0-5 to which 9102-7 being added for interest allowed at 8. per cent, raises the total to 20,421-3-0 4

The monies remitted home are two sums; the one of 1,500£ the other of 500£ making 2000£; and leaving a balance due to Messrs. Palmer of Rs. 55 5-8.

It is painful to add, that above 2000 Rs. from about 38 Subscribers seem never to have been paid in, though an interval of 13 years has elapsed.

The funds available at home, appear from Mr. W. W Wynne's letter, to be about £30£ from this subscription fund, and 150£ from the fund for the Monument erected to Bishop Heber in St. Paul's Cathedral London.

It is respectfully proposed to the subscribers that, after the balance due is paid to Messrs. Palmer and Co. (whose conduct has been most honorable and generous) and the expenses discharged both for the temporary placing of the Statue, and its final erection in the New Cathedral, the remainder should be devoted, under the direction of the Sub Committee, for founding an Exhibition, Scholarship, or annual prize at Bishop's College, bearing the name of Heber.

The inscription on the Statue, it is also submitted, may be referred to the same Sub Committee.

The Bishop has twice written home to state the circumstances of the case, and to request the money to be transmitted to India, but no answer has as yet been received.

Captain Fitzgerald's letter will now suitably conclude this report.

MY LORD.—In consequence of my not being able to attend the Meeting of the Subscribers to Bishop Heber's Monument, to-morrow morning at the Town Hall, I address your Lordship to state that in my opinion after much consideration and examination there is no fit position for the Statue in the interior of the Cathedral. It could not be placed in the vicinity of the Communion Table, without incurring objections, which I need not mention, or without occupying space which is already too limited, or under either of the galleries without an almost total destruction of the grandeur of this beautiful piece of statuary—I would consequently recommend as a temporary arrangement, until a more fitting place is erected for it, that it should be placed in the Eastern Verandah of the Cathedral, a position where the Statue can be well observed, and, judging from others similarly situated, where I do not anticipate it will ever receive injury from the climate or from any other source—but to avoid all apprehension of this nature, a covering might be made for it, easy of removal upon all occasions, when it might be considered desirable that the figure should be seen.

I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,
W. R. FITZGERALD.

Fort William, 22d July, 1839.

1. It was then resolved unanimously that the above Report be received and adopted and its suggestions carried into effect.

2. That the following gentlemen be requested to form the Sub-committee:

The Hon. the Chief Justice.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon.

The Senior Presidency Chaplain.

C. K. Robison, Esq.

3. That the balance of 55 5-8 Sicca Rupees be paid to the Assignees of Messrs. Palmer and Co., with many thanks.

4. That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Chairman.

D. CALCUTTA, Chairman.

Cal. Cour. July 23.]

HINDU BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

At a private meeting of the teachers and the superintendents of the above institution, held at the school premises, on the 30th June last, convened for the special purpose of taking into consideration some proper means, to alleviate the present incumbrances of the school; the following persons were present:

Babus Nobinkissen Ghose, Head Teacher.

Teachers.—Kisinauth Ghose, Shamachurn Nandi, Bonomaly Chatterji, Bhuybanichurn Doss.

Krishnahurri Basu, General Superintendent, Kallachund Datta, Assistant ditto.

After some desultory conversations on the present debts and income of the school, it was proposed by Baboo Kallachund Datta, and seconded by Baboo Nobinkissen Ghose, that as the Hindu Benevolent Institution is under adverse circumstances, owing to the death and departure of many of its subscribers, it is expedient that the teachers, whose salaries have fallen into arrears, pay a quota of their pay to the liquidation of its debts—Carried unanimously.

The meeting dissolved at 3½ o'clock P. M.

*Additional Subscribers to the Hindu Benevolent Institution,
from 10th January to 30th June.*

	An. D.
The Lord Bishop,	20
R. T. Allan, Esq.,	25
Sir J. P. Grant,	10
Arch. T. Daltry, L. L. B.,	10
Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur,	50
Babu Brojonath Mukerjee,	20
Roy Prionath Choudhry,	8
Babu Jogobondhu Sen,	2
Babu Kallachund Datta,	20
Nobinkrishna Ghose,	10
Kasinath Ghose,	7
Bonmauly Chatterjee,	20
Shamachurn Nundee,	6
Bhobanichurn Doss,	8
Ramhurry Sircar,	10
Krishtololl Deb,	5
Krishnahurri Basu,	30
Gobordhun Banerjee,	5
<i>Calcutta Courier, July 4]</i>	

RUNGPORE UNITED SOCIETY.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

SIRS.—Allow me to forward you the following account of the Rungpore United Society, founded by Messrs. T. A. Shaw and Rajmohun Roy Chowdry, in association with some of the principal Landholders and other respectable gentlemen of Rungpore, and to request the favour, that you will give it a little space in a corner of the *Friend of India* for general information.

At a preliminary meeting, held at the Rungpore Grammar School, on the 9th of March last, the United Society was organized with the following objects in view, viz.

First. To support the rights of Landholders, and their tenants.

Secondly. To encourage Agriculture in all its branches.

Thirdly. To aid the Public Authorities in local improvements.

In order to effect the first object of the Society, viz., to support the rights of the Landholders, and their tenants, it was resolved,

I. That the Landholders are to arbitrate the disputes of the members of the Society.

II. To correspond with similar Societies.

III. Directly or through the medium of similar Societies to make respectful representations to Government.

IV. To act always in conformity with the letter and spirit of all existing acts, orders, and proclamations of Government, and to assist in promulgating the same.

V. To pay, in proportion to the Sudder jumma, of each Landholder, for all expenses incurred in supporting their particular rights.

In order to effect the second object, viz., that of encouraging Agriculture in all its branches, the United Society is,

I. To entertain a secretary who, as professor of Agriculture, is to lecture publicly, and by means of an experimental Farm to teach the science practically.

II. To form a library and museum.

To effect the third object, viz., that of aiding the public authorities in local improvement.

I. To afford personal aid to the public authorities, and to render them pecuniary assistance in the construction of roads, bridges, and all public works as far as may appear expedient.

II. Each member to pay an annual sum of 25 Rupees for ordinary expenses, and a donation of books, or Agricultural, and Philosophical instruments.

The formation of this and other similar Societies shew that India is making daily advancement to civilization, and knowledge of political rights. A few years ago many a Zemindar would meekly submit to orders which, although given by public authorities, very often bore not the least stamp of legality, but at present we find them ready to oppose such measures with firmness. Like every other civilized nation, they are assiduously ascertaining the legal demands of Government, and respectfully petitioning the rulers for the modification and repeal of such laws as are injurious to them as a body. Thus by making it a common cause, they are supporting the political privileges, and rights of every individual, at the same time they are not shewing themselves ignorant of their duty of submission to every legal measure, and are not wanting in zeal to assist Government in rendering those measures efficient.

Attention to the science of Agriculture also bespeaks the progress of civilization. Barbarous nations from

ignorance of its knowledge, do not enjoy one sixteenth part of the blessings which are brought within the reach of an Agricultural people. The former have to depend only on hunting, and fishing, which at least being precarious means of subsistence, they are led to a wandering life, a mode of existence that is, in fact, little better than that of the beasts of the forest. But the latter, from the natural course of their avocation being forced to fixed habitations are enabled, in addition to the productions of the earth, to breed up cattle, and other useful animals, so that they are enabled not only to secure for themselves and family, a sure and permanent means of subsistence, but also contribute in a great measure to the increase of population, consequently to the progress of knowledge, at the same time, by the productions of raw goods, to assist the acceleration of manufacture and commerce, which bring to men an accession of wealth and reputation. But in ministering only to the pleasures and appetites of the body, without the culture of the mind; man would not, says an author, enjoy half the delight, nor discharge half the duties of life. The mind, however, could never be properly formed without the aid of wealth, the production of which is in a greater degree attributable to Agriculture. If the farmers had not laboured to produce more corn, and the shepherd more meat than they could consume, the world could never have been blessed with those philosophical and literary productions which add immortality and fame to the names of some of the ancients and moderns. But, notwithstanding the greater extent of land, and superior fertility of soil, the productive power of India falls far short of that of England. Here the people with all their sacrifices, and supplications to the Deities,

and Pears, very often obtain a harvest hardly sufficient for six months' consumption; the inhabitants of that enlightened land, however, are enabled by the power of scientific knowledge, to compel the earth to yield up her fruits. The advantages of this useful, and pleasure-giving science, will never be fully attained by the Hindoos, until the enlightened, and rich among them contribute to the propagation of its knowledge. The farmers of this country must not depend on the assistance of a plough and a bullock only for a plentiful produce, but should, like those of England, endeavour to secure the assistance of knowledge and observation. By keeping small pieces of experimental grounds in various parts of their land, they must learn their difference of fertility, and their willingness, or otherwise to afford nutrition to particular plants. They must observe and know the unfailing seasons of sowing seed, and at the same time, not forget to introduce machinery to forward manual labour.

As the slender stock of Agricultural knowledge which the Hindoos possess, is quite inadequate for the production of rich and plentiful harvests, the Rungpore United Society have resolved to engage a Professor, who is to give public lectures, and afford experimental knowledge of the science to the Ryots of those Zemindars who are members of, and subscribers to the Society. It is hoped, that the formation of this institution will be gratifying to every one who is a friend to native improvement, and that this Society will remain a permanent memorial of the benevolence and humanity of the founders.

Rungpore, 19th June, 1839,

A WELL WISHER.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, for the year 1839.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, held under Rule XIX. at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday the 8th of July 1839, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PRESENT.

George Angus, Esquire, in the Chair.

H. S. Mercer.
H. Chapman.
H. H. Goodeve, M. D.
Jas. Gregory Voe, M. D. } Esquires.

The Secretary read the Proceedings of the last Quarterly General Meeting held on Monday, the 6th of April 1839, and the following Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of Management for the Quarter ending this day.

REPORT.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund Office, Calcutta, 8th July 1839.

With reference to the allusion made in the last Quarterly Report to Mr. Surgeon William Grime, (who retired from the service on the 9th of March last) having proceeded to Europe without payment of the deficit equal to a moiety value of his Annuity, required to entitle him to an Annuity, the Committee have learned that Mr. Grime requested his Agents (Messrs. Frith and Co.) to pay the same; but owing to their Insolvency, the amount had not been paid up.

Four hundred and twenty-three printed copies of Mr Griffith Davies' Report on the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, having been received per Barque Kyg, a copy is in course of issue to each Subscriber.

Mr. Surgeon John Davidson, whose application to be admitted as a Subscriber was noticed in the last Quarterly Report, has been admitted a Member of the Fund, the ballot on his admission being as follows.

For.....	128
Against.....	11

Majority for admission.... 117

The Resolution passed at the First Quarterly Meeting to refund to Dr. John Swiney the difference between the value of an Annuity paid by him, (thirteen-sixteenth of the value of an Annuity at his age) and the moiety value thereof, having received the sanction of the Subscribers, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 9250 2 7 will accordingly be refunded to that gentleman, on account of the over payment as below. The ballot on this question is as under.

* 1837.

Dec. 28th. Amount received from Dr. J. Swiney this day,	Co.'s Rs.	22,804	14	4
Deduct half value of an annuity at his age of 54 years Rs.	20,361	0	0	0
moiety whereof is Sa. Rs.	13,240			
or.....	Co.'s Rs.	11,443	2	2
Amount overpaid,		8,681	8	2

For.....	102
Against,	37
Majority for refund,.....	65

The Committee of Management announced in their last Quarterly Report, that they found it expedient to require Life Insurance from such Subscribers who fall into arrear of subscriptions from absence in Europe, availing themselves of the provision of Rule IX. to pay up such arrears by instalments of double their monthly subscription, and that a Resolution to this effect, passed by them, was in circulation for the votes of Subscribers. This proposition has received the sanction of the Subscribers. The votes being as under :

For.....	123
Against.....	16

Majority for guarantee of Life Insurance. 107

Applicants for Annuities absent in Europe being admitted to the benefit of this Fund from the date of the Bengal Government General Order announcing their retirement from the service ; Messrs. G. G. Campbell and T. Scott, lately admitted Annuitants, object to this rule ; and request payment of their respective Annuities from 1st January 1838. The Committee, however, have in reply informed these gentlemen that the application of a general rule adopted to accelerate promotion under which they have been hitherto acting, cannot be laid aside to answer individual cases.

The Committee of Management beg to submit an Account Current of " Unappropriated Funds," from 1832-33 to the 30th April 1839—on which date a balance of Co.'s Rs- 91,131 2 2 was available for Annuities for the ensuing year. This sum will give Five Annuities computing the balance of the moiety value to be made up by each

1839.	
Jan. 31st. Add Interest on Co.'s Rs. 8,681-8-2	
from 28th Dec, 1837 to 31st. January	
1839, being 1 year. 1 month and 3	
days. at 6 pr. ct.....	569 10 5 49
Amount payable to Dr. Swiney. Co's	
Rs	9,250 29 7,

Subscriber at Co.'s Rs- 14,000. The Committee estimate that the realizations on account of subscriptions from 1st May 1839 to the 31st December following, will amount to Co.'s Rs- 12,000 per month or Co.'s Rs- 96,000, which sum for the eight months will yield five more Annuities, so that ten Annuities in all may be safely offered for acceptance of Subscribers who have served their time. Of the nine Annuities declared last year, only five have been taken up, the difference of four therefore merges into the ten Annuities now offered of which four are for 1835 and six for 1836.

The Committee also submit a sketch Account Current with the London Agents of the Fund, Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of No 8 Austin Friars, as also one with the Hon'ble the Court of Directors shewing a balance due to the Fund on the first, of Co's Rs. 3,362 11 1 and Co.'s Rs 23,501 6 6 due from the Fund on the second. These latter two documents are called sketch accounts because credit has been allowed on each in anticipation of payments made in England, of which the Committee are not yet apprised. An Account Current for the same period of " appropriated Funds" is also submitted, shewing a balance at credit of that account on the 30th April 1839 of Co.'s Rs. 5,48,775 1 8 of which Co's Rs. 17,664 11 3, are in excess of Funds required to be reserved for value of Annuities according to ages of the several Annuitants, inclusive of Co.'s Rs. 82,000 laid aside for contingencies for every six Annuitants, this surplus has been added to the balance of " Unappropriated Funds" agreeably to Rule XXXVII. It is necessary to mention that the debits in this account are included in anticipation also of the regular payments to the Annuitants on dates on which their several Annuities fell due ; for it must be obvious that no certain entries can be made to debit of " Appropriated Funds" until receipt of Accounts of Disbursements from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and the London Agents, from neither of whom any account has yet been received.

The usual Advertisement will be inserted in the principal Calcutta Newspapers, inviting applications for Annuities to be sent in on or before the 31st of October next.

By Order of the Committee of Management.

Hark. July 7.] Geo. Hill, Secretary.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the members of the above Society held in the Grand Jury Room of the Supreme Court 3d July—the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair—the Secretary read the Proceedings of the last Monthly Meeting, and Dr. Wise was elected a member of the Society.

A communication from Mr. H. T. Prinsep was read, presenting on the part of Government, a silver plate, brought from Kotah, where it had been used to take altitudes—this plate was greatly admired by the company for the neatness of its workmanship.

Several fossil remains of elephants' tusks, &c., were presented by Dr. Spilsbury, of Jubbulpore, who promises to forward hereafter a description of the fossils.

Read a communication from Dr. Cassanova promising to forward for presentation to the Society from the King of Lucknow, some specimens of Tigers and Elephants.

Mr. Davidson, C. S., presented to the Society a bag of lead money, sent down from Buxar—apparently very ancient coin.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep read to the Meeting a manuscript description of some very old Sanscrit writing on leaves—the latter had been received from Colonel Alives without any specific information as to whets they were found, or what they comprized. The pundit Kumlakaunt had examined them and given his opinion that they were very ancient, probably not less than a thousand years old, that the title of the work was the *Sama Vaidya*, and was the production of Gymnasia or his *Garoo*—together with a commentary thereon. That as there were numerous manuscripts of a similar description, occasionally found on mount'Abou in Rajwarra, among the Jain temples mentioned by Todd as being scattered about there, it is likely that those in question were obtained from thence. Dr. Sutherland thought, from the beautiful state of preservation in which the leaves now appeared, that the antiquity of the work could not be so great. The explanation of the various subjects touched upon by the author in this work were highly important and amusing.

The Secretary next brought to the notice of the Meeting a project of a distinguished Foreigner, Baron Bazin, present at the Meeting, for establishing a regular

communication between this country and every part of the world by means of an electrical telegraph, the intelligence to be conveyed in some situations through hydraulic tubes. Should the telegraph be established it was the inventor's expectation that a message could be sent from Calcutta to London in *three quarters of an hour*—(a matter of the highest importance to the merchants of the city.) It was estimated that the expense attending the erection of such a telegraph as was proposed throughout Hindoostan, dividing the country into four routes, namely, Loodiana, Singhhoom, Purneah and Dacca, would be a sum of one crore and thirty-six lakhs of rupees. The Hon'ble President thought the subject of too important a nature to be disposed of hastily by the present company, he would therefore propose, as it was customary to do in all such cases both by this Society and all others of a similar nature, that a Committee be appointed to take the subject into their mature consideration and report on it at their next Meeting. A Committee of four persons, besides the Secretary, who offered every assistance on the occasion, were appointed; but Baron Bazin was desirous, as he was shortly about to take his departure from Calcutta, the subject should be discussed and a decision come to summarily at the present Meeting. This not meeting with the approbation of the Hon'ble President or the Members, it was proposed and carried that the papers descriptive of the new telegraph be returned with the usual acknowledgements.

Read a letter from Government presenting to the Society, a piece of a fragrant wood, its bark and leaves, some gum and a mineral which had been transmitted by Dr. Pearson from Darjeeling.

Lieutenant Kitloe presented to the Society, two numbers of his "*Illustrations of Indian Architecture*."

Shah Kubbeeroodeen, just arrived from Sasseram, presented a number of old Sactrian coins, gold, silver, &c., which he had obtained from that neighbourhood—the impressions on the gold coins, it was remarked, were more perfect and distinct than any that had before been received by the Society—the silver coins were of the time of Shere Shah, Azim Shah, &c.

Mr Middleton presented the head of an Antelope, a native of Ajmere—the specimen was much admired.

The Secretary then brought to the attention of the Meeting the state of the finances of the Society—the present expenditure exceeding the income by 173 rupees a month. He held in his hand a report drawn up on the subject, embodying certain measures for lessening the expenses of the Library, Museum, &c. and bringing them within the income of the Society—this report had met with the approval of the Committee of Papers, and was laid before the Meeting for the adoption of the members. It was proposed by the President, seconded by Sir John Peter Grant, that the capital of the Society be disbursed to meet all bills due, and that no works in the oriental tongues should be undertaken, till the debts under this head shall have been liquidated. The thanks of the Members were voted to Dr. McLelland for his disinterested and very generous sacrifice of salary for the purpose of facilitating the proposed reductions.

Several beautiful specimens of birds and fishes were on the table for the inspection of the Members.—*Calcutta Courier*, July 4.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 10th July 1839.

C. K. Robinson, Esq., Vice President, on taking the Chair, announced the regret of the Hon'ble the President at being unable from other business to attend.

(Fifteen Members present)

Dr. Wallich informed the meeting that he had, for the day, undertaken to officiate for the Secretary, who was prevented from being in his place by indisposition.

The proceedings of the last meeting were then read and confirmed.

Members Elected.

The Gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected Members of the society, viz.:

Messrs. H. T. Stewart, J. W. Laidlay, A. K. Lindsey, H. Falconer, M. D., Archd. Sconce, L. J. H. Grey, R. C. Halkett and Lieut. Col. Presgrave.

For Election.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next meeting:—

Colonel Thomas Fiddes (Town Major)—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. C. K. Robinson.

H. C. Halkett Esq., C. S. (Jessore)—proposed by Mr. W. H. L. Rainey, seconded by Dr. Spry.

F. Lowth, Esq., C. S., (Jessore)—proposed by Mr. W. H. L. Rainey, seconded by Dr. Spry.

F. Courjon, Esq., of Comillah, proposed by Mr. John Allan, seconded by Mr. W. Storm.

Lieut. J. Eliot (Artillery, Akyab)—proposed by Dr. E. W. Clarributt, seconded by Dr. Spry.

W. P. Downing, Esq.—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

A. S. Anhand, Esq., (Magistrate and Collector at Tipperah)—proposed by Mr. Charles Cardew, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Frederick A. Lushington, Esq., (Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Moorshedabad.)—proposed by Mr. Alexander Beattie, seconded by Mr. C. J. Richards.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

Library.

Two copies of the second volume of the Farmer's Cabinet,—Presented by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

Museum and Nursery.

A few varieties of Maize, and a small quantity of Grass and other seeds,—Presented by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

A small quantity of Pernambuco, Peruvian and Fernando Po Cotton Seed, grown at the Palmasdeeah Plantation, near Sook Saugor,—Presented by Mr. L. Quantin.

Two grafts of Orange trees and two grafts of Pear trees,—Presented by Nawaub Tohowerjung.

A fresh supply of Cactus plant with Cochineal from the Isle of Bourbon,—Presented by Mons. Richard, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at that Island.

Note.—Dr. Wallich stated that the Plant had arrived in excellent condition, but he regretted to say there were very few insects alive on them. He begged of Members

who might have any practical knowledge of the treatment of the insect to assist him with their advice.

Motion of which notice was given at the last Meeting.

The motion proposed at the last Meeting by Mr. Piddington, seconded by Mr. Robinson,—that with a view of aiding the labours of those scientific gentlemen at home who have interested themselves on the subject of an interchange of plants between Asia and Europe, a Committee be formed for the purpose of suggesting such plants and trees as may be thought desirable for introduction into India, and those that can be furnished in return,—was the subject which first engaged the attention of the Meeting.

Mr. Piddington in addressing the Meeting, as the proposer of the above motion, stated that he did not consider it necessary for him to say much on the subject,—as the object to which it had reference was one, the utility of which, could not fail to be recognized by every member of the Society,—yet he begged to call the attention of the meeting to a few staple articles of commerce, among many others that might be named if time permitted, which appeared to him to require some slight comment. In the first place, he would allude to that great staple of Indian Commerce, Indigo. We had now for many years been cultivating the Asiatic species, without endeavouring to discover whether the Indigos of other countries might not possess equal if not superior qualities. Mr. Piddington then mentioned the African and American varieties as being superior both for production and for manufacturing purposes, and instanced the Egyptian Indigo and that of the Caraccas,—the latter, he had found, by experiments on a large scale, to be a species of Indigo from which it is scarcely possible to make a bad colour; and reckoning the loss on a crop, on account of its inferiority in colour, at the moderate rate of 5 per cent. what a saving would be effected by the culture of that species, which would afford a good colour. Mr. Piddington then went into detail to prove that the plant that is now so largely cultivated in India, is not, by any means, the best variety.

The several sorts of Oil seeds were next alluded to by Mr. Piddington. The African Sesamum, which gives a greater produce of oil than the common black sort:—the White Sesamum of Southern India, and several other varieties of this highly useful product, which might be successfully introduced.

The trees producing Gums of several qualities were then adverted to. In the vast tracts throughout India, in many parts the Babool only was cultivated. Now if we could introduce those trees which produce the Gum Senegal, Gum Arabic, &c. &c. which are so well known to give a price in the market, very much beyond that obtained for the Gums now cultivated, what great advantages would be conferred on the country: the subject of an interchange of plants between Asia and other parts of the world was one which had engaged the attention of the Society many years ago, and Mr. Piddington reminded the Members of the Circular which was issued in the year 1832 regarding it. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Piddington alluded to several other articles of commercial value, and stated in conclusion, that the Society would doubtless have it in its power to aid materially those gentlemen at home who had undertaken the enquiry, and he would therefore beg to propose that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

The Meeting having taken the subject into consideration agreed that the following gentlemen be now requested to form themselves into a Committee, with power to add to their number,—Dr. Wallich and O'Shaughnessy,—Babon Ramcomul Sen,—Major Carter,—Messrs. Storm, Robinson, Willis, Wason, Piddington, D. W. Speed, Johnson, Cowie and Dr. Spry.

Notice of Motion.

Proposed by Major Carter, seconded by Mr. Piddington,—

"That the sum of five hundred rupees be assigned for obtaining from abroad a quantity of seed Corn, for distribution or sale. The amount of each description to be determined by the Committee or Society."

Report of the Cotton Committee.

Dr. Wallich read to the Meeting a report drawn up by the Cotton Committee on the only samples of Cotton, which had been submitted to compete for the medals of the society.

"The committee consider the two samples of Cotton, submitted by Mr. Quantin for their judgment, and labelled "Peruvian Cotton first year's crop, sown in June, 1838," and "Peruvian Cotton, 2d year's crop," to be undeserving of either of the Society's Medals;—1st, owing to the smallness of the quantity furnished, and 2dly, on the ground of there being no sufficient report in accompaniment as to its production.

The specimen of "Peruvian Cotton sown in June 1838," is bad in colour and of bad quality."

The specimen of "Peruvian Cotton, 2d years crop," is of good colour and good quality—so good indeed as to deserve particular enquiry. It is quite equal to any imported into England from Peru or the Coast of America.

This sample would without doubt have been entitled to a Medal had the grower produced a sufficient quantity, and accompanied it with the full and particular Report required by the published conditions of the Agricultural Society."

In connection with the foregoing Report, and with reference to the wish of the Members of the Committee, for more detailed information on the mode of culture, &c. of the trees, from which the above samples of Cotton had been produced,—the following extract of a letter from Mr. Quantin, dated from Palmasdaleah Plantation near Sook Saugor, in reply to the application of the Secretary, was brought to the notice of the Meeting.

"I have only one Peruvian Cotton tree, which was 21 feet high, which gave me 360 pods, and had not the storm blown down the tree, I would have collected about 100 pods more, as the tree is blown down, I have cut off all the branches and left the stalk only, which is thriving well,—the soil is mixed, a little sandy, the trees I had left to chance, only watered several times during the severity of the weather in March, April, and May. The sample tickelled "Peruvian Cotton, second year's growth," is the produce of the former year's trees not cut down." Mr. Quantin proposed extending the cultivation.

Agricultural Capabilities of the Province of Mergui.

Dr. Wallich read to the Meeting an interesting communication from Dr. Helfer, dated Mergui, May 28th, to the address of the Secretary.—After offering his services to the Society in any way they may be available in that quarter, Dr. Helfer adds—

"The Tenasserim Provinces being the Southern and Easternmost of the Presidency of Bengal participate much more of the nature of the Malay countries and of Indo-China at the same time, than of India proper, and have consequently many productions peculiar to them not to be found in the rest of India. The Southern parts and chiefly Mergui province, must according to its latitude be already included within the cyclone of inter-tropical countries, the violence of the monsoon being already broken, and a more equally distributed rain to an uniform approaching series of seasons assimilating it to the climate of Penang and Singapore."

"Hence also the productions of these countries promise to thrive well in these parts, and I have incited an experimental introduction of the Clove and Nutmeg Tree. Should these succeed, they could with great probability, from here be transported to a more northern latitude, gradual acclimation being the great secret in the introduction of foreign vegetable productions. In this way for instance the Date tree has been gradually brought from the Deserts of Arabia into the secluded valleys of Gedeve where it now blossoms and produces fruit.

"And so we may hope that the valuable Spices of the Molluccas after having made their first stage at Penang, and their second at Mergui, their third at Moulmein, may finally be introduced into Bengal.

"The true Cajuput Oil tree is growing in abundance in these parts, should the Society wish any number of seedlings for introduction in Bengal, I will be happy to send them.

"As Coffee thrives beautifully in these Provinces a supply of sprouting Coffee seeds would be highly desirable for distribution among the Natives. All the Coffee hitherto sent dry proved a failure, the power of germination was extinct."

Experimental Plantation near Amherst Town Intended introduction of Chinese Labourers into the Tenasserim Provinces.

Mr. Blundell, Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces, in a letter dated Maulmain, 10th June, acknowledges the receipt of a consignment of Seeds forwarded by the Society in April last:—"Every thing," writes Mr. Blundell, "reached me in perfect safety, the Coffee Plants in especial fine order. The Cotton Seeds, however, I regret to say, nearly all proved bad, with the exception of the Malta Cotton. These and Maize are the only seeds that have yet been put in the ground, the other being reserved till the strength of the Monsoon is passed. My friend Mr. Riley has taken charge of all these Seeds and plants at his Establishment near Amherst Town, and he will duly report the result of his experiments. I heartily wish we had a few more individuals here to engage in Agricultural pursuits, but doubtless if Mr. Riley succeeds, others will soon follow. One great advantage enjoyed here is the adaptation of the climate to the European constitution; land is abundant and of every description, but on the other hand the price of labour is enormous, owing to our very scanty population. Mr. Riley proposes to obviate this by the introduction of Chinese labourers from the Straits."

Report of the progress made in the Garden of the Branch Agricultural Society at Saugor.

Capt. White, Secretary to the Branch Agricultural Society lately established at Saugor, gives the following interesting particulars relative to the progress of their Institution:—"An European has been employed as a Superintendent, and to keep a diary of proceedings, as well as of the productions of the Garden. The Coffee plants, of which there are a great number, thrive exceedingly well and bear berries, although this year not in such profusion as in general, we are anxious to know, whether the berries have to undergo any particular process in the drying before being burnt for use. The Otahitee Sugar Canes are large and luxuriant, and a small quantity of poor has been made therefrom by way of experiment. The Cotton is very productive, the Georgia has not succeeded so well as anticipated, this probably may be owing to their having been planted in the wrong season. The Arracan Tobacco, will, I have no doubt, be speedily acclimated, and become very fine, at present the leaf is small: the Rhubarb Seeds from Dr. Wallich have been sown and vegetated, but I much fear the plants will not thrive, having been put into the ground only last month, and I should think the proper period to be the commencement of the cold

season (October.) "With regard to Horticulture, experiments," Capt. White adds. "The vegetable productions have not been noted in the Society's Garden; in that of Sir Thomas Ambrose's several very large Cabbages from Cape Seed (Drum-head) were produced, the largest weighed 19 lbs., the stock cut short and without a single green leaf, in circumference it was 39 inches. The Tematas are the largest I have ever seen, or heard of, one weighed 42 lbs. R., and was 17 inches in circumference. The Leeks have been most carefully cultivated, and are not only in great abundance but very fine, the weight 1½ lbs., circumference 7 inches and length 14 inches entirely white; the Lettuces of every description exceedingly large, a Coss Lettuce weighed nearly 1½ lbs. divested of the green leaves. Parsnips of a very large size, are still in the General's Garden, the Seeds did not vegetate very freely, but what did come up, have thriven wonderfully well, and some have just shown the appearance of going to Seed,—the Scorzonaira I expect next year will be very fine, one small bed has seeded very freely, and the few roots we tasted were exceedingly good, resembling very much in flavor to Artichoke bottoms; of the American Seeds, the Squash, Pumpkin, Mangul Wurzel and the different kinds of Radishes have vegetated, the bush and long green squash are very luxuriant, and appear to be a very delicate and delicious vegetable."

Climate and Capabilities of the Provinces of Chota Nagpore.

The next communication read to the Meeting, was one from Major Steel in charge of the Ramghur Local Battalion. This gentleman, in a letter dated Dorunda, Chota Nagpore, May the 13th, thus expresses himself. "The climate is cool and agreeable during the night, in the day an occasional hot wind prevails, but never long,—the winds have been too variable. The people are an honest, simple race, but as superior in integrity to the other inhabitants I have met with as possible. Any thing might be made of them, and I feel convinced the soil contains great practicabilities. If you can supply me with some Cotton, Coffee and Tobacco, I shall be most happy to distribute them to some of the most intelligent Zemindars, so as to be able to give you an account of the results, as well as some of the best Sugar Canes that you have at your disposal." "The capabilities of these Provinces appear to me to require only to be proved to render it a place of much more consequence than it has hitherto attained in the eyes of the Commercial Community."

A large supply of different kinds of seeds has been forwarded to Major Steel.

Great extension of Cane culture in the Districts of Azimgur, Benares and Jaunpore.

Dr. Lindesay, Civil Surgeon at Benares, in a letter dated May 15, speaks most highly of the flourishing state and rapid increase in the culture of cane in that neighbourhood.—"The Sugar Cultivation," writes Dr. Lindesay, "is extending every year;—I drove over from Jaunpore yesterday, and was much struck with the great spread of thriving young Cane. An intelligent planter thinks that this year will nearly double the last, (so quickly is it progressing); this year there was a fall of rain at an unusual time (February) which while it destroyed the wheat and barley enabled the cultivators to plough and plant Cane without irrigating."

Expected arrival of Seeds and Plants from England.

Dr. Wallich brought to the notice of Members the receipt of a letter by the last overland mail, from Messrs. Noble and Sons, Seedsmen and Florists;—mentioning the despatch by the *Malcolm* at the latter end of March last, of a large consignment of Garden Seeds and Fruit trees. As the *Malcolm* is now shortly

expected, the arrival of these Seeds so early in the season will admit of a fair trial being given to them.

As in some measure connected with the foregoing, Dr. Wallich read a letter from an old correspondent and well wisher of the Society, Mr. J. J. Dixwell of Boston. This gentleman promises to use his best endeavours to transmit by the first favourable opportunity, a large quantity of American Maize of different varieties, and a large assortment of Grains, Grasses, and other Agricultural Seeds, for the use of the Society. Mr. Dixwell adds—"We have lately introduced a new Potatoe of wonderful prolificness, and coming to perfection under an uncommonly high temperature. All the late crops are too old to send you, but I will endeavour to forward some of the first of the next crop."

Establishment of an Experimental Garden at Kishnaghur.

Mr. Steer, the Magistrate of Kishnaghur, in letters to the address of the Secretary, intimates the formation of an experimental Garden at that Station. Mr. Steer mentions that, it was his intention in the first instance to have endeavoured to have established a Branch Society, he was however unable to carry his wishes into effect, "but," adds Mr. Steer,—"the natives who put their names down as Subscribers, have expressed such disappointment, in the failure of the proposition, that I have determined to gratify them with a garden of some sort, it will be no contemptible a concern to be termed a Branch Society, we must, therefore, be independent of you in the first instance. The object of our Society will not be so much the cultivation of European Vegetables, Flowers, &c. as the improvement of those staple articles, Tobacco, Sugar, and Cotton, of which there is a large cultivation in this zillah."

Dr. Wallich stated, that the Secretary had despatched a large quantity of Cotton, Tobacco, &c. Seeds to Mr. Steer, to assist in stocking this newly formed Garden.

Proposed formation of an Experimental Garden near the City of Allahabad.

The next letter that was read was from Mr. R. Montgomery, Magistrate at Allahabad, in which that

gentleman intimates his intention of establishing an experimental Garden on a piece of land belonging to the Government, close to the Station, and requests to be furnished with an assortment of such seeds as are at present available. With respect to the produce of a supply of Cotton Seeds received last year from the Society, Mr. Montgomery mentions, that "the Cotton trees seemed to flourish very well, but did not flower till January, and produced Cotton in the end of March, whilst the Cotton of this part of the Country is sown in the end of June, and the produce collected in November. Perhaps I was too late in sowing it, which I believe was the case;—of the five kinds of Cotton Seeds sent me only three kinds, viz the Bourbon, Seychelles and Sea Island came to perfection, and the Bourbon succeeded the best of all. I will have a little of it put in parcels, and sent for the inspection of the Society."

In compliance with the request conveyed at the close of this communication, Dr. Wallich mentioned that a liberal supply of Cotton and other Agricultural Seeds had been forwarded to Mr. Montgomery by the last Steamer.

With reference to the resolution passed at the last Meeting, regarding the award of the Society's Gold Medal to Mr. W. G. Rose, for the best specimen of Silk, "on his furnishing the requisite information to the satisfaction of the Silk Committee," Dr. Wallich drew attention to a letter which had been lately received from Mr. Rose, in which, that gentleman expresses his readiness to afford every information on the mode of cultivation, manufacture, cost of production, &c. of the Staple alluded to, as soon as a little leisure time will admit of his doing so.

Letters were read from the Secretaries of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and from the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, conveying the thanks of their respective Institutions for the donation of vols. 3 to 5 of the Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

For all the foregoing presents and communications, the thanks of the Society were awarded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary,

Murk. July 16.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 6th July 1839.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected members of the Society.

K. W. Kirk, Esq., M.D., and J. Ellin, Esq., M.D. G. S. Cardew, Esq., M.D., was proposed as a member by Mr. Egerton, seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

*Letters from the following gentlemen were read.

From Dr. Parish of Philadelphia, returning thanks for a packet of the Society's Journals.

From A. Smith, Esq., M.D., of Hidgelee, expressing his opinion that the monthly circular of reflections should be discontinued as an unnecessary expense.

From J. Leese, Esq., M.D., forwarding a preparation of the tumor of the upper jaw, lately removed by him; a notice of which operation was communicated at a former meeting.

Dr. Leese also presented some large specimens of calculi, passed by the Urethra, one of these was extracted by his Native Doctor.

A new form of bandage for fracture of the clavicle, was presented to the Society through the Medical Board. The apparatus was forwarded to that body by Dr. A. K. Lindsay of Benares. It is the invention of a young Hindoo patient of that gentleman, who found the usual apparatus inconvenient.

Dr. D. Stewart presented a communication upon the treatment of fever and dysentery in the latter stages of pregnancy.

A discussion then ensued upon the nature of the fever at present epidemic in Calcutta, which appears to be of the congestive type, and is attended with a peculiar eruption, having the appearance of measles, but wanting in many of the decisive characters of that complaint.

H. H. GOODEVE, M.D., Secretary,

Medl. and Phyl. Society,

Murk. July 19.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1839.

THIRD TERM OF 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Selon.)

RAJABJOYGOVIND SING D. REED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Morton moved, upon notice, for an order to discharge the order for taking the bill *pro confesso*, for want of an answer, and to clear contempt upon payment of party and party costs, and for liberty to file the answer already sworn. He believed there was no opposition on the part of the complainant.

Mr. Clarke for the complainant said, that he certainly did not oppose the filing of the answer, but he wished to put the defendants upon terms, viz. that some period should be specified within which the answer was to be filed, perhaps four days, and that it should be expressed to be upon the payment of costs generally.

These terms being assented to.

Order absolute accordingly.

GOFFMOHUN DIB V. THE E. I. COMPANY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Clarke mentioned, that his client, upon conference had expressed a disinclination to accede to the reference, suggested by the court. It seemed calculated to lead to great expense, perhaps to idle purpose, unless some definite points were referred. Perhaps the questions might be simplified, if for example the Court were to decree, (either for or against the complainant) on the question of his *talukdare* rights.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court had no intention of referring a single question of law to the decision of the Master, but they were of opinion, that they could not decide the rights of the complainant, even partially, without further and necessarily expensive inquiry. The Court would decide the questions of law in any way in which they might be properly raised. They had only intimated that they considered the party entitled to relief either at law or in equity, but they had not yet decided that the bill could be sustained.

Mr. Clarke begged leave to mention the matter again.

BULLOBBROSS AND OTHERS V. BULLOBBUR CHOWDRY.

Mr. Prinsep moved for a rule to reduce the verdict to nominal damages in this case, in which the plaintiff had recovered Rs. 4698, upon a contract for not accepting Opium. He contended, that in such form of action, the measure of damages was only the difference of value, and not the whole contract price, and that the plaintiffs, therefore, had not given evidence of damage at all. He cited *Hinkley v. Smith*, Peake 42 note; Starkie's Evidence, p. 674. *Burman v. Nash*, 9 Baur. and Creswell.

Rule nisi.

R. H. COCKERELL AND OTHERS V. JADUNCHUNDER SEAL AND ANOTHER.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith showed cause against the rule nisi obtained by the defendants for setting aside the verdict for Rs. 43,000 odd, obtained last sittings. The cause, at the trial, was undefended, the defendant's Counsel having been instructed not to appear,

because the "notice of trial" was alleged to have been irregular; and upon this ground the present rule had afterwards been obtained. The cause was originally set down for the last Sittings of 1838, and it was tried in the second Sittings of 1839. Until the 13th of February last, it had stood over, pending a motion for an injunction, and both previously and subsequently, letters had passed between the attorneys on both sides, mutually requesting and granting postponements. The cause was re-entered two days before last sittings, and notice of trial was given on the same day, being two days only instead of six as usual. The learned counsel for the plaintiff now argued, first, that this cause was a *remount*, and that no fresh notice was necessary; and secondly, they contended strenuously, that notice had been dispensed with. At all events there was *bad faith* displayed, and the court would not be anxious to assist parties under such circumstances. There was no affidavit of merits, and this ought to have been supplied, in order to shew that the application was not made for improper delay.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton for the defendants, were stopped by the Court, who declared that they could not draw any inference of *bad faith*.

Mr. Clarke. After the hard terms which my friends have applied, charging my attorney with "bad faith," I should have asked the indulgence of the Court, to have made a few observations upon that point, even after the Court had declared their opinion upon the more point of practice; but when the Court on hearing the passages read from their own affidavits, have declared that they cannot draw any such inference, of course any comments of mine are unnecessary.

Sir E. Ryan. This clearly was not a *remount*, and nothing whatsoever has been shewn, dispensing with the usual notice at trial. The notice must be given, even where a trial is postponed by rule of Court, or even where the plaintiff is under a *peremptory undertaking*. Besides the question of *strict right*, however we see nothing to warrant the charge of *bad faith*. On the contrary, we think, that in applying to postpone the trial the attorney appears expressly to have guarded against any waiver of the usual notice! The rule must be made absolute in the usual way.

Rule absolute with costs.

JOSEPH BARRETT, D. F. J. BENTLEY AND ANOTHER.

This was a demurrer to a replication. The plaint was special assumption for the building of a certain vessel within a certain period. The plea was that after the making of the original agreement, a subsequent contract was entered into between the parties, in lieu of the former and the performance of such second contract was averred in avoidance of the original liability. To this the plaintiff replied generally *denjuria*, thus putting in issue all the facts in the plea.

Mr. Sandes for the demurrer. This form of replication is certainly applicable to actions of assumption, according to the recent decisions in all the Courts of Westminster Hall, but only where the plea consists of matter of excuse. Thus in *Whittaker v. Mason*, 2 Bingh. New Rep., the replication was held bad, because the plea was in denial. Again in *Jones v. Senior*, 4 Mees. and Welsby, it was decided to be improper, where the replication was not excuse precedent, but discharge subsequent. The same opinion was expressed in *Cripp v. Griffiths*, 3 Dowling's Reports. Now in the present case, the plea is accord and satisfaction, and clearly not matter of excuse for the breach, but discharge of the liability subsequently

There are several cases in all the Courts which establish the general applicability of this form of replication to actions of assumpsit, but in all of them, the plea will be found to have been matter of excuse alone.

Mr. Morton contra. The first question is, whether a plea of accord and satisfaction subsequent to the breach, is not matter of excuse to all intents and purposes; and secondly, whether the present is such a plea. The distinction between a defence arising *before* and one arising *after*, is most arbitrary, and unwarranted by the general rules of pleading, yet it must be admitted that some of the cases cited, do, in some degree, countenance the distinction. Why should all the facts be allowed to be put in issue in one case and not in the other? Even "accord and satisfaction" constitute "excuse," although it is in fact excuse subsequent, not precedent;—as in trespass, a subsequent release is equally "excuse" for the wrong, as much as a previous licence. In the following cases, the defence arose subsequently, and the replication was held good without any such nice distinction being recognised, *Griffin v. Yates*, 4 Bingham, N. C. 579. *Watson v. Wilks*, 5 Ad. and Ell. 237. *Reynolds v. Blackburn*, 7 Ad. and Ell. 161. But in the next place, the present plea is not accord and satisfaction *after* breach, but a substituted contract *before*, and therefore "excuse" in the most literal acceptance of the term. There is no averment that it was *after* breach, and the want of an absolute averment cannot be supplied by mere argumentative inference.

Mr. Sandes in reply, contended, that it appeared sufficiently by the plea, that the defence arose subsequently. The defendant could not take issue upon this form of replication without a departure.

The Court intimated that they would consider the point.

Cur ad vult—*Hurk*, July 2.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1839.

CHUNNA MULLI *versus* MEG RAJ KAYA.

This cause came on *ex parte*. The action was for goods sold.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiffs.

Verdict for the plaintiffs, for Rs. 1398.

BRIJNATH ROY AND ANOTHER, *versus* RAMDHONEGUR AND ANOTHER.

This was also an *ex parte* action, to recover the value of certain chunam sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants, the balance due being admitted upon a written acknowledgment.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton for the plaintiffs.

Verdict for the plaintiffs, Sa. Rs. 427.

DOOROACHURN DUTT *versus* JOHN INNES SIM.

In this case, judgment had been suffered by the defendant to pass by default. The action was brought upon an account stated signed by the defendant.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes for the plaintiff.

Verdict for Rs. 977.

HURHUJJUR SING KHETTHY, *versus* ASSANUND LOHANAH.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

Mr. Clarke stated that the action was brought upon a Persian instrument, in the nature of a promissory note for Rs. 480, given by the defendant to the plaintiff for money lent to the former.

The defendant had pleaded that *he did not make the note*, in question, and this was the only issue to be tried.

Evidence was then gone into at considerable length.

The Advocate General (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defence, addressed the Court. He should call evidence to shew that the note was a forgery, that the handwriting was not that of the defendant, and that the whole story was highly improbable, as the defendant was a wealthy merchant and the plaintiff was almost a pauper.

Evidence for the defendant was gone into at great length, and the case occupied until nearly six o'clock. Evidence in contradiction, upon one point, was also called in reply.

The signature to the alleged note appeared to be in a very unique character, which only five or six men in Calcutta could decypher. It was a species of Nagree, which completely puzzled Mr. Blaquiere (one of the most accomplished oriental linguists probably in the world) the Post Office Moonshiee, the Pundit of the Court, and one or two other learned individuals.

Mr. Clarke replied.

Sir E. Ryan (after a brief consultation) said that there must be a general verdict for the defendant.

Verdict for the defendant.—*Hurk*, July. 3.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1839.

BIRRETT V. BENTLEY AND ANOTHER.

In this case, in which the demurrer to the replication was argued on Monday, by Mr. Sandes for the demurree and Mr. Morton for the replication, the Court delivered judgment this morning.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. This is a special demurrer to the replication *de injuria* in assumpsit. There can be no question that this form of replication is now admissible in actions of assumpsit, as well as in torts, but subject, however, to the rules applied in the latter case. The plea, therefore, must consist of matter of excuse. See *Croquet's case*, 8 Coke's Reports. The principle is well laid down by Tindal, C. J. in his judgment in *Whittaker v. Mason*, 2 Bingham, New Cases. In *Jones v. Senior*, 4 Meea and Welsby, which was decided only last year, and is the most recent case on the subject, it was held that where the plea was matter of discharge, the plaintiff must reply *spontally*, confessing and avoiding the matter of discharge in the plea alleged, and that this general replication *de injuria* was there inapplicable. The present plea we consider a good plea of accord and satisfaction *after* breach, and, therefore, matter in discharge of, and not excuse for, that breach. A distinction was attempted to be taken at the argument, that it did not here appear that the second contract was *after* the breach of the former, and, that it was therefore matter of excuse literally, being "substituted contract before breach." But this is not so, because the form of such a plea would not be like the present. We think, therefore, that the demurrer must be allowed, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend his replication.

Demurrer allowed with leave to amend.

BRIJJOULL V. RAMKISSEN COLLEAH.

This was an action against the drawer of two bills of exchange for Rs. 2100. The defendant had suffered judgment to pass by default.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith for plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff.

IN EQUITY.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1839.

BOONABUN SAIN DEVSU LOGNAUTH MULLICK.

KNOWANNIPERNAUD, EXECUTOR OF KHODOPOLLOLL, D.
GOPAULLOLL AND OTHERS.

This cause came on for further directions on the Master's Report. The original bill was filed for an account of the estate of the testator, and to establish the will, and to carry the trusts thereof into execution. The Court by their decree of March 1838, referred it to the Master to take an account of the copartnership estate, effects and debts, and to make all reasonable allowances to the parties. It was decreed and declared, that the complainant was executor in respect of one-third of the estate only, (because the testator was entitled to no more, though he had assumed the power to dispose of the whole), that the testator's widow, one of the defendants, was beneficially entitled to the said one-third under the will, that the defendant Gopaulloll and his infant brother, another defendant, took one-third, and the two remaining infant defendants took one-third, not under the will, but by Hindoo Law.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Saunders* now appeared for the complainant, and asked for a further reference, in respect of certain expenses which the complainant had incurred as executor, and which the Master had not allowed, as not appearing to be within the terms of the interlocutory decree of March 1838.

Mr. *Prinsep* and Mr. *Morton* for the defendant, Gopaulloll, (who was the guardian *ad litem* of the infants, and in the same interest) opposed the further reference, and contended that if the accounts in question were not authorized to be taken by the decree of March 1838, the complainant could not object at this stage of the cause, but ought to have pressed it at the original hearing, and if they were authorized, the present objection should have been taken by way of exceptions to the Master's Report. With respect to costs, they argued, that the whole costs up to the decree, ought to be paid out of the testator's fund alone, that is the one-third share of which complainant was executor under the will, because the bill ought to have gone merely for an account in respect of that one-third share, instead of claiming, three times as much as the complainant was entitled to.

Mr. *Cochrane* appeared for the infant defendants, and contended, that it clearly appeared that both complainant and Gopaulloll had been plundering the estate, and that, therefore, not a rupee of the costs ought to be charged upon the shares to which the infants were entitled.

Mr. *Leith* appeared for the widow of the testator, and resisted the visiting of the whole costs prior to the decree upon the share in which his client was beneficially interested.

Two or three of the items of the further account required by the complainant, were agreed to be allowed, and the further reference was abandoned. It appeared by the Master's Report, that about Rs. 1,700 of debts had been got in, and that about 42,000 were outstanding, and probably desperate.

The Court ultimately directed, that the costs of the complainant and widow, be paid out of the share of the latter, and the costs of Gopaulloll and his infant brother, and the costs of the two other infants, out of their respective one-third shares. By consent of parties, the outstanding debts to be sold by Master. Funds to remain in Court, sufficient to satisfy the creditors of the estate, and to pay the costs in the proportions above specified. Receiver to pass his accounts, and be discharged.

Final decree accordingly.—Hark, July 4.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Prinsep* shewed cause against the rule nisi, for setting aside the verdict found for the plaintiff, for Rs. 3000, in this action for criminal conversation, and entering a verdict for the defendant instead. The objection, perhaps, ought rather to have been taken by demurrer, or in arrest of judgment; but, no doubt, it is very necessary that the question should be raised, and finally determined in some shape or other. The Supreme Court has a general jurisdiction within certain limits, and within those limits it administers English law (with certain special exceptions) like the Courts of Westminster Hall. English law has been introduced, and generally administered in Calcutta since the establishment of this Court, and it must be considered the only law which prevails here, except only where some enactment of the legislature has introduced an express and positive exception. The exceptions in the 21st Geo. III. c. 70. s. 18, clearly do not include this case, for they relate only to matters of succession and inheritance, and to matters of contract and dealing. The present action is trespass for a personal wrong and the question whether the injury complained of, is or is not a civil wrong, must be determined according to English, not Hindoo law. The Hindoos and Mahomedans are not *foreigners*, as they have been represented to be, but subjects of the British crown, (though they are not indeed included in the technical term "British subjects"); but even foreigners subject to the jurisdiction, would be amenable whether criminally or civilly, to the *lex loci*, the law of the country in which the offence was committed or the cause of action arose. It is said, that according to Hindoo and Mahomedan law, adultery is only *criminally* cognizable. Granted;—but as it is not criminally cognizable in this Court, the consequence would be, if it was also held not civilly cognizable, that among Hindoos and Mahomedans there would be no legal check at all, within the limits of this Court's jurisdiction. The only restraint would be the moral sense of right and wrong, which often proves a feeble restraint enough. It is true, that there are no direct authorities to show, that the action is sustainable between Hindoo parties in this Court; but in effect, every case in which the Court administers English law between Natives, amounts to an authority. A very learned Judge, Sir Thomas Strange, in his work on Hindoo law, has expressed his opinion, that the action would lie in the Supreme Court, although he expressly states, that, according to Hindoo law itself, the injury is not civilly cognizable. The opinion of this learned Judge is equally valuable, whether formed in the closet or on the Bench.

Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *Leith* in support of the rule. There is perhaps little scope for argument upon the question. It has been contended, that if adultery among Hindoos and Mahomedans, is held out to be civilly cognizable, it will neither be a criminal offence nor a civil injury, and the moral sense will be the only check. But it is forgotten, that the customs and usages of the natives are in themselves, a restraint. The jealous laws of their zenanas, and the rules which regulate the strict seclusion of their daughters and wives, furnish a protection, and these rules are recognised and sanctioned by the law of the land. Whatever may be said about Hindoo and Mahomedans not being *foreigners*, it is certain that they are not "British subjects," and it is difficult to see how there can be any medium. Express statutes were necessary to remove certain disabilities which they were under in this country, such as the sitting upon Juries and acting as Justices of the Peace; and they are under certain disabilities still, for it is certain that they could not inherit lands in England or hold a seat in the British Legislature. [*Per curiam*. That is by no means certain. The expression "British subject" is a mere technical expression used in the Charter, and in certain statutes, the meaning

of which seems not very definite.]—It has been further contended, that as the present case does not fall within the exceptions specified in the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, it must be governed by English law. But it does not seem necessarily to follow, that, because it was considered necessary, specially to except two or three very special cases, all others were intended to be excluded from the exception. And further, it may be doubtful, even whether this cause of action ought not to be considered a case arising out of a "contract," that is, the "contract" of marriage.—But even if the case does not fall expressly within the exception, the exception ought to be extended to it, because it is clear, that according to the peculiar laws, usages and customs of the natives, the doctrines of English jurisprudence, are in this respect, inapplicable. The inapplicability alone is a sufficient argument. The consequence of attempting to apply English law to this case, would lead to numerous incongruities. For example, concubinage, incest (or what would be so by English law), and polygamy are not only allowed but in certain cases enjoined. Now if English law be extended to one case, it must be extended to all; and to have kept concubines or to have married more wives than one, would be a bar to this action! Again, the English law of divorce, it is presumed, must prevail, and the plaintiff in the present action might forthwith file his libel on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court! [*Per curiam*. Marriage is a contract, at all events among Hindoos and Mahomedans, and would therefore come expressly within the exception.]—In the case of *The Attorney General v. Stewart*, 2 Merwale, it was held, that the English Statutes of mortmain did not extend to the island of Granada—not that the words of the Statutes were not sufficiently extensive—but because the whole object of those Statutes was in its nature inapplicable. The same reason applies here. The total absence of all authority upon the point, in the shape of decided cases in any one of the Supreme Courts of the three Presidencies, is a strong presumption in favour of the doctrine contended for on behalf of the defendant, because it is clear, that the universal opinion must have been that the action could not be supported.

The Court intimated, that they would give judgment to-morrow.

Cur adv. vult.—*Hurk*. July 5.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.)

BOODABUN RAIN D. LOCKENAUTH MULLICK.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., delivered judgment this morning in the case argued yesterday. This is an action of trespass for criminal conversation, between Hindoo parties, and the present rule is for setting aside the verdict found for the plaintiff. There is no doubt that adultery was originally regarded rather as a criminal than as a civil offence, even by the English law, and it is still penal cognizable to the Ecclesiastical Courts. In the case of *Burt v. Barlow*, 1 Dougl. Rep. Lord Mansfield still seems to have regarded the action from crim. con. as being of the nature of a penal action. The question here is, whether the action is sustainable as between native inhabitants of Calcutta. The point is in the usual form, alleging the *damnum* to consist of the loss of society and so forth. Now English law unquestionably prevails within the limits of this Court's jurisdiction in respect of some persons, in all cases, and in this among the number; so that the alleged inapplicability can only be personal, and not local. The case therefore does not fall within the principle illustrated by the cited case of *The Attorney*

General v. Stewart, and that case lays down no new doctrine, but only contains a particular application of a general principle to be found in Blackstone's Commentaries and elsewhere. There may, no doubt, result some inconvenience in some particular cases, by applying the doctrines of English law, but the question is not to be decided by the *argumentum ab inconvenienti*, but by the strict rules of law. In the argument that this cause of action falls within one of the exceptions in the Statute, I cannot at all acquiesce. This part of the Statute, it may be observed, gives no new jurisdiction, it restricts, not extends. The argument that if the action could not be supported, there would be no remedy civil or criminal, I admit, does not appear to be of much force; for if there be no remedy, it is not for us to frame one. The direct authorities upon the point are few enough. There is the dictum of Sir Thomas Strange, which has been cited; and there is the quoted opinion of the Pundit that a Hindoo plaintiff, may, at least, recover in such an action the expenses of the second marriage. In the only case which appears to have arisen in this Court (*Coonjee Mullick v. Rankissen Podur*) it does not appear to have been doubted (at least the doubt was not raised) whether the action could be supported. The plaintiff was nonsuited at the first trial for want of proof of the marriage, and at the second, because the evidence showed that the act was a rape. I am of opinion that the verdict for the plaintiff must stand, and the rule must be discharged.

Sir J. P. Grant delivered his judgment, concurring in the opinion of the learned Chief Justice.

Sir H. W. Seton concurred.

Rule discharged.

IN THE GOODS OF LEWIS CARTELINO.

Mr. Leith moved that the usual citations do issue. He wished to mention to the Court that the original Will was lost, rather unaccountably, after having been deposited with the late Registrar, but a copy verified by affidavit was among the grounds. The Will had been traced to the possession of one Fegrado, and the affidavits set forth his explanation of the matter, but Fegrado had refused to make an affidavit himself and there was no power to compel an affidavit. The present application was to enable the brother, as next of kin, to take out administration with the copy of the Will annexed, the executors named in the original Will having renounced and the widow being supposed to be dead.

The Court were disposed to think that the proof of the loss of the original was not satisfactory.

Mr. Leith said that he would alter the form of his motion, and cite the contumacious Fegrado.

INDRACHURN DAGOAR D. ARCHIBALD KEAN.

Mr. Leith moved to amend the record in this case, in which issue had been joined. The plaint, which was upon a promissory note, contained a clerical error in the date.

Sir E. Ryan said that under the new rules the Court would have amended such an error even at the trial.

Granted.

TUFHANEE SING DEYANE COOMAR COLLYCOOMAR BOY MULLICK AND OTHERS.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep for the plaintiff, stated that the action was brought to recover damages for an assault upon the plaintiff by the principal defendant, Collycoomar, or rather by the other two defendants, his servants, acting under his orders. The assault complained of, had taken place on the occasion of Collycoomar's shadow. It would

over to the Sheriff of Calcutta the sum of Rs. 24,143 being the balance in his hands."

This order was afterwards amended (the same day) by substituting the name of "J. G. B. Lawrell Esq." for the name of "the Hon'ble J. O. Erskine," who had just vacated the office of Collector.

The order not having been complied with, a rule was granted to shew cause, why a writ of attachment should not issue against Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, the present (officiating) Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The Advocate-General now shewed cause, and took the preliminary objection, that no order nisi for the payment of the money had ever been served upon Mr. Lawrell. The writ of attachment was a proceeding against him personally, and he was not to be punished for the misconduct of his predecessor.

Mr. Prinsep contra, urged that the order nisi was upon the office of collector, and obedience to it was not to be evaded by a mere change of the individual holding the office. As Mr. Erskine did not shew cause, it must be presumed that no cause could be shewn, and it was quite clear that the Court would have granted an attachment (probably absolute in the first instance) against him, had he still been Collector.

The Court were at first disposed to think that the objection urged was immaterial, and that the order nisi to pay the money was not required to be served personally upon Mr. Lawrell. The Chief Justice, however, observed that the learned Advocate was not prevented at all events, from shewing cause upon the merits, and that Mr. Lawrell might now shew for cause against the making absolute the rule for an attachment, whatever matter Mr. Erskine might have shewn against the making absolute the order nisi to pay over the money.

The Advocate-General shewed cause upon the merits. It appeared that there was still a party who had a claim upon the said surplus monies under a *robecarree*, an order of a Mofussil Court which appeared to be not a decree, but an order in the nature of a sequestration. This party claimed only the sum of 2000 rupees or thereabouts, but it appeared that there was some condition or other that upon non-payment thereof, the whole talook was to become his property.

Mr. Prinsep said, that the claim was clearly a fraud; but at all events it only extended to Rs 2000.

The Court said, that if Mr. Erskine had relied upon the *robecarree* of a Court of competent jurisdiction, there would clearly have been sufficient cause shewn. Perhaps the best course would now be to allow the present rule for an attachment to stand over, and to move for a rule calling upon this claimant himself to shew cause upon service of the rule upon him. But the learned Counsel for the plaintiff must take his own course; it was not for the Court to advise.

Mr. Prinsep said, he would consider what was the best course to be adopted.

Stand over.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

IN THE GOODS OF RAMMONEY DABEE.

Mr. Prinsep said, that the Caveat had been withdrawn, and the matter settled among the parties.

Struck out.

There is only an *ex parte* case standing for to-morrow on the common law board: *Elliott Macnaghten v. Charles Dupré Russell*. A single Judge will attend.—*Hurk*, July 10.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

ELLIOTT MACNAGHTEN, ASSIGNEE, &c. v. C. D. RUSSELL.

This action came on *ex parte*, and was brought to recover principal and interest due upon a promissory note for Rs 2000. The instrument was made payable by mistake to F. (instead of E) Macnaghten, but evidence was admitted to explain the mistake, and to shew who was the party really intended to be made payee (*Willis v. Barrett*, 2 Stalkie N. P. C. Rep.)

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

THURSDAY JULY 11, 1839.

BULLODHOS V. BULLODHUR CHOWDARY.

Sir B. Ryan. This was a rule nisi to reduce the damages in an action for not accepting opium, to a nominal verdict. No question arises on the new rules of pleading, because the only question is, what is the proper measure of damages for the breach of contract admitted to have been proved. In one case in this Court (*Rajkissen Sing v. Gnoindchund Bomerjee*) which was an action for not accepting certain indigo, the measure of damages was held to be, not the whole price agreed upon, but the difference between the average price at the previous July sales, and the contract price. In another case in this Court (*Cossinanth Khettry v. Bullab Doss*) in which the action was for non delivery of goods, the measure of damages again was taken to be the difference between the market value and the contract price, and, indeed, in an action for not delivering, no other estimate could possibly be applied. We are of opinion, that the same principle in ascertaining the damages, is applicable to the present case, where the action is for not accepting; and as it does not appear what the difference is we can only assess the damages at a nominal sum. The rule must be made absolute, but without costs, and the plaintiff is of course entitled to the costs of the action.

Rule absolute, without costs, for entering nominal damages only.

DOONG DOSS MOOKERJEE v. BINDOODASHONEE DABEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Prinsep applied for further time for the defendants to put in their answer. It was the first application for time.

Mr. Clarke for the complainant, said that he would consent upon condition of the defendants' assenting to the appointment of a Receiver, or undertaking to pay into Court the Company's papers claimed by the bill!

Mr. Prinsep declined crippling himself, by parting with the sinews of war.

Mr. Clarke. Then I shall not consent to time being given, and the grounds are clearly insufficient to support the applications when opposed by the complainant. The affidavits merely state, that the instructions for Counsel to prepare the answer could not be got ready in time, but nothing in the shape of a reason is assigned. If this case be considered to constitute a sufficient ground for the application, there is an end of the Equity Rule, which limits the time for answering, and the Court's recent decision is a nullity, in the case in which further time was peremptorily refused to me, although the bill consisted of, Heaven knows, how many hundred folios, and took two of my learned friends seven months to concoct!

Mr. Prinsep declared that he would rather allow the process of contempt to go against him, than accede to the conditions proposed. He could not undertake to consent,

Sir E. Ryan. Then we will not grant you further time. The Court are determined to adhere strictly to the 14th Equity Rule.

Refused.

OBOYCHURN MOOKERJEE AND ANOTHER V. LUCKEYNARAIN MUNDUL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Prinsep said that, with the Court's permission, he would take the order which their Lordships suggested might be the proper one. This was the case in which the motion for an attachment against the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs was made on the day before yesterday.

Sir E. Ryan disclaimed any intention of advising what was the proper course to be adopted.

Mr. Prinsep. Certainly, my Lord. But I understood the Court to say that if the application were made, they would enlarge the rule for the attachment, and grant a rule calling upon the only remaining claimant under the *roobcarree* (one Faqueerebund) to appear and shew cause.

The Court granted the application.

Order accordingly.—Hark July 12.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

SITTINGS AFTER THIRD TERM OF 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Chief Justice.)

This was the first day of the Sittings; but no causes were taken. The Chief Justice sat alone.

There are only nine common law causes for trial, on the Sittings Board. They will be taken on Monday. The first order is *Doe dem Nemychurn Mullick v. Radamohun Day*—Hark July 13.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1839.

NOBINMONEY DABEE V. BURLLOT TAGORE AND OTHERS.

In this case the Master made his report on the 3d of July 1838, finding that, among other debts due from Lalloymohun Tagor's estate, the sum of Rs 53,202 due to Juggomohun Mookerjee, and Rs 20,211 to Obhoyah Dabee, upon outstanding judgments. The Court's decree of the 18th of July, confirmed the report, and decreed (among other matters) that the debts should be satisfied out of the estate, and that if they were not paid within a limited time, the Talook of Mohemshye should be sold by the Master for the purpose of liquidating the claims. This Talook was afterwards sold, upon the condition that one fifth of the purchase money should be paid on the 1st of April last, and the balance within one month from that date, or in default thereof with interest thereafter at twelve per cent. The purchaser paid the one-fifth, but made default in the payment of the residue, and an order was afterwards obtained that the purchaser do pay within ten days the said balance with interest from the 1st of May to the date of payment at twelve per cent. On the 9th of July the balance was paid in accordingly, with interest at twelve per cent. to that day.

Mr. Prinsep now moved on behalf of the two creditors, Juggomohun Mookerjee and Obhoyah Dabee, for the payment out of Court, of the said principal sums of Rs 53,202 and 20,211, with interest thereon at 12 per cent. from the 1st of May to the 9th of July. The whole purchase money of the Mohemshye Talook was Rs 1,75,000, more than sufficient to satisfy all the creditors, and it was submitted, that the creditors, who now asked for payment of their debts, were clearly entitled to the interest during the period in question at the rate that the purchaser in default had paid interest, which was twelve per cent.

The Court, however, only allowed the payment of the principal sums due to the two creditors respectively.

Order accordingly.

[Query. Whether the creditors were not entitled to the interest paid by the purchaser, as being interest in effect upon their money?]

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF NEMYCHURN MULICK V. RADAMOHUN DAY.

Mr. Marton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep stated, that the ejectment was brought to recover a house and fourteen cottages of land in Neemtollah Street in Calcutta. The lessor of the plaintiff claimed as mortgagee of one Jebunkistno Sing, who had obtained judgment by default, in an ejectment brought by him for the same premises in the year 1827. It was apprehended that this would shew a sufficient title to support the present ejectment; but if necessary, the title would be carried further back. An appearance had been entered to this ejectment in the name of the defendant Radamohun Day in the place of the casual ejector, and he had duly pleaded; but it seemed, that no counsel had been instructed to defend.

The mortgage from Jebunkistno, and the record in the action of ejectment brought by him, and in which he had obtained judgment some time previously to the execution of the mortgage, were put in and approved.

Sir E. Ryan. This is not a sufficient title.

Mr. Prinsep submitted that this was enough to maintain ejectment, which was a mere possessory action. After obtaining the judgment in the action of ejectment in 1827, Jebunkistno had the right of possession, and this right he transferred by the mortgage to the present lessor of the plaintiff.

The Court did not consider it sufficient. Not constat for example, that some other party had not since recovered in an action of ejectment.

The title was then gone into. It appeared that in the year 1788, a family of the name of Khan obtained a pottah of the premises from Rajah Nuhkissen, and possessed them for several years, when they mortgaged them with a power of sale to one Kistnokunker Doss, but this instrument was not produced. A mortgage from Kistnokunker Doss to Jebunkistno, however, was put in, and also an instrument of confirmation or release from the Khan family to Jebunkistno, reciting his recovery of the premises in the ejectment in 1827.

Sir E. Ryan. You could not have done without the release from the Khans.

Verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

LUCKHEEBAH BEYAH V. PANCHOWRIE COSSOYE AND OTHERS.

This was an action of assault, alleged to have been committed upon the plaintiff by the defendants in the Chandney Bazar in May last. Several witnesses were examined on both sides, and there appeared to have been some dispute and affray, but the witnesses gave various editions of the particulars. When the plaintiff's case was closed, the evidence *prima facie* implicated all of the defendants, except one, in the assault, but as there was no evidence against him at all, he was of course entitled to a verdict at once.

The Court then suggested that as this party was clearly entitled to his costs, it might be advisable for both parties to consent to stop the action and pay their own costs.

Mr. Clarke however said that the costs of this defendant would be a mere nothing, if the plaintiff (his client) succeeded against the rest, because the defence was joint. He thanked the Court for the suggestion, but he was not disposed to acquiesce.

The case then proceeded, and a verdict was ultimately given for the plaintiff, with nominal damages.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith for the defence.
Verdict for plaintiff, Damages one rupee.

ROOPCHUND BRACKETT AND ANOTHER V BALUCKBAPARRPE

This case being called on, and no Counsel appearing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Morton appearing for the defence, it was

Struck out.

**SREEMUTTY DEBBIAN MISSEYAN V. SREEMUTTY SAMOO
BEREE AND ANOTHER.**

This case was not called on, having been struck out of the board by the plaintiff's Attorney.

Struck out.

**RANEE RAJESOREE V. RANEE SOLACHONAMONEY AND
OTHERS.**

SAME V. SAME.

Mr. Clarke stated, that there were two issue cases which were likely to occupy the Court a considerable time. Both related to the same property, one being to establish a Will, and the other to establish an Adoption; but one case stood fifth on the board, and the other ninth. The learned Counsel said, that he should have to apply to-morrow that they be taken together, and also for the postponement of both for a few days.

The first case in order for to-morrow is *John Storm v. Brignonath Dutt*. This case was called on this morning, and as no one appeared, the Court were at first disposed to strike it out, but it was allowed to stand.—*Hark.* July 16.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Selon.)

RANEE RAJESOREE V. RANEE SOLACHONAMONEY DANEE.

Mr. Clarke moved to postpone these issue cases until next week, on the ground that his witnesses could not possibly be in attendance sooner. He thought too that the issue which stood second in order, relating to the will, should properly be taken before the other which related to the adoption.

The Advocate-General said that he had no objection to the postponement, provided both cases were postponed together, and remained in their present order.

Order accordingly.

JOHN STORM VERSUS BRIGNONATH DUTT.

No one appearing, this case was

Struck out.

DINNAMONEY DANEE VERSUS MUDDOOOODDUN SANNYALL.

This case was struck out by the plaintiff's attorney.

Struck out.

**PUNCHONUND MOOKERJEE AND ANOTHER VERSUS DAVID
FRAZER.**

This was an action of assumpsit on the common money counts, brought by the plaintiff's native merchants, with whom the defendant had had several mercantile dealings,

The particulars of demand originally claimed Rs. 14,556, but about one half of the demand had been settled by an agreement between the parties since the commencement of the action.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Leith for the defence.

Evidence was gone into at considerable length, and the case occupied the Court the greater part of the day. A verdict was ultimately found for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,570.

Verdict for the plaintiffs, Damages, Co. Rs. 4,570.

Sreemutty Unnomoney Dossee and others versus Ram-mohun Mullick and another stands on the Equity Board.
—*Hark.* July 17.

WEDNESDAY JULY 17, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, and Sir J. P. Grant.)

IN EQUITY.

**SREEMUTTY UNNOMONEY DOSSEE AND OTHERS V. RAM-
MOHUN MULICK AND ANOTHER.**

This cause was set down upon bill and answer. The bill was filed in order to carry into effect the provisions of an agreement of July 1823, the parties to which were the two defendants and the ancestor of the complainants. By the agreement each of the three parties were entitled to one-third share of the property therein described, and the complainants by their bill sought to obtain the one-third share to which their ancestor was entitled. The defendants by their answer admitted the allegations in the bill. Decree, by consent, accordingly.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Nett appeared for the complainants.

Mr. Osborne and Mr. Morton for one of the defendants.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Barwell for the other defendant.
Decree by consent.

Sir E. Ryan, at the rising of the Court, inquired what business there would be to occupy the Court to-morrow?
Mr. Clarke. Nothing, my Lord!

It was afterwards recollected, however, that there would be a motion

Adjourned at ½ past 11.—Hark. July 18.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1839.

**DEONATH SANDYELL AND OTHERS V. PATRICK MAITLAND
AND H. W. DROZ, AND THE REVIVED CAUSES.**

Mr. Prinsep moved upon notice for the payment out of the fund standing in Court to the credit of the above causes, of a sum of money found by the Master's report to be a proper maintenance for a lunatic party in the cause, Preenouth Sandyell. The original bill was filed by the parties interested under the Will of Raghobarry Surmons, against the executors named in the Will; and two decrees were had in the original suit, the last of which was as long ago as the year 1820. The whole estate, which was very considerable, had been brought into Court, and the sum standing to the credit of the cause was about six lakhs. The Court by their decree, after directing the payment of the debts and legacies declared the residue to belong to the grandsons of the testator (of whom Srebnauth was one) who were living

at the time of his death. After the second decree, upon the death of Debnauth, it became necessary to revive the suit, certain legacies and charitable bequests (especially the feeding of one hundred thousand Brahmins) remaining unpaid, and the residue therefore still unascertained, and a bill of revivor and supplement was accordingly filed, bringing before the Court the fact of the said lunacy of Sreenauth (which had happened immediately) and the appointment of a committee of the person of the lunatic. It was upon the behalf of this committee of the person, that the present application was made, and it was now opposed on the part of Golucknath, who was another of the grandsons, and who had actually applied for and obtained an order for the payment of a sum out of the funds in Court for his own maintenance! though he now refused the same benefit to the lunatic.

Sir E. Ryan asked how the orders for a reference to the Master upon the subject of the sums for maintenance, had been obtained.

Mr. Princep said, that Golucknath had obtained his order upon consent, but that this order in the present case had been obtained as a matter of course, the party being a lunatic. He believed the only ground of objection to the present application set up on the other side, was, that a committee of the estate of the lunatic had been since appointed, and that this party ought to have been brought before the Court by a bill of further supplement.

The Court thought so too. But there was another objection: the report of the Master only found what sum was proper for the maintenance of the lunatic, but it did not (and could not) report out of what fund such sum was payable. The residue was not yet ascertained, and there was no fund in Court standing to the separate credit of any party.

Mr. Princep said that he ought perhaps to alter his application into a motion for another reference to the Master to ascertain the fund.

Per Curiam. You had better put your suit straight first.

Mr. Princep submitted that as the lunatic, and the committee of his person were before the Court, no other parties were necessary.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith contra, said that their only objection was that the proper steps were not taken to put the suit in train for being finally disposed of. If the proper parties were all before the Court, a final decree might be had at once.

The Court stopped them, and declared that they would do nothing until the defect of parties was remedied.

Refused.

SAME V. SAME.

Another motion in the same cause, on behalf of a legatee for the payment of a legacy to which she was declared entitled by the decree of 1820, was made, but being liable to the same objection, it was also

Refused.

Dwarkanath Mullick v. D. Donsalves and Others.

Mr. Clarke shewed cause on behalf of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co., against a rule calling upon them to shew cause why they should not pay over to the Sheriff the sum of Rs. 4039, alleged to be the monies of the defendants, seized in the hands of Messrs. Mackillop and Co. under a writ of *f. fa.* upon a joint judgment obtained by the plaintiff against the three defendants in this cause. The learned counsel took a preliminary objection, that the rule nisi had not been served upon the necessary parties, in fact it had only been served upon Messrs. Mackillop and Co. One of the defendants had since

become insolvent, and an order of adjudication had been made; now the rule had not been served upon either of the other defendants, or upon the assignee of the insolvent. The objection was clearly fatal.

Mr. Leith, in answer to the objection said, that it appeared from his learned friend's own grounds, that the only parties interested in the money, were the plaintiff himself and Messrs. Mackillop and Co. and that it could not therefore be necessary to bring in any other parties.

Sir E. Ryan. The defendants, and the assignee of the insolvent ought to have had an opportunity of coming in to shew cause. It is an established rule that the Court will require all the parties to have had notice of an application of this nature, that they may have an opportunity of appearing if they choose. We shall not discharge the rule, but enlarge the time (upon payment of the costs of this application) in order that the plaintiff may have an opportunity to serve the notices.

This motion was taken by consent, as of last Term.

Rule enlarged to the first day of next Term.

DOE ON THE DENISE OF MURDOONMOHUN ROY v. HILDER.

Mr. Leith moved, according to the liberty reserved, to set aside the nonsuit in this *ex parte* ejectment tried last sittings. The title of the lessor of the plaintiff was derived under two bills of sale from the Sheriff, and as it appeared in evidence that the original judgment (to which however the lessor of the plaintiff was no party) was against a lunatic, and that the present landlords were lunatics, the Court directed a nonsuit. The first of the two objections urged against the right to recover in this ejectment, viz. that the original judgment appeared to be fraudulent, had been met *alibi* by the cases cited, when leave was given by the Court to move. Those cases shewed that nothing impeaching or avoiding the original judgment, at all affected the title of the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, who was no party to the judgment. The second objection, that the landlords were lunatics was equally untenable. The cases of *Kernot v. Norman*, 1 Term Rep., *Nutt v. Venn*, 4 Term Rep. and others, shewed that a lunatic might be even arrested for a debt. But again, by the 1st Ejectment Rule and all the proceedings in Ejectment, the tenant in possession was obviously the only party whose right was considered. Nothing whatever was said about giving notice to the landlord. And this was unanswerably confirmed by *Doe dem. Thompson v. Roe*, where it was held that in the absence of collusion between the tenant and lessor of the plaintiff, the want of a notice given by the tenant to the landlord, was no ground for setting aside the judgment in ejectment and letting in the landlord to defend. The notice to him was not part of the duty of the plaintiff in ejectment, but entirely a private matter between the tenant and his landlord. But further the case of *Doe dem. Lord Aylshbury v. Roe*, 2 Chitty Reports, seemed to establish that the lunacy even of the tenant in possession was no bar whatever to the recovery in ejectment.

[The learned counsel was then stopped by the Court, who declared their reluctant conviction that the lessor of the plaintiff was clearly entitled to recover.]

Sir E. Ryan, Chief Justice said, that the Court were satisfied that the nonsuit must be set aside, though they came to the conclusion with some reluctance, as there was so much suspicion of fraud in the case, though it must be admitted indeed that the present plaintiff did not appear to have been connected with the fraud. The rule might be made absolute in the first instance.

Rule absolute for setting aside the nonsuit.

[Query, whether the original judgment itself was necessarily fraudulent. The debt might have been contracted before the lunacy, or if after, it might have for the necessities of life and recoverable; *Baxter v. Lord Portsmouth*, 5 B. and C. 170.]—HURK. July 19,

There are no causes on either board for to-morrow. A single judge will attend.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1839.

The Chief Justice sat alone this morning, and no business was done, except the taking of common motions.

The two issue cases will be taken on Monday, and will probably occupy most of next week. The case of *Doe on the demise of Sreemutty Chaund Behee v. Owen John Elias* stood for Tuesday, but it will not be taken until after the issue cases. — *Hurk*, July 20.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839.

The learned Judges did not come into Court until rather a late hour this morning, their Lordships having been engaged in consultation upon the decree to be made in the case of

JOHN WALLIS ALEXANDER, ASSIGNER, &c. v. RAMTUNOO MULLICK, AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., said, that the Court had not yet been able to form any conclusive opinion upon the decree to be pronounced; but there was a suggestion which they wished to make for the consideration of the Counsel concerned for the different parties in the suit. The Court would suggest that all the parties should consent that the trust-deed executed by the Scins (in 1827, before the Indian Insolvent Act) should be declared null and void, and that all further proceedings should be stayed in this suit: then would arise the question, whether everything now sought to be obtained might not be obtained in the Insolvent Court. (See *Dutton v. Morris*, 17 Ves. Jun. 203.) In any event it was very doubtful whether the Court could possibly uphold this trust-deed, as there were many objections to its validity.

[Considerable discussion then took place on the subject, between the Court and the different Counsel in the cause, and it was agreed that the Counsel should take it into consideration, and mention it to the Court on a future day.]

Stood over. — *Hurk*, July 22.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1839.

BADAKISSEN MITTER v. THE BANK OF BENGALE AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General moved that the petition of Appeal to Her Majesty in Council, be allowed.

Mr. Clarke took the objection that the motion was upon notice, and that it ought to have been for an order nisi. The point had been so ruled in *Sreemutty Comulmoney Dosses v. Sreemutty Saabooondery Dosses*, where he (Mr. Clarke) had been turned round upon the objection of the learned Advocate himself!

The Advocate-General then said that he should move for an order nisi instead.

Order nisi that the petition of appeal be allowed.

J. W. ALEXANDER, &c., v. RAMTUNOO MULLICK, &c.

The Court this morning intimated that certain difficulties had occurred to them as likely to arise in administering to the estate in the Insolvent Court without a decree in the Equity suit. The minutes of the proposed decree were accordingly handed over to the Counsel.

Stands over.

RANEE RAJESSOORRE AND ANOTHER v. UNNOOFOORWAIE DAYER AND ANOTHER.

The first of the issue cases came on for trial this morning. This is the case which involves the Adoption. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton appeared for the defence.

The case stands thus. In September 1837 Rajah Gopaul Indronarain Roy died, leaving his two Rannees, and a married daughter (long married, and childless) him surviving, but no male issue. The younger Rannee, alleges, that just before his death, Rajah Gopaul caused an instrument of permission to adopt (or an *Onnumuttie-pucca*) to be drawn up, and that in compliance therewith she (the younger Rannee) has duly adopted Goluck Indronarain Roy, the son of Rajah Gopaul's younger brother. On the other hand, the elder Rannee, and her daughter, deny the validity of the instrument of adoption, and set up a Will or testamentary instrument of gift of the whole property in favour of the daughter. There are two distinct issues to try these questions, and the former came on first in order. The estate has been taken by the Court of Wards.

A *purabit* was examined this morning on behalf of the plaintiff, and his examination and cross-examination occupied the entire day. As there are a vast number of witnesses, it is impossible to say how long the cases may last. A report will appear when the cases are concluded.

Adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

There is an ejectment case, and some Equity causes, for trial in the present Sittings; but unless the issue cases break down, or unless the Court adjourn the Sittings, the abovementioned causes (we presume) must be made *remnants*. — *Hurk*, July 23.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1839.

The issue cases proceeded this morning.

Sir E. Ryan said that the two questions must in fact come on at once, although the issues were distinct. The whole matter must be decided in the present issue. The evidence for the Will would, to a certain extent, be evidence against the adoption, and vice versa. Witnesses were then examined in the continuation of the plaintiff's case, which was not quite closed at the rising of the Court.

Adjourned at half past five. — *Hurk*, July 24.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

RANEE RAJESSOORRE AND ANOTHER v. RANEE SOIQ-CHANJONEY AND ANOTHER—AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

The evidence for the plaintiff, in the Adoption Issue, was continued this morning, and their case closed before three o'clock. A Hinloo *purdah* woman, examined as a witness, (Parbutty Proca, the mother of the child alleged to have been adopted) was brought into Court in a covered palanquin, in which she remained secluded while giving her testimony.

The deputy collector of Midnapore (Kylaschunder Dutt) produced several papers from the Collector's Office, which were taken there by the Nazir soon after the Rajah's death, some of which had the Rajah's seal and signature, the papers themselves being in blank. This was for the purpose of shewing that the alleged instrument of gift (set up by the defendants to the first issue, the authenticity of the seal and signature not being denied by the plaintiffs) might possibly have been written after the Rajah's death upon a blank paper to which

his seal and signature had been previously affixed. None of the blank papers however (30 or 40 in number) corresponded with the paper on which the alleged Will is written, the stamp being of a different nature, and the date of the stamp, mark on the will, paper being 1837-8, while the latest blank paper produced, bearing the Rajah's seal and signature, was of the year 1830. Two or three other witnesses were called, who deposed to the same details, generally, as the witnesses who were examined yesterday, and the day preceding.

The *Advocate General*, the leading Counsel for the defendants in the Adoption issue, then addressed the Court in a speech of very great ability, for more than two hours.

The Court at the close of the learned Advocate's address

Adjourned.—*Hark. July. 25.*

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1839.

THE ISSUE CASES.

FOURTH DAY.

The issues were proceeded with to day.

Several witnesses were examined for the defendants in the Adoption issue. Their evidence of course tended to negative the adoption and to establish the will.

At 6 o'clock the further bearing was adjourned. There still remain several witnesses for the defence, but the cases will probably be closed to-morrow at a late hour.

Adjourned.

At the rising of the Court,

The *Advocate General* reminded the Court, that to-morrow would be the last day of the sittings, and inquired whether the cases on the plea and equity side, still remaining undisposed of, would be taken after the issues were over. There were several motions and an Ecclesiastical case also.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., said, that it was the fault of the parties themselves, that the cases were all postponed to the last, when there was not sufficient time left to dispose of them. Last week had been comparatively an idle week, and all the business seemed to have been unnecessarily crowded into the present. The ejectment case, however, was an exception, as it had been specially fixed for last Tuesday upon a regular motion for the purpose; and the Court thought that the parties were entitled to have it taken. This case therefore would be taken on Saturday, after the issues were over, as they probably would be by to-morrow evening.

[After some discussion, however, the Court intimated, that they would continue to sit for the disposal of all the remaining business.]—*Hark. July 26,*

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1839.

RANEE SAJESOREE AND ANOTHER *VERSUS* RANEE SOLO-
CHANGMONET AND ANOTHER.
AND THE OTHER CAUSE.

These issue cases were proceeded with this morning.

The remainder of the evidence for the defendants in the Adoption-issue was produced, and their case was closed before 3 o'clock.

Mr. Clarke was heard in reply in an able address, which lasted about two hours and a half.

The Court deliberated for a considerable time, and at last pronounced a verdict for the plaintiffs in the issue relating to the adoption, and for the defendants in the issue relating to the Will, thus establishing the validity of the former and negating the latter.

Verdict for the Adoption and against the Will.

The Ejectment case, *Doe v. Elias*, will be taken first tomorrow, and after that the Equity case.—*Hark. July 27.*

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

DOE ON THE DEVISE OF SHREEMUTTY CHAUD NEEDER AND
OTHERS *V.* OWEN JOHN ELIAS.

This ejectment on being called on this morning was struck out by the attorney for the lessors of the plaintiff.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton were Counsel for the lessors of the plaintiff.

The *Advocate General*, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the defence.

Struck out.

STEPHEN JACOB JOSEPH *V.* WILLIAM PRINSEP AND OTHERS.

IN EQUITY.

This cause came on for further directions on the Report of the Master Extraordinary, J. F. Leith, Esq.

The bill was filed in May 1836 by the complainant, who was the eldest son of the testator, Jacob Joseph, against the executor Mr. W. Prinsep, and against the widow, the second son and the youngest daughter of the testator, and against the Ecclesiastical Registrar, as administrator of the youngest son, deceased. There was another daughter of the testator, who was not residing within the Court's jurisdiction. The will of the said Jacob Joseph, who died in May 1829, directed his houses, effects, and property to be sold by Public Auction, and the proceeds to be divided among his five children and his widow, share and share alike. Probate of the will was taken out by Mr. Prinsep very shortly after the testator's death.

At a sale of one of the houses, which took place in pursuance of the will, in the year 1831, the widow, the two daughters, and the youngest son, became the purchasers themselves, and they were put into possession by the executor; but the deeds of conveyance were never executed, nor the purchase money paid.

The bill prayed that the trusts of the will should be established, and an account taken, and that the completion of the purchase by the widow, daughters and youngest son, should be enforced, or that the house should be resold, and any loss or deficiency accruing, should be made good by the said parties or by the executor.

In July 1837, the Court made their decretal order, declaring the will valid, and that the trusts thereof should be carried into effect, and directing several references to the Master, relative to the taking of the account, the sales of the houses, and other matters.

Mr. Dickens, then Master, being a party to the cause as administrator of the youngest son, declined to act, and the reference was made to Mr. Leith instead as Master Extraordinary. Mr. Leith made his report on the 18th of the present month. The Report found (among other things) that an offer to purchase the house for Rs. 60,000 had been privately made in 1829, but the sale had been prevented by the mother, and brothers and sisters of the complainant, but as the will directed a public sale, the Report found that those parties were not liable to make good the difference. Subsequent sales, however, by public auction, were prevented from being

completed by the obstinacy of the same parties, and as it appeared, that the sums then offered greatly exceeded the present value of the house, the Report found that those parties (and after them the executor himself) were liable to make good the difference. The Report further found, that the purchasers at the last sale, in April 1836, had refused to complete their purchase on the ground of defective title, and that the house still remained unsold, and that its estimated value was Rs 44,000.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Nott for the complainant, contended, that their client was entitled to his one-sixth share clear of all deductions, as he had always been ready to convey, and urged it to the utmost. The obstinacy of the other parties beneficially interested under the will, had been the cause of the property still remaining unsold. The executor was not entitled to his costs, because he had acted wrongfully in not enforcing the sale.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Byrwell appeared for the executor, Mr. Wm. Prinsep.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes for the Registrar, the administrator of the younger brother.

Against the rest of the defendants the bill had been taken *pro confesso*.

The Court decreed that the sale should take place by the Master, and that all necessary parties should join in the conveyance, that, the costs of the parties should be paid out of the proceeds, that the one-sixth part of the sum of Rs 49,300 should be paid thereout to the complainant, and that the residuum should be divided into five shares, of which one should be paid over to each of the other parties.

Decree accordingly.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

versus

Mr. Clarke opened the Libel.

The Advocate-General for the promovent, stated that this was a suit for a divorce *a mensa et toro*, instituted by husband against wife, on the ground of adultery. The circumstances of the case were not unknown to the Court.

Mr. Leith contra, admitted, although a negative contestation had been filed on behalf of the lady, that he could not support it.

Separation decreed.—Hulk, July 29.

INSOLVENT COURT.

JULY 6, 1839.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD PITTIS.

The Insolvent, who had been previously discharged, was sworn as to the correctness of his Schedule.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM BASON.

This Insolvent was sworn as to the truth of his Schedule, and there being no opposition, he was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

Since the last investigation of this case, some important disclosures have been made and concealed property has been discovered, or given up, to the amount of above 30,000 rupees. Several witnesses were examined by Mr. Clarke on behalf of the assignee. The Advocate-General was retained for the Insolvent.

James Jacobs.—Knew that a considerable portion of his property had been given up to the assignee, within the last few days. Amongst it he believed were the five organs mentioned in former examinations, and a seraphine. He had not, since April 1838, had any other instruments of that kind in his possession and he believed them to be the same as are entered in his cash-book "as sold" on the 11th of May and the 14th of June 1838. Before he went to prison, he gave into the charge of Mr. Mathew Johnson, a large organ, two smaller ones, and a seraphine, in consequence of his having become security for him (the Insolvent) to Moore, Hickey and Co., for a sum of eleven or twelve hundred rupees.

On being asked how he happened to have sworn to a different story with respect to these organs, he said he must throw himself entirely on the mercy of the Court. He had done all "with the best intentions." He had considered, that his property would be quite sufficient to

satisfy one half of the claims of his creditors, and with the concealed property he hoped to recommence business, and in that case to pay his creditors the other half. But finding that they were determined to have all he had, he had been induced, in self-defence, to dispose of his property as he had done.

When pressed to say whether or not the organs above mentioned were in the possession of Mr. Johnson at the time he, the Insolvent, went to gaol, he, after much hesitation, said, that they were. They were removed from Mr. Johnson's about the 18th or the 19th of September last, and were taken to the house of Mr. Philpot, in Creek Row. A piano was also taken there a day or two afterwards, not from Mr. Johnson's, but from the Insolvent's own shop. He had taken a house in Colinga, not for the purpose of concealing his property, but as a residence for Mrs. Jacob's and his family. It was given up a few days after he went to gaol. Mrs. Jacobs never lived in it, but a quantity of goods was taken to it. He did not know whether it was taken by, or in the name of, Robert Bartlett. The piano-forte before mentioned, had been lent out on hire, and had been returned to Mrs. Jacobs. He had stated on a former occasion, that Mr. Johnson had advised him to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, but he distinctly denied, that Mr. Johnson had advised him in his ulterior proceedings, and had not to his knowledge, examined or revised his Schedule. He had not, purchased a quantity of music from Messrs. Cockerell and Co., but believed that his son had done so. He then said that the music was paid for by a boondee for Rs. 700, received from Mr. Zchurpell, of Madras, but immediately recalled his words, and said, that the boondee was not for Rs. 700; but for 300 and odd, obtained from prizes in the Madras Lottery. The boondee was not sent in payment for a Piano-forte and two cases of music. In May or June 1838, he had received from Mr. Zchurpell, an order for 700 Rs. in payment for the goods mentioned. Did not know from what money Messrs. Cockerell and Co. were paid, but it was neither by the boondee, nor its proceeds. He had received a sum of Rs. 700 from Major Phelose, of Gwalior, in the

beginning of last year. He was not certain that he had two cases of piano-forte strings; but knows that a quantity was stolen from him—probably ten or twelve hundred rupees worth. Two or three boxes of brass crooks, mouth pieces, &c. were also stolen. He did not complain at the police, not knowing whom to charge with the theft, and not wishing to waste his time without hope of redress. He had formerly in his possession, six canisters of French varnish or polish, but two of them he had sold, so that only four remained when he went to gaol. The selling price of this polish was from 70 to 80 rupees per canister; but the cost was only from 25 to 30 rupees. He had also a quantity of embossed leather piano-covers, but he believed they had been given up to the assignee, at first. He had also another house in a lane opposite the Union Chapel—it was a lower roomed house. He did not know to whom it belonged. He had not realised any money on bills, or other written security, since he went to gaol. Neither had Mr. Johnson for him; but Mrs. Jacobs might have done so, and might have told him of it afterwards.

He paid Mr. Parker for fitting up the shop in Old Court House Street for his son. He paid Rs. 500 in cash, and a promissory note of Mr. Dyer for 500 more. He had a McCabe's clock, which he believes was in his house when he went to gaol, but never heard that it was taken to Mr. Johnson's. In answer to a question from the Advocate-General, he replied that he did not know of any other property remaining concealed at the present time.

Mrs. Caroline Jacobs.—All the property of Mr. Jacobs had been given up. Some of it was at the house of Mr. Philpot and the rest at Serampore, at the time she wrote to Mr. Alexander. Never had a house in Colinga—it was in Fenwick's Bazar, or rather Free School Street,—not near the Union Chapel, but in an opposite direction. All the property with the exception of the organs, the scraphine, and the piano, was there when she wrote to Mr. Alexander. The articles mentioned were at Mr. Philpot's, except two organs, which were at Serampore. She was very unwilling to disclose the name of the person at Serampore, with whom the two organs were deposited, saying that she had pledged her word to the party that she would not mention the name, and begged that she might be excused doing so. However on its being insisted on, she said that they were with a Mr. Cushman, who, she believed, was employed by the missionaries, but of that she could not be positive. The property mentioned was brought from Serampore on the day Mr. Burkinyoung found it. A large six harrell-ed organ, and two table organs, were removed, from Mr. Johnson's to Mr. Philpot's in Creek Row, about Doorga Poojah time last year. Robert Bartlett did not assist in the removal,—they were taken by coolies, under her orders. The removal took place at dusk. No one accompanied the coolies, they knew the houses themselves. She could not say that Bartlett did not take the things to Mr. Johnson's. The house in Fenwick's Bazar was taken by Bartlett, who was living with witness's family at the time. She did not know whether Bartlett superintended the removal of the property to Fenwick's Bazar. She thought he might have known that the house was intended as a place of concealment for the goods. She did not know that he was frequently at the house while the property was lying there. The house was taken in Bartlett's name, but witness paid the rent. The property was removed from Johnson's to Philpot's, because it was witness's intention to give it up to the assignee, in hopes of making some arrangement to her husband's advantage. When asked why the goods were not taken to her own house, she seemed at a loss for an answer, but said something about seeing her error when too late to remedy it. Never told Mr. Johnson that she had removed the property to Fenwick's Bazar, until lately; and when informed of it, he disapproved of the

measure. She had taken a house in Jaun Bazar with the intention of residing in it, and had removed the excepted articles of furniture, &c. to it; but afterwards finding that it would not be necessary for her to remove, she had brought all back again. There had been some plate, but witness had sold it to a native silver smith, of whom she could give no account, although, she said, he had been frequently employed by her. The plate was sold while Jacobs was on the river. Never saw two cases of piano-forte strings. Did not know what was in the shop. Had heard Jacobs complain of having had things stolen from time to time, but never to so large an amount as 1200 rupees at a time. There were some boxes of French polish lying in one of the godowns. One had been sold to Charles Gould for 70 rupees, and there were two left still. A house was taken in Entally, to which some property was removed, and it was intended to remove all there. It was about a month since that witness told Mr. Johnson of the property being in concealment. The goods sent to Mr. Johnson's, were, as she understood, on mortgage. Mr. J. generously renounced his claim upon them, on witness informing him that she wished to give them up for the purpose of making arrangements with the creditors. Mr. Johnson did not know where they were removed to. In answer to a question by the Advocate-General, she said she did not know of any property not yet given up.

Mahomed Aumman.—Let a house in Fenwick's Bazar to Robert Bartlett, who brought a quantity of boxes and chests, and deposited them in it. Bartlett was in the habit of coming to the house occasionally. The rent was paid by the durwan, who was stationed there by Bartlett. Young Jacobs sometimes came with Bartlett. The house was taken on the 3d June 1839, and vacated on the 20th June.

Robert Bartlett. On his receiving his subpoena previous to his last examination, he went to Mrs. Jacobs and asked what he was to say—how he was to proceed; when Mrs. J. told him, that if he mentioned any thing about the house or property, he would bring trouble upon the family and probably upon himself. Mr. Johnson was not present when this was said, neither had the witness any conversation with him as to the evidence he was to give. In consequence of some disagreement Mr. Johnson had not spoken to him for two years. Mr. Johnson was present yesterday, when Mrs. Jacobs told witness, that now, as every thing was found out, he might speak the truth. He did not know where the clock was taken to, or where it was brought from. The organs were taken from Mr. Johnson's to Creek Row, in September, one evening after nine o'clock. Witness accompanied them at Mrs. Jacobs's desire. The witness was persuaded that Mr. Johnson knew nothing of the concealment, because Mrs. Jacobs had told him so. Another house was taken in Jaun Bazar, to which some furniture was removed, but he saw no silver plate. Witness did not know that the property was brought back until the day that Mr. Burkinyoung came and seized it. He did not run and hide himself when Mr. Burkinyoung came in, but was only told by Mrs. Jacobs to step out of the way.

Charles Gould. Recollected goods being packed up for removal to Entally, before Jacobs went on the river. Young Jacobs and Bartlett were also present, and Mr. Johnson called in the evenings, while the work was going on. Witness supposed that he (Johnson) knew why they were packed.

Witness had had some conversation with Mr. Johnson on the day when he was last examined. On that occasion Mr. Johnson had told him to answer "soberly," and in the way that had been proposed and settled at Mrs. Jacobs's, which was, that witness should not mention the organs which had been in his possession, and which he afterwards gave up to Mrs. Jacobs. Nothing else was said about the evidence witness was to give. There was a McCabe's clock, but witness did not know what had become of it. He thought it was first

removed when other articles were taken away. Had been at Johnson's house, but never saw any of Jacobs's property there. Johnson was at Jacobs's house almost every evening.

In answer to the Advocate-General—Did not know if all the property was given up, because he had not seen it.

Mathew Johnson, examined by Mr. Clarke.—There is no property of the insolvent's at my house, nor have I any knowledge of any of his property being now concealed. I now know, that a large quantity was given up the other day; before that, I did not know of its being concealed. No property of his was ever concealed with my knowledge. A large six-barreled self-performing organ, two smaller self-performing organs, and a seraphine were pledged with me as a security for a debt. The debt was this; I had accepted a bill for him on Messrs. Moore and Hickey, for 1000 or 1100 Rs., and to secure me, in case of his not taking up this bill, he lodged his property at my house. I had often assisted him with acceptances, this was not the first instance. Here is the bill, and the receipt for the money that I paid, (*handed to the judge*). I think the property was sent to my house in the latter end of April or beginning of May. It was before the insolvent went on the river, that I perfectly recollect. I was examined before the examiner in February last—it may have been the 9th, I do not recollect exactly. This is my examination, taken down by the examiner, and this is my signature at the bottom of it. (*shown to the witness*). *Witness.* My lord I beg to say in explanation of this, that I went before the examiner to give evidence regarding Mrs. Jacobs's marriage settlement—I did not expect to be examined to other matters. I was very confused, and being much pressed about dates and facts, I mixed up different transactions.

Mr. Clarke.—You need not be in such a hurry to explain. I must hear a little more of your present story.

Examination continued.—The organs and seraphine remained at my house until I gave them up to Mrs. Jacobs. I had a lien on them for the money I had paid to Moore and Hickey, but I abandoned that, to assist the family, when they got into distress. Mrs. Jacobs asked me to return the property to her, as it would enable her to make an arrangement with the creditors. I cannot say when I returned it. It might have been the 18th of September, or about the Doorgah Poojah, or in August, I do not exactly recollect.

Mr. Clarke.—On your oath was it not after Jacobs had gone to jail?

Witness.—It might have been, I think it was.

Q. Don't you know it was. Take care how you answer.

A. Yes it was.

Q. Now, Sir, did you not swear before the Examiner on the 9th of February, "that two organs and a seraphine were put in my possession with the view to my becoming security for Mr. Jacobs to Mr. Burkingyoung, but that not succeeding, Mr. Jacobs took them away from me, that was about the latter end of last May?" Look at the depositions signed by yourself—did you not say so?

Witness.—My lord, I was very confused and did not expect to be examined to these facts, and I mixed up other transactions.

Mr. Clarke.—I don't want your explanations—I will have an answer. Did you say so?

Witness. I did.

Q. Did you not also state, that "when Jacobs went on the river he took them with him. He told me, that he had disposed of them on the river?"

A. I did, but I mixed up another transaction.

Q. Now then—explain if you can—how you came to swear, that you returned this property to Jacobs in May, when he took it on the river and sold it, and now you

admit you gave it to Mrs. Jacobs in September, after her husband was in Jail, to enable her to arrange with the creditors?

A. My Lord, I was confused at the time. I had received a piano from Jacobs, which I intended to purchase, but not doing so, I returned it to him, and I mixed up the two transactions.

Q. So you mistook a piano for three organs and a seraphine?

A. I was confused at the time.

Q. And when examined you really believed, that these four instruments had been sold on the river in May, though they remained in your own house, and were given up to the wife after her husband went to Jail?

A. I mixed up different transactions.

Q. Now, man, did you say one word about a piano before the examiner?

A. I find I did not.

Q. Did you say one word of the pledge for the defendant to Moore and Hickey before the examiner?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you not invent this story about your returning the organs in May, and their being sold on the river, to induce a belief that no property was kept back, after Jacobs went to Jail; but now that it has been traced to your own house, you are obliged to confess?

A. No. I say again, I was confused at the time, and mixed up different transactions. The witness continued. The property was removed from my house after dark, not so late as eleven o'clock at night. It might have been after gun fire. I was at dinner and coolies took it away. I do not know where it was taken to, I swear I do not. I never asked Mrs. Jacobs, I swear I never did. I am most intimate with the family. I go occasionally to the house—frequently I may say, but not every day in the week nor six days out of the seven. I call in the morning, on my way to office, and I take my tea there at night. I again swear I never asked where the property was removed to. I did not know it was taken to a house in Creek-row, until the Assignee found it there the other day. I did not know of there being property concealed at a house in Intally. I heard Jacobs had taken one there; nor did I know of property at another House in Tultollah, nor at the house in Janu Bazar. Nor at the other in Fenwick's Bazar. I swear I did not know of this, though I hear it now.

Q. And this is as true as that which you swore to before the Examiner, eh?

A. No; what I swear to now is true. I was confused then, and mixed up different transactions. I was never consulted about Jacob's schedule, I never read it. I never read the draft. I never approved of it. I never discounted a hoondie from Madras. I remember the purchase of a case of music from Messrs. Cockerell and Co. I paid a part of the money for young Jacobs, and he repaid me. He did not get the money by discounting a Madras hoondie, that is I don't know that he did—I know of a McCabe's clock—it has been given up to the Assignee. It was removed from the Insolvent's house, on his going to jail. I don't know where it was sent—I did not take it. I know Mr. Cashman at Serampore. I did not know of the two organs having been sent to him, until they were brought back the other day. I never told Gould the day before the last hearing, not to say any thing about the house in Fenwick's Bazar, or we should be all ruined. Upon my honor I never did.

Mr. Clarke.—I don't want your honor, Sir; on your oath, did you? He has sworn did.

A. On my oath I did not, I never told him in that verandah to speak as we had agreed upon at Mrs. Jacobs's, I may have told him to be "cool"—perhaps I did

but I don't recollect. Mr. Advocate General declined putting any questions to this witness.

C. B. M. Jacobs, the insolvent's son, knew that much property had lately been given up, and that some of it had previously been concealed. He did not know, until about a month ago, that any of the property was in the possession of Mr. Philpotts. Could not say whether he knew of it at the time he was examined in the Examiner's office. He did not know till lately that any of the property was concealed. He had purchased music from Messrs. Cockerell and Co., through Mr. Sutherland, to the amount of about Rs. 700, of which Mr. Johnston paid a part, and witnessed the remainder. There had been a clock of which the Assignee had now obtained possession. Witness understood from his mother, that

it had been mortgaged, but he did not know for what sums.

At the conclusion of the examinations, Mr. Clarke moved, that the insolvent might be remanded, stating as his reason for such a course, his conviction that it would lead to the disclosure of other portions of the insolvent's property. The evidence given by one of the witnesses on the last examination, had frightened the parties, who had made a virtue of necessity and delivered up goods to the amount of at least Rs. 30,000, being of itself 8 annas in the rupee on his debts. He (Mr. Clarke) had little doubt that a further investigation would lead to still further discoveries, and therefore wished to have the insolvent remanded till next Court day. *Remanded.*—Hark, July 8,

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

LORD AUCKLAND'S CAMP.—Lord Auckland's camp is ordered to be prepared at Kurnaul in the first week in October, but whether for a second tour or a downward trip, will depend on events still in the womb of time.

We have since heard it stated, that Lord Auckland and suit are certainly to return to the Presidency next cold weather.

SIR HENRY FANE.—The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Fane, it is said, will not return to England until November or December next.

SIR EDWARD RYAN.—Sir Edward Ryan is about to proceed in a few days, upon a tour to Simlah and the Hills.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—Mr. George Lay, the nephew of Mr. James Pattle, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. C. W. Britzke, who has obtained ten months' leave on medical certificate.

DROWNED.—On the 28th of July, Mr. Mitchell, late chief mate of the Ship "Forth of Atlas," fell from the dingy alongside of that vessel, and was drowned.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES.—The following are the Civil Servants to whom the six vacant pensions of the current year have fallen:—Messrs. Turnbull, Braddon, F. C. Smith, W. Cracroft, A. Trotter and H. T. Pringle.

CIVIL SERVICE FURLONGS.—There are more applications for Civil Service furloughs for the coming season than there are furloughs available.

PERTAB CHUND.—The Sudder Nizamut have rejected the application made on behalf of Pertab, for a new trial.

THE WATER WITCH'S PACKETS.—The following are the numbers of the letters sent by the *Water Witch*.

Calcutta letters,.....	3,332
Mofussil ditto,.....	867
Newspaper, &c.,.....	1,291

Total, .. 5,490

to which should be added the Government despatches, which alone were two or three men's loads.

MAJOR TURNER.—It is said, that a memorial has arrived in this country from Major Turner, late Home Agent to the Orphan Fund, with an appeal to the Army to be reinstated in his office as Home Agent.

COL. JAMES YOUNG.—Colonel James Young retired from the Law Commission and assumed his position of Secretary of the Union Bank, on the 1st instant. This notification will be heard with regret by all who wish well to India, for seldom has the elevation of any man to high office, called forth such general approval through the country, as Mr. Ross's nomination of Col. Young to the Law Commission.

MR. MATTHEW JOHNSTONE.—The *Gyannashun* states, that Mr. Matthew Johnstone, Deputy-Collector of Calcutta and Panchanon Gram, has been compelled to resign his situation, in consequence of having perjured himself. We have been informed, that this statement is not correct, as the Government have merely called upon Mr. Johnstone for an explanation of his conduct, in having given contradictory evidence in the matter of James Jacobs, an insolvent. A bill has been filed in the Supreme Court, however, charging Mr. Johnstone with gross perjury.

RESUMPTION OPERATIONS.—It is said that all Resumption operations are likely to be suspended forthwith. Mr. Taylor's celebrated Resumption cases, the 700 cases decided in one day, have been already definitively quashed, and, thanks to the right-feeling on this subject, displayed by Mr. Robertson and his colleagues, a few days more, it is expected, will see the announcement that *Resumption is no more!*

INDIAN AGENCY IN CAPE TOWN.—Captain Vaananen, formerly of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, has established an "Indian Agency" in Cape Town, for the convenience of officers and others proceeding there on sick furlough.

COLONEL STODDART.—Colonel Stoddart, who was imprisoned at Bokhara, has now been released from duress, and is graciously received by the King, and treated with even more consideration than he experienced before the unfortunate occurrence, which occasioned his incarceration.

DARJEELING.—Those who look to Darjeeling as the future Simla of the Cocknies of Bengal, will be glad to hear, that the officers there are promised five hundred coolies from the Hazareebaugh district, to be at Titalia on the 15th of October next, whose pay is to be four rupees a month, and their food found them.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—The Indigo prospects in Jessore are improving,—the weather having cleared up and the river fallen about two feet. The manufacturing in the factories situated in the higher lands was, in consequence,

quence, suspended for a time, and was to have been resumed early in the present month.

The accounts from Bhagulpore are not so satisfactory as the foregoing; they intimate that a north-easterly storm had considerably injured the plants in the high lands. The river had fallen, and the previous sudden rise had been attended with serious injury to the plants in the *ekur* lands, chiefly in the direction of Pooroes.

From all accounts received, the present promises to be a splendid season for the indigo and paddy crops, although a great deal of indigo plant has been lost through inundation. The Mahanuddes and an adjacent river, have overflowed their banks and inundated the surrounding country.

MR. DAMPIER.—Mr. Dampier, Commissioner of the 24 Pergunahs, has gone for a six weeks' tour to certain of his districts. His trip to the Burdwan and Hooghly neighbourhood, is in some degree connected with the settlement of the lands resumed by Mr. W. Taylor, of two-hundred-lakeraj-cates in-morning-deciding notoriety.

It is said, that Mr. Dampier is to succeed Mr. F. C. Smith, as Superintendent of Police.

A TRADE LIST OR DAILY COMMERCIAL REPORT.—The Committee of the Trade Association have just begun to issue "*A Trade List or Daily Commercial Report*," which is circulated gratis to the members of the Association, but is sold to the public also, for a trifling monthly sum.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 2d July, it was resolved, with respect to bills of lading for Liverpool and the other out ports of Great Britain, that in future the freight be made payable in cash, less 60 days' discount; at 5 per cent per annum from the date of arrival, on proof of due delivery of the goods.

THE PIC NIC.—The *Pic Nic* has changed its name and its form. The paper is now entitled the *Calcutta Weekly Chronicle*, and is printed on a demy sheet, in rather small type, which admits of that copious record and discussion of local subjects to which the editor seems disposed to devote his new journal. The change is undoubtedly a great improvement in the *Pic Nic*.

BANK OF BENGAL DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend of eight per cent. per annum on its past six months' transactions. This is a falling off of about 2 per cent since its last half year's dividend.

THE FAUMBAUM CHANNEL.—The usefulness of the Faumbaum Channel, seems to be increasing rapidly. In the statement of craft which have passed through this Channel from the 20th to the 23d ultimo, a period of only three days, their appears no less than four schooners, averaging 40 tons burthen, twenty-eight dhonies (1,566 tons) and a vessel of 200 tons! the barque *Muhammed Samodaney-pilay*, from Nagore to Keelacourray.

ELEPHANTS.—The elephants sent to the Pasha of Egypt by the *Columbo*, under the charge of Captain Graham, have been most handsomely acknowledged by Mahomed Aly. After harnessing them to guns and being satisfied of their utility, the Pasha declared he would immediately procure some from the Soudan. His Highness then presented Captain Graham with a gold snuff box and a Turkish sabre; and Mrs. Graham with a superb Cashmere shawl.

TRANSLATION OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF GOVERNMENT.—The remonstrances continually addressed to the Government by the Press, and by officers in the service of the State, touching the great want of a translation of the Acts and Regulations of Government for dissemination amongst the natives, have at length produced their effect. A translator's office is in course of organization, and will be placed under the control of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative and Judicial departments.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENGLISH SCHOOL AT BARSAT.—The Probakhur gives a report of a meeting at Barsat, for the establishment of an English School at that station. The meeting was held in the house of Baboo Roy. Prankissen Metre, a wealthy Zemindar of the place, and was attended by about thirty Hindoo gentlemen, including five Pundits. Several resolutions were passed, embracing the establishment of a branch Committee in Calcutta, to co-operate with the local one, and an address to the Magistrate of the district soliciting his countenance and support.

SHREE SING.—Intelligence has just been received from Ferozepore, to the effect that Shree Sing, son of Runjeet was murdered a few days previous to the date of the letter at Umritsir. "It is supposed," says the writer of the letter, "that Dhian Sing, the Chief Mooktear at the Labour Court, was the instigator of this deed," but of course all suppositions of this sort are vague, and not founded upon any particular facts implicating the suspected party. The report of the murder, has since been contradicted.

THE OUDH FORCE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated 23d July.

"We are no longer servants of the King of Oude. An order has come out from the home Authorities, to refund the sixteen lacs received from the Oude Government, and henceforth, if we are not disbanded, which appears rather doubtful, we are to receive our tolls from Honorable John. Fancy the King *giving a salute* on receiving the money back into his treasury!"

ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following resolutions were passed, at a meeting of the proprietors of the Atlas Insurance Company, held on the 27th July.

1st. That the statement subscribed by the Secretaries be approved of and passed.

2d. That a dividend of £75 per share be made by bills on the London agents.

3d. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors, who are requested to continue their services for the ensuing half year; and that Mr. J. S. Stopford, be requested to act as a Director, in the room of Mr. A. DeSouza, resigned.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS IN CALCUTTA.—Thirteen men supposed to be part of a gang, which, in the course of last month, committed a dacoity attended with murder, in zillah Nuddes, have, through the vigilance of the Police, been discovered and apprehended. Eleven of them were found upon the premises of Baboo Nobinohunder Bose, in Shaam Bazar, and the remaining two in the house of a man who passes as a mendicant, in Nim-tollah street. It is believed that several others escaped from the former place, as three or four were actually seen jumping out of a window in the rear, a height of about twenty feet.

DUEL.—A hostile meeting took place on the evening of the 23d instant, between Capt. McNaghten and Mr. Chas. Hollings. It appears that some time in 1837, Capt.

McNaghten, considering himself affronted by an article published in the *Delhi Gazette*, when that journal was under Mr. Hollings' management, called on Mr. H. either to retract and apologize or to give him (Capt. McN.) the satisfaction which one gentleman, under such circumstances, owes to another, whenever they might happen to be at the same station. Mr. Hollings, however, neither retracted nor apologized, but having recently arrived at Calcutta, he sent a friend to intimate to Capt. McNaghten his readiness to afford him the satisfaction he formerly required. Captain McNaghten accordingly accepted the offer, as Mr. Hollings still refused to atone by apology, and the parties, with their seconds, crossed the water to adjust the dispute. After receiving Mr. Hollings's fire, Capt. McNaghten declared his satisfaction with the atonement afforded, and the parties then left the ground.

A DACOITY.—A dacoity was committed on the night of the 26th of July, at the house of Baboo Sumbhoo Chunder Nudder, in Gorla, on the east of the bridge. The dacoits, consisting of about a hundred armed men, when entering the house of the Baboo, were seen by a chowkidar, who, on his attempting to obstruct their entrance, was tied down by a string and thrown into the canal; but was saved from a watery grave. Afterwards the patrolling officer went forward to offer them resistance, but was mortally wounded by the ruffians, and immediately expired on the spot. They also deprived of life of two Brahmins, and a servant of the above mentioned gentleman, by means of a scimitar, and the merchant himself received so serious a wound on his head, that his life is almost despaired of. Besides these, eight persons were severely wounded, but some state they may live. The merchant was robbed of his money to the amount of 2,500 rupees and a pair of gold bony and several other gold and silver articles. The plunderers then threw down their weapons and disguising themselves variously, took their course several ways. Some of them stopped at a place named Korriah. A servant who followed the robbers, ran and informed the thanadar, pointed out the place, and had them apprehended. The merchant is very much esteemed for his benevolence towards poor and helpless orphans.

THE FANCY BALL.—M. Dupuis' fancy ball took place on Wednesday night. There was a tolerably full attendance, but a very small proportion of the visitors sported fancy costumes. What there were, however, were, generally speaking, very good. The refreshments (except the beer, which was pronounced execrable,) were very good, and quite sufficient for the demands of all reasonable people. Dancing was kept up with great perseverance throughout the night, until about two o'clock, when, the host played the music under an interdict and so brought the light footed quadrillers, somewhat prematurely to a stand.

The ball would have gone off very well, had it not been for the very turbulent conduct of some persons present who, from their situation in life, ought to have conducted themselves with propriety. The consequences of their outrageous conduct has been, that they have ruined an industrious man, whose exertions to amuse the public and support his family, deserved a better return.

AN ASSAULT.—Mr. W. H. L. Frith, Attorney-at-law, in consequence of having received what he conceived to be an insulting letter, on account of his not having paid his subscription to Messrs. Pittar and Co.'s lottery, went over to the shop of that firm and asked Mr. Charles Pittar, whom he called a d—d snob of a shopkeeper, if he had written the note. Mr. Pittar said he had, and that Mr. Frith was nothing more than a d—d snob of an Attorney.

On hearing Mr. Pittar retort his complimentary language, Mr. Frith could bridle his wrath no longer, but clenching his digits, drove his knuckles straight at Mr. Pittar's thorax, feeling him a clip which did not quite knock him down. Some wordy sparring then ensued, during which Mr. Chas. Pittar and his nephew, Mr. W. Pittar, questioned the veracity of Mr. Frith, who became so irritated at the shopkeepers' insolence, that he gave Mr. William Pittar a dig in the bread-basket, which did not, however, knock him down. Mr. Wm. Pittar then closed with Mr. Frith, and, with the help of some birchbushes, expelled Mr. Frith from the shop of crime. The affair was brought to the notice of the Police, and Messrs. Pittar had the satisfaction to see Mr. Frith subjected to the mortification of paying to Her Majesty, on account of his pugnacity, the sum of Twenty rupees two hundred, for violating the peace.

RUNJEET SING.—Runjeet Sing, the Lion of the Punjab, the founder of a dynasty, is at last really and truly

dead, and is not only killed by the newspapers. Runjeet Sing, the grasper at all, the squeezer of Shah Soojahool Moolah, the extorter of Khoi-noor, has been grasped by death, squeezed in his turn by the grim tyrant, who has extracted his life from him, and made him relinquish all his ill gotten booty, including the Hill-of-light.

Karrack Sing, Runjeet's son, has succeeded him, and taken unopposed possession of the throne. The Khoi-noor, has been bequeathed by Runjeet to the idol Jagernauth. The Lion of the five rivers, was sixty years of age when he died.

LAST HOURS AND DEATH OF RUNJEET SING.—The Maharaja, when he became very ill, ordered his treasures and jewels to be brought forth. 100 cows with horns gilded, 100 caparisoned horses, and 5 of the best breed, such as the "Kubootrah," the "Kandaharee," the "Nugeena," and others, all equipt in gold and jewelled saddles; 4 Elephants with gold and silver housas, a golden chair and bedstead, plates, strings of pearls, swords, shield, guns, and innumerable other valuables, were given in alms, and deposited with Misur Beilee Ram, to be distributed in all parts of India, and at all the sacred Hindoo shrines and temples. Afterwards a surpeich, received from the Governor-General, and other jewels and gold bangles, were given away.

The gifts made this day are computed to have amounted to about two crores of rupees, but making allowances for exaggeration, it can be no less than one crore. The Ministers and Koonwur Kharruck Singh enquired, with cries of lamentation, 'what would become of them?'—on which the Maharaja shed tears. The Rajas Dhian Singh and Heera Singh, will distribute all the money and things to the Goordwara and other places, and to the Brahmins and Sothees. The Maharaja sent for the precious diamond, Kohinoor, from Belee Ram, and wanted to give it in alms; but he was dissuaded by the Rajas, who represented how invaluable a diamond it was—worth the revenues of all India, and that there would be no one to buy it from the Brahmins. A Jagher of 25,000 rupees annual revenue, was granted to the Amritsar Goordwara to support travellers. The surpeich and string of pearls received from the Governor-General, were given to Pandit Madasoodan because of their being so very precious. The gifts continued till evening, and the Maharaja remained in the state in which he was, the physicians all the while feeling his pulse. The Rajas have so strictly guarded the touchkhana, the fort, and the city, that no stranger can enter, and similar arrangements have been made at Amritsar through Misur Sookraj. At Jemadar Khoosah Singh's suggestion, Koonwur Kharruck Singh has written to Koonwur Sheer Singh, to come without delay, and he is expected to arrive as soon as possible.

The death of the Maharaja being known, the Ranees, Koonwur Kharruck Sing, Raja Dhian Singh, Jemadar Khoosal Sing, and others, raised cries and lamentations, tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground, and striking their heads against bricks and stones. This continued during the night by the side of the corpse. Every now and then looking towards the corpse their shrieks became shriller. The gates of the fort were shut, but Koonwur Kharruck Singh ordered the shops in the city to be opened, and business to be carried on.

Koonwur Kharruck Sing, Raja Dhian Sing, and others, had a bier of sandal wood prepared and embroidered with gold flowers. Raja Dhian Sing prepared to burn himself with the Maharajah, but the Koonwur and the sirdars threw their turbans at his feet to dissuade him, alleging that without him the affairs of the state would be deranged. It was not until after some hours passed in thus beseeching him that they could prevail upon him. Then the Raja proposed to go to Beasree after a year, which was complied with. Ranees Koon-

dun, called "Guddun," daughter of Raja Sansar Chund, of Kuttock; Ranees Hindesres, daughter of Meera Puddum Sing, of Noorpoor; Ranees Rajkower, daughter of Sirdar Jay Sing of Chyapoor, a village about 7 miles from Amritsar, and the Ranees "Biant Allee," came and approached the corpse weeping, and received to burn themselves with their husband. Koonwur Khurruck Sing did his utmost to dissuade them; he pointed out to them the dignity and the affluence they were possessed of, and promised that in future he would be with all his heart and soul most devoted to them, would they only relinquish their intention, but they would not for a moment listen either to the appeals of the Koonwur or the other chiefs. Ranees "Guddun" taking Raja Dhan Sing by the hand and placing it on the breast of the corpse, made him swear never to be a traitor to Koonwur Khurruck Sing, and Now Nehal Sing; or to be inattentive to the welfare of the state. Koonwur Khurruck Sing was in like manner made to swear not to be led away by any misrepresentations of interested parties to renounce Rajah Dhan Sing; and the torments due for the slaughter of a thousand cows were imprecated on him who should violate his oath. The corpse was then washed by the Koonwur with the water of the Gauges, and placed on the splendid bier. Rajas Dhan and Meerah Sing, Khoosaul Sing, Arjet Sing, Sudhan walla, the vakeels of Aloo walla, of Ladlah, Toohara, Hursurn Doss, and others, threw shawls on the bier, and it was carried in procession in the garden at Dhule hole, situated in the fort near the Huzoorie adjoining to Goo-roo Urjin's residence. The four Ranees, clad in the richest apparel and jewels worth many lacs of rupees, accompanied the procession bestowing every now and then some portion of their jewels and ornaments to the singers and the Brahmans. Having arrived at the funeral pile made of sandal-wood, the corpse was placed upon it. Ranees Koondun sat down by its side and placed the head of the deceased on her lap, while the other three Ranees, with seven slave girls, seated themselves around, with every mark of satisfaction on their countenances. At ten o'clock, nearly the time fixed by the Brahmans, Koonwur Khurruck Sing set fire to the pile, and the Ruler of Punjab, with four Ranees and seven slave girls, was reduced to ashes. A small cloud appeared in the sky over the burning pile, and, after having shed a few drops, cleared away. No one saw a hope of relief but in resignation. Raja Dhan Sing attempted four times to jump into the burning pile, but was withheld by the multitude. After the ceremony was over, Koonwur Khurruck Sing and the other Chiefs, bathed themselves in the Ravee and returned to the Huzoorie Garden. 15 pairs of shawls and 20 ducats were given to the singers of the holy hymns of Baba Nanuck, and a thousand rupees were distributed amongst the poor. The heart is rent in attempting a description of the distress and lamentations in the Palace,—amongst the Ranees, and amongst citizens of every age, sex, and religion.

NEWS.

NEWS.—Intelligence has, it is said, been received at Simla, from which a Burmese war is considered to be unavoidable. Though not mentioned in the Calcutta papers, it is known that three armies of 15,000 men each, have lately marched to Rangoon. Moukheir and Aracan respectively. Military stores in large quantities have also been imported from the French settlements in India. An increase of the Army will, it is said, take place in anticipation of this rupture.

JUBBULPORE.—Captain Wheatley had gone out alone to Jubbulpore, on a well known harness, and fell in with a tiger. When getting near, the tiger charged, and only

being slightly hit, made good his charge, when a real skirmish took place between the animal, Captain W. having enough to do to keep himself to the howdah. After a time they parted; the tiger, having much the worst of it, went off a few yards, evidently distressed, (and no wonder for his ribs were stove in) when all being, as W. supposed, quiet, he stood up to load, when, suddenly, the elephant resumed her rolling, pitching W. head foremost out of the howdah, on which the elephant ran up to him and kicked him, but not severely, and before she could repeat her intention, the mahout was able to guide her off. Damage.—W.'s face scratched, right knee bruised, and left wrist sprained; both stocks of his guns broken at the grasp. Being so completely hors de combat he retired. Lieut. Banks and Turrook then proceeded, and found the tiger stiff, evidently killed by the elephant, as W. had only put two balls into his shoulder, neither of which would have been immediately fatal. The elephant is scratched on the forehead, a little on the neck, and a bite on one of her hind legs, but nothing very serious.

STATUS.—The Sirdar of Ladwa, relative of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, arrived there on the 28th ultimo, accompanied by Mr. George Clerk, Political Agent of Umballa. The Sirdar was presented at the Governor-General's Durbar, when the title of Rajah was conferred on him. The usual exchange of nozzaranes took place. The Rajah's possessions on this side of the Sutlege are estimated at two lacs of rupees, and Trana-sutledge at half a lac.

It is rumoured that the districts of Loodiana, Umbala and the Hill Provinces, are to be formed into one division and placed under Mr. Clerk as Commissioner.

A great proof that Mr. Clerk is rising high in His Lordship's estimation is, that he has lately placed his nephew under him.

The Ex-Rajah of Ladah, died on the 4th instant; he received a pension from Government of two hundred rupees a month.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDS.—A letter has been intercepted from the Ameers of Scinds to Dost Mahomed; through the zeal and intelligence of a young officer of the Bengal army.

It would now seem that an open rupture with the Scindians is inevitable; indeed so prevalent is this belief among the troops beyond the Indus, that it has raised the spirits of the whole corps d'armee; it is also said, and this report is borne out by many circumstances, that the Persians have actually reached Herat with an army of forty or fifty thousand men.

Confirmatory of the above rumours, Government has received an express from Bhooj (the seat of the British resident in Scinde) which puts us in possession of the intrigues of the Ameers; we may therefore look for the immediate assembly of a force for the subjugation of the Scinds states.

BAREILLY.—The following is an extract of a letter from Bareilly of the 4th instant:

4th July.—Bareilly was, on the night of the 29th ultimo, visited by a severe thunder storm, accompanied with heavy rain for two hours from the North-west; doing, I am told, a great deal of mischief to the mud walls in the city—heavy as it was, it has only given a partial relief, for the heat has become as insupportable as before, and unless the threatening clouds which have been hovering about ever since, all night and early in the morning, favour us in a few days, I really do not know what will become of us; the Ryots are beginning to look very gloomy; last year by this time all crops were up—this year none had been sown nor have they been able yet even to till their ground, which, if delayed many days longer, will be most ruinous to the country.

NATIVE STATES.

CABUL.—COLONEL CAMPBELL.—Dost Mahomed has, it is said, confined in prison at Cabul, General, or Colonel Campbell, and the American Officer now in the Khan's service, as also one of the Sirdars, who was favourable to our views.

JOODPORA.—All negotiation with Maun Sing is broken off. The determination of Colonel Sutherland to reclaim some 700 villages which the Gooroos or Nathi had secured to themselves, has led to their resistance; and as they possess wealth they have partitioned. As to the Rajah himself, he is a mere tool in the hands of a powerful faction, and that faction, it is well known, is any thing but friendly to the interests of the British Government.

JOODPORA.—On the 25th ultimo, a deputation arrived from Jhoupore, at Nusseerabad, and solicited an interview with Colonel Sutherland, which was not only peremptorily refused, but the deputation was ordered to return forthwith. The object of this mission could only have been to cause further delay, for our policy requiring the dismissal of the present advisers of Maun Singh, they will try the last extremity, rather than sanction a compromise which will involve their own removal. This and the note of preparation from Ajmere, leave little room for doubt, that, an army will march with all possible expedition to Jhoupore.

Letters from Neemuch, dated the middle of last July, state, that the 30th, 39th, and 49th Regiments of Native Infantry, two Squadrons of Cavalry, the Light Native Troop of Horse Artillery, and a detail of Foot Artillery, with guns, are warned to move at an early date on Joudpore. In addition to these, a battering train proceeds from Ajmere with one thousand rounds per gun; and three regiments of Native infantry, together with the 9th Light Cavalry and some Artillery, from Nusseerabad, the whole under the command of Major General Hampton. The Major General was to leave Neemuch on the 15th July, with his Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 30th Regt. N. I., to meet Col. Sutherland at Ajmere, and concert future operations.

SYNDER.—It is currently reported that since the Political Agent issued the proclamation of our Government as regards the future management of Jeypore, which effectually prevents the Nahawaths from any longer plundering the country and withholding payment to the British Government of the arrears of tribute, so long due, that they are determined to thwart the measures of the Political Agent, by every means in their power. With this view they are endeavouring to confederate and form a league with those Chiefs and Thakors, with whom they were lately at enmity, in order, as they say, to save the Raj from the clutches of the "Feringees," for under present circumstances, they add, the Political Agent requires them to attend to their respective duties, which are very laborious, whilst no more profit can be gathered from the rich fields, in which they have so long revelled in uncontrolled liberty. Thakoor Sheo Sing is a simpleton, and says and does little; but his brother, Luchman Sing, "is making hay whilst the sun shines." He has carried off every thing he could lay his hands on to Choumoon; even the Raj cannon, it is said, have been purloined, and clandestinely taken off to adorn his new made bastions at the above fort, whilst some thousands of the public men and cattle belonging to the Jeypore State, have been constantly working for some months past, to put the hillah in a state of defence.

Major Thornesby is expected to assume charge of the Political Agency of Jeypore, on or about the 22d instant. After delivering over the charge of the Bhutia district to his successor, he will proceed direct via Hissar, Choptee, to Jeonjochoo, and thence

to Jeypore, where his presence is greatly needed in consequence of the confusion and disorder that reigns in that ill-starred capital. It is said, that the investigations that have been instituted into the conduct of the Rawul and Luchman Sing, have already elicited sufficient proofs of the ruinous system of their measures. Lands to the amount of some lakhs per annum had been given away, and bestowed on their relatives and friends, whilst a host of Chiefs and Thakors have been ousted out of their patrimonial estates, in the most unjust and cruel manner, and driven to robbing and plundering for subsistence. Whilst these things were enacting outside of the city, the extortions and demands made on almost all respectable and monied individuals, and merchants, within the city, are beyond all measure tyrannical and oppressive; yet not one anna of the sums due to the British Government has been paid. Reports mention that property belonging to Jora Ram, amounting to nearly twenty lakhs of rupees, has been seized by the Rawul and Luchman Sing, and that not more than five lakhs out of the said 20, have been accounted for!

MADRAS.

MAONIC LODGE.—On the evening of the 24th of June, the first stone of a new Ma-onic Lodge was laid by Lord Elphinstone, on the South Bridge, between Capper's and St. Thome.

BOMBAY.

THE SEMINARIES.—It is said that after all the Seminars is not to be condemned. Two different committees have come to the opinion, that there is nothing in the damage she has sustained to prevent her again going to sea, in as perfect order as she ever was; and that the new boilers, ordered for her before the accident, the only thing in which her machinery was defective, came out by the Courts.

ARCHDEACON JEFFRIES.—The Venerable the Archdeacon, was to embark on the 15th of July for New South Wales, whither he proceeds on sick leave for two years.

THE BOMBAY BANK.—It is said, that a recommendation has been forwarded, by the Bank Committee, to the Supreme Government, that the opening of the Bank be postponed till March next, in consequence of the inconvenience that might be caused to most of the Shareholders, by their being called upon in the present crisis, to pay up the amount of their Shares in full, according to the fiat of the Court of Directors.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHoy's DONATION.—It is stated, that the conditions submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors, under which Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy proposed a grant of 100,000 rupees for the establishment of an hospital for the natives of this place, have been approved of and accepted by the Court of Directors.

THE WEATHER. The last report of the weather is decidedly more favourable than the former, and is well calculated to allay any apprehensions that might have been felt upon the subject.

LARKINS v. LEWIS.—The Chief Justice has given, damages of 2,000 rupees in the crim. con. case of Larkins versus Lewis. These small damages were given in consideration of Mrs. Larkins, and not Mr. Lewis, appearing to have been the seducer.

TANNAN.—Moderate rain, it is stated, in a report from Tannah, dated the 21st instant, fell in most parts of the Zillah, during the early part of that week, but in the latter part there was none at all, and in some places the crops were beginning to dry up.

POONAH.—A report from the Acting Collector of Poona, dated the 25th instant, states, that the Monsoon had

met in favourably in his Zillah, and that several heavy showers had fallen during the fortnight previous to the date of his report.

SURAT.—No rain fell in the districts of the Surat Zillah, between the 10th and 17th instant, as mentioned in a report dated the 20th, and it was therefore apprehended at the time, that unless some rain fell in a day or two, the rice crops would be destroyed.

SOLAPUR.—In Solapur, as elsewhere, the Monsoon had set in early, but little rain stated to have fallen during the fortnight preceding the despatch of the report received from the quarter, which is dated the 21st instant, except in the Barsee Talooka, where the ryots had been enabled to sow the kurreef crops in 67 villages, which operation was also performed in the southern part of the Mopdehball, and a few villages of the Sudee and Mhole Talookas more than a month ago.

RUTNAGHERIE.—A report from Rutnagherie, for the week ending the 17th instant, represented that abundance of rain fell in the Malwan Talooka on the 11th and 12th, and that it extended to Vingorla; and continued there up to the 14th. A few showers fell in the early part of the week in the Vozindroog, Severndroog, and a part of the Unjunwell Talooka, whilst only two light showers were experienced on the 16th and 17th instant in the Rutnagherie, and that part of the Unjunwell Talooka which was without rain during the previous week.

CANDEISH.—The distress occasioned by a deficiency of water in Candesh was alleviated by a heavy fall of rain, which happened on the 20th of last month, and filled all the wells and Nullahs—a second though more partial fall was experienced on the 6th instant, but the long interval between both those dates during which there was no rain, had excited alarm regarding the prospects of the season, and the safety of the crops. It is also mentioned in the Collector's report, that herbage had not attained sufficient strength to afford much food for cattle, and that the operation for sowing was suspended for the present.

THE INSURRECTIONISTS.—Mr. Bell, who was deputed some time ago, to try the insurrectionists, who were made prisoners, while committing their outrages in the Khair district, has returned from Ponah. The trials commenced on the 30th of May, and concluded on the 10th of June. Out of thirty-five who were charged with treason, nine were acquitted, one died at the bar while his case was under investigation, and twenty-five were condemned to death. Among those who were acquitted, was the son of Khatgeewallah, a Sirdar. The sirdar was so elated at the release of his son, that he held public rejoicings, and distributed sugar throughout the city. His escape was owing to the inconclusive nature of the proofs that were brought forward. It did not appear, during the course of procedure, that the relatives or friends of any other Sirdars had been implicated in the unlawful transaction that had taken place.

THE KILKENNY.—The long-looked for *Kilkenny* has at length arrived. She came to anchor on the 14th of July, after a passage of 130 days, 84 of which only she steamed. She left Cork on 6th March, made St. Vincent in the De Verde in 17 days, took in coals and proceeded for the Cape, passing to the Eastward of St. Helena and close in to the coast of Africa. When in lat. 22° South, had exhausted her coals, made the land at Cape Martha, took in wood, and finding that it would not generate steam, went about and made for St. Helena under canvas, which she reached on 7th June, after a great delay. On the 18th sailed and reached the Cape in 11 days, remained there 7, then proceeded and made the Mauritius in 16 days and Bombay in 15 days from thence, thus doing in beautiful style the latter half of the passage. Her usual steaming was 7½ miles the hour, and in calm weather from nine to ten.

BURMAH.

THE SHAN STATES.—Letters have been received from Dr. Richardson up to the 13th of May. It appears he quitted Bangkok on the 19th March for the Northern Shan states, furnished with orders for the purchase of a few cattle, but he seems to doubt whether he will succeed in fully re-opening the trade. He had met with continued kindness and civilities at the capital, but was subject to considerable vexation and detention in his progress up the country as far as he had then reached which was within a few day's journey of our nearest Shan neighbour Yahaing.

RANGOON.—Letters of the 1st instant from Ameerapoor, state, that our situation there is far from agreeable, being placed on an island. Not a soul from the town will venture to pay us a visit. The King is too cautious to commit himself until he is satisfied we cannot retaliate. He pretends to believe all kinds of absurd stories. Calcutta has been summoned to surrender to fifty thousand Persians!

Judging from the Court of Ava having ordered several stockades to be constructed on opposite points of the river below Rangoon, and ordered the mouth of the river to be blocked up with stones. It may be inferred that Tharrawaddie suspects, that our military movements at Arracan and Avasam are mere feints.

As the shadow of forthcoming events have had the effect of inducing Tharrawaddie to abandon his favourite guerilla system of destroying, and to commence concentrating his forces, it requires no ghost to foretell, that these unpopular and expensive freaks in building stockades and stopping up rivers, will, in concert with any forward military movement on our part, tend to induce him no listen to any overtures we may make about replacing the old King on the throne.

ARRACAN.—Letters received via Arracan mention, that intelligence had been received across the mountains, that the Maingloo and other Myothogyean on the frontier, were cutting timber to a great extent, for the purpose of erecting stockades along the frontier bordering on the Yamadangas. It is expected that their next step will be to stockade themselves on the Yamadangan mountains when, should hostilities break out, it will become a difficult matter to dislodge them without a great sacrifice of life. The march of Tharrawaddie's sons towards Rangoon, continues a subject of apprehension and speculation.

AMARAPPOORA.—Advices have been received from the Presidency at Amarapoor up to the 25th of May, but they contain nothing of importance, beyond the confirmation of the report of the King's sons being about to quit the capital for Rangoon, Bassein, and Young-ngoo, each with an army under his command, but of what number to consist does not seem to be well known. Great military preparations are said to be making at the capital, where the sound of Artillery and musket practice is to be heard from morning till night. The artillery men are said to have made great progress towards hitting a mark, their skill being encouraged by rewards, and their want of it punished with the rattan.

Reports of warlike preparations on the part of the Burmese, still, continued to be received at Moulmain, and, it is said, that the common topic of conversation among the people at Beling, is the approach of a war with the English.

SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Press* states, that the accounts received by the *Nymph*, from China, do not corroborate the intelligence last previously received, of the intention of Capt Elliott to prevent the access of British shipping

to Whampoa, but that the Superintendent has promised to address such a letter of the Canton authorities before leaving the country, as will make the factories too hot to hold any British subject, or, indeed any other foreigner. The Siamese are following the example of the Chinese, and are seizing and confiscating opium, and fulminating edicts to purify the land of the baneful drug. They also threatened to invade the state of Calantan. The French ship *Denise*, Captain Thibout, was treacherously attacked by a body of Malays, at the port of Soosoo, on the West Coast of Sumatra, by whom the Captain was slain and the vessel plundered.

Subsequent accounts from China, mention the total stoppage of the trade and the departure of all the foreigners from Canton.

SHIPWRECKS.—Intelligence has been received at Singapore of the loss of no less than three British-free traders, the *Orontes*, *Siam*, and *Alquis*.

The *Siam*, under command of Capt. Boodle, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th February, bound for Singapore and Manila, at about 3 A. M. on the 8th ult., struck on the rocks about 12 miles to the Eastward of Java Head, during a heavy squall. She filled with water in about five minutes, and the surf ran so high that the Captain, with his wife and two children, and the officers and crew, altogether 18 in number, had barely time to save themselves in the ship's boats, leaving every thing behind. They were picked up in a few hours by the French ship *Gabriel*, arrived on the following day at Batavia, where the officers and crew were relieved from the state of destitution in which they found themselves left, by the charitable contributions of the British and American merchants. Captain Boodle and his family soon after taking passage for London in the *Platina*. Nothing whatever was saved from the *Siam*, not even the letter bag, and she began to break up as day-light appeared. The assistance of Government was applied for, which they evinced every inclination to afford, had not the surf rendered it useless—and the Admiral on the Batavia station, offered the first man-of-war brig that arrived to go there. The *Alquis* was wrecked in Torres Straits, on her passage up from Australia to Batavia, also without any loss of life.

GOA.

Intelligence has been received of the dispatch, by the Portuguese Government, of a new Governor for Goa, accompanied with a whole suite of Secretaries and other materials for the formation of a completely new Government. He is accompanied, moreover, by a regiment of European troops, 900 strong, to reinforce the Military establishment, and strengthen the hands of the civil authority, which have of late years been somewhat of the weakest. The cause of the decided measure is said to be a remonstrance addressed by the British to the Portuguese Government, on the subject of a marauding expedition from the Goa territory, into that of our subsidiary the Rajah of Sawunt Warree, in which considerable damage was sustained by the subjects of the latter. The remonstrance, it is said, stated, that unless such lawless incursions into the neighbouring country, could be prevented by the Government of Goa, the British would be under the necessity of taking Military possession of the city and its dependancies.

CEYLON.

THE VEDHAS.—Recently some seventy of that interesting people, the Vedhas, headed by a Chief, were induced by the desire of His Excellency the Governor, to quit, for a time, the depths of their native forests and visit the pavilion at Kandy. They displayed great skill

in what was once the glory of old England—woodland archery—shooting with much precision at a mark placed at a distance of fifty yards, besides performing several feats of agility, after which the Hon'ble Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie caused a quantity of cloth to be distributed amongst them, when they departed, apparently highly pleased with their reception.

CANOE SWAMPED.—On the 22d of June, as a number of canoes were out fishing opposite to Colombo, but at a considerable way to sea, the weather, which had been for some days boisterous, became much worse, with a tremendous squall, when fifteen of them were swamped. In the evening, as the weather moderated, some canoes ventured out, and succeeded in rescuing the crews, who were clinging to seven of these; but it was only on the morning of the 23d, that the remainder was saved,—with the exception of one man, who was drowned in endeavouring to leap from his own swamped canoe into another, as it was passing. The poor creatures when brought on shore, were so benumbed from cold that they could not walk.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Sir Robert Arbuthnot met with an accident on the 21st of June, from which he fortunately escaped without the slightest injury, although it might have proved fatal. The Major General, accompanied by his Aid-de-camp, Captain Thurlow, was travelling in a palanquin-carriage from Kandy to Newera Ellia on the day in question. About 3 miles beyond Gampola, they came to a place where the road was rendered very narrow in consequence of part of it having been washed away by the previous heavy rain. Captain Thurlow here got out to lighten the carriage, but Sir Robert Arbuthnot—having been lately an invalid—remained in it. The horse was then led on cautiously, but the outer edge of the road giving way under the wheel, the carriage—with Sir Robert Arbuthnot in it—and the horse, rolled down the precipice, dashed against a tree and some rocks, and finally rested in the stream below. Captain Thurlow and the horsekeeper immediately rushed down and succeeded in extricating the General from the carriage, but not until he was nearly insensible from being under water. He, however, soon perfectly recovered, feeling only slightly bruised from a trunk and portmanteau that were in the carriage, rolling on him. The scene of the horse and carriage, (with the recollection of who was inside) which made two complete turns before they reached the bottom, is described as having been most faithful; strange to say, the carriage was not very seriously injured and the horse not at all.

DESERTION AND MURDER.—Recently, eight Malays of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment deserted, and it having been supposed that they had gone towards Negombo, Mr. Oswin, District Judge at that station, was informed of the circumstance, who, hearing that persons answering the description of the deserters were in his district, issued a warrant for their apprehension. The Police vedhan, who was intrusted with the execution of the warrant, with to assistant no, soon found the parties of whom he was in search; but on presenting the warrant the Malays wrested a gun from one of the vedhans and with it shot another dead. They also drew their creeses and wounded a second vedhan seriously, whilst the third fortunately escaped unhurt. They then stabbed the body of the dead man in several places, and even passed a creese through the neck.

On intelligence reaching Colombo, an armed party of the Ceylon Rifle Corps was despatched to the scene of murder; but before they arrived there, seven out of the eight Malays surrendered themselves to Mr. Oswin at Negombo;—the eighth, who is still at large, being it is said, the one who shot the police vedhan.

The murder was perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Kadarani Garden, where the Malays are said to have gone with the intention of robbing a considerable sum of money sent there for the payment of the Cinnamon

peers. The Malays, it is said, in order to avoid suspicion, deserted the night before the treasure left Colombo; and believed that it would take the entire of the next night to travelling Kadarani, instead of reaching the Garden, at it really did late the same evening on which it was sent from Colombo, they intended perpetrating the robbery the night after.

CHINA.

Advices from Bombay mention the receipt at that presidency, of a proclamation, dated the 11th May, at Canton, by Captain Elliot, and signed also by the Dutch, French and American Consuls, recommending all Europeans to leave the Factory. It appears that Lin, in reply to a request for passports for them, had stated that all might go who chose to do so, but that such should not be permitted to return at any future time; and intimating at the same time, that if any of those who might determine on remaining, should hereafter be detected in introducing opium into the country, directly or indirectly, they would be instantly subjected to the last penalty of the law.

The *Cowasjee* Family, subsequently arrived from Macao the 11th of June, brings us news from Canton to the 4th of that month, of a highly interesting and important character. The whole of the opium had been delivered up to the Commissioner; and orders had been received from Peking for its immediate destruction. The Emperor had expressed perfect satisfaction with Lin's management, and had promoted him to the Government of Keanguen and Kingsee provinces. Game to the back-bone, the opium dealers anticipated considerable relaxation of the prohibitory measures, and in commercial phrase, "the drug had *riz*."—indeed "favorable sales" were said to be in progress, and the "*Colonel Young*" and other clippers were ready, armed and manned, to make a smuggling descent on the Coast, so soon as the destruction of the surrendered opium should be officially notified.

Captain Elliott took his departure from Canton on the 24th of May, accompanied by the following parties, against whom an edict of perpetual banishment from China had been promulgated, viz: Dadabhooy Framjee, Henry, Daniell, Stamford, Bomanjee, Inglis, Green, Kape, and Ilbery. On the 22d of May, a public notice was issued to her Majesty's subject in Canton, by Capt. Elliott, enjoining them to leave the Factory and suspend all commercial operations, and those arriving hereafter, to aid and assist in the prosecution of any trade whatever; and warning all such as may choose to neglect this injunction, that they will do so at their own risk and peril.

We have not at present time or space to comment on this most singular document; but *prima facie* it strikes us as certainly the most illogical, incomprehensible specimen of a state-paper, it was ever our fortune to peruse.

It does not appear to have been very effective either; for a long list of names is given of persons who had remained in Canton after the Superintendent's departure, and who were prepared, it is stated, to carry on all legal traffic as before.

Some new regulations for the entrance and anchorage of vessels at Whampoa of a strict character, had been promulgated; but otherwise the trade [barring opium] was likely to be carried on as before.

A report was current in town, that the stoppage of supplies to Macao had been threatened.

The Emperor, in his bounty, and to shew his sense of the dutiful obedience of the foreigners in delivering up the contraband article, had ordered five catties of

Cangou to be given for every chest of opium; upon the principles perhaps, that exchange is no robbery.

Two French men-of-war were seen in the China Sea, by the *Cowasjee*, bound to Macao. An American frigate was in Macao roads, and H. M. S. *Larne* had sailed for Singapore in hopes of meeting the Admiral. The *Ariel* had sailed for the Red Sea.

We have been given to understand, that there is news from China, in private letters, later by several days than that extracted from the Canton and Singapore papers. By these we learn, that every British subject had left Canton, the movements of the few who had remained to wind up their affairs after Captain Elliot's departure having been quickened by one of the British ships firing into a Chinese war junk. It is stated, that the Captains of the several merchant ships, were to have had a meeting on the day after the *Cowasjee's* departure, to arrange future operations. It was understood to be their intention, to demand supplies from the Governor of Canton, and if refused, to bombard, burn and sink the whole Chinese fleet, which was numerous, war junks having been collected from all parts. The Portuguese Government, aided by the British merchants, were actively engaged in putting Macao into a state of defence, sufficient to resist any force the Chinese could bring against it, and every thing indicated war. Meanwhile opium sales were going on with great spirit on the coast. The *Syed Khan's* whole cargo had been sold at dollars 600 Patina, any 550 Benares, the cash being paid on board. Captain Tiver, having safely deposited the proceeds of sale at Macao, had sailed for a fresh supply from Manila.

PERSIA.

The following are extracts of letters from Karrack, dated 22d and 25th June:—

News, we have little or none; the following are the prevailing "on dsa." A new Governor is sent to Bushire, not to conciliate the wounded feelings of the British for the contumely observed towards the Admiral, Residents, &c., &c., but because he pays a larger sum for the Government than the gent we had the dust with.

The Shah of Persia, as a reward to Meerza Ameer, the Governor, Shick Hussein, the Kezee, and Bhukur Khan, the Turquoise Chief, sent the first a handsome meerza, inkstand and dress, with a royal letter; to the second a handsome Judge's cloak, and to "Bhukur Khan" the order of the Lion and Sun, enriched with twenty-four diamonds, and created him a Colonel of the 6th Class. Report says that some difference exists between the Shah and the Russian Ambassador. This is not unlikely from the tenor of our English news of April. "Koursched Pacha" has got the Sheik of Bahrein to enter into a treaty, by which the Sheik acknowledges Mahomed Ali as "Lord Paramount," and pays him a tribute of 5,000 dollars per annum. Koursched's emissaries are to work along the Arabian Coast, and in the Imam's territories: thus, while we are supinely looking on, Koursched keeps his army quiet and is obtaining by diplomacy, that influence which the British once possessed; and if some decided measures are not soon taken, the slight hold we yet possess on the regard of these people, will be lost for ever.

The Steamer returned from Bussorah; she got aground on the N. W. point of the island, about 2 A. M. fired three guns, but was got off before assistance came to her, Colonel Sheriff, who paid a visit to Bussorah in the Steamer, has returned with a Mr. Farren, who is supposed to be on some secret mission. With regard to affairs here, Russian, Persian, and Egyptian Agents are every where, misleading our agents with false reports. For instance: — writes, that Koursched Pacha had withdrawn from Nejd; we know that

he is not eight days march from Grane. — writes that Mahomed Shah is so crippled, both with gout and want of money, that he cannot leave his capital to go to Koom, a distance of 60 miles. Is this likely? The other day we had Mahomed Effendi, the Agent of Mahomed Ali, or rather Koorschid Pacha, from Katiff, with two letters of quite different tenors—one agreeing to wait for further instructions for their respective Governments before any thing further was done; the other stating that Koorschid Pacha must occupy Bahrein at once. He also brings an agreement between the Bahrein Sheikha and the Pacha, by which the former is to pay the latter an annual tribute of 3,000 dollars. This, however, bears no seal, and is generally believed to be a forgery.

The *Clive*, however, has just left for Katiff, it is understood, with a letter, from the Resident, to the Sheik of Bahrein, enquiring whether such is the case or not. Mahomed Effendi left this for Bunder Dilluw, place on the Persian Coast, where, some time ago, a Khan arrived with a dress of honour, from the Shah of Persia, for Sheik Nassir, who is said to have proceeded to the King. He brought some presents for Captain Hemmell which were refused, and some Arab spears for Captain Hawking. He had an interview with the Resident, and wished to visit Colonel Shirreff for whom he had a letter; but the Colonel would not receive either, on the ground that he wished first to ascertain whether Koorschid Pacha had paid proper attention to the remonstrance sent him by the Resident, before he countenanced any agent of his.

Agents continue to be actively employed in endeavouring to excite a belief in the minds of the people, on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris, that the Sultan is not supported by the English, in fact, that they have not the power to protect him. At Mohamerah, a place below Bussorah, Mr. Mackenzie, who was sent by the Political Resident on some business, was most coolly treated, and told by the Sheik that he wanted nothing to do with him or the English. The Governor of Bushire and Banker Khan have both received dresses of honor, and the latter the order of the Lion and Sun, for beating off the Admiral and 2,000 English troops. Such is the current report in the north; that the dress of honor, and the order, have been received, we know to be true. The soldiers at Bussorah, who, by the way, were the late Governor's private guard, and maintained at his cost kept for the safety of the place, have been nearly all discharged. About 50 of them came here about ten days ago for service, and 150 were seen at Grane on their way to join Koorschid Pacha.

The general belief in the Gulf, for the last two years, is that the power of the Sultan is tottering—so long has the present system been in operation. It is high time we had some more active and efficient Agents in these parts; only imagine at Bussorah an Armenian, who, beyond putting the pistons into his pocket, has not one idea to rub against another. He gave out the other day, that the Admiral had been beat off from Bushire, and when an officer of ours went up to Bussorah, actually asked him if it was not true! These are not the kind of Agents that England wants in these stirring times.

On the return of the *Clive* it was found that the Sheik of Bahrein had made no treaty with Koorschid Pacha. Since the foregoing part of this letter was written things seem to have taken a new turn in Persia. The Shah, it seems, had suddenly changed his mind, and dispatched five couriers to overtake, if possible, and recall the messenger sent with the dresses of honor and order to the Governor and Banker Khan. Since, the Governor has been recalled and another put in his place, to the regret of the merchants, who wished to retain the old one.

BUSHIRE.—Letters received from Bushire, via Bombay, announce the safe arrival of the *John Adam*, Captain Eales, at the former place. The market in the Gulf was brisk, and indigo in high demand, which the merchants expected to sell at a profit of thirty or forty per cent. The *John Adam* had commenced unloading her cargo, and every thing was, in a commercial point of view, comparatively tranquil and undisturbed. The *Fiza Robany*, Captain Keys, which sailed from Calcutta at the latter end of March last, had reached the vicinity of a place called *Jezir i-Dera*, (Anglice Long Island) situated at a distance of about ten days from Bushire. The merchants in the Gulf were in hourly expectation of her arrival, and their hearts leaped with joy at the favourable prospect of reaping a handsome profit from the different shipments consigned to them from Calcutta. They all blessed their *ebol*, and considered their stars to be on the ascendant! It is also stated on the authority of a letter received at Bushire from Ispahan, that Mahomed Shah contemplated visiting the latter city immediately after the Nowrooz, accompanied by his Premier and the principal Noble of his Court. This intelligence disproves the report of forty thousand Persian troops having marched towards Herat, headed by the Persian monarch. The internal administration of the city of Ispahan was in an unsettled state, and the expected visit of his Majesty was calculated to effect the restoration of good order and perfect peace.

A new Armenian Prelate, famed for his unobtrusive manners and profound erudition, had, it appears, just arrived at Julpha, from Elcheritchin, and had directed his attention to the obtaining of further remission of the capitation or poll tax of the Armenians of that place, by a humble memorial to the Persian Court.

The Russian Envoy, Colonel Duhamel, had retired from Teheran into Georgia, in consequence, it was understood, of some serious misunderstanding between the Shah and him; but of what nature is not said. Our relations with Persia remain pretty much in statu quo.

QUESTORAH, 4TH JUNE.—A messenger had just arrived from Damascus, with intelligence, that the Turkish and Egyptian Armies were in front of each other, that a conflict was deemed inevitable, and that the general opinion was the Turkish Force would be defeated. Ali Pacha, of Bagdad, was still at Mossoul, recommending for the Sultan, which was so unpopular a measure that it had produced an insurrection and led to a considerable loss of life on both sides, the Pacha having finished the affair by taking off the heads of sixteen of the principal men of Mossoul, who were in league against him, whereby submission and perfect tranquillity had been restored. The inundation of the Euphrates and Tigris this year, had exceeded those of any former years, in the recollection of the oldest people, the former, it is said, having overswollen its banks to a most alarming extent, and inundated and carried away entire villages, including Hama, the Hadarah, Rowah and Monawandah, to the great sacrifice of life and property. Mr. Farren, formerly Consul General at Damascus, had arrived at Bussorah from Bagdad, having been engaged in making extensive purchases of wool among the Arabs along the line of the Euphrates, which it was understood he intended to send to the market of Bombay.

Koorschid Pacha had returned into the Nejd for a time, and it was understood he still entertains his former views upon Bussorah, but every body regarded them as entirely chimerical. He had made an attempt to revive an old claim for tribute of 2,000 dollars annually, dating back to the time of the first Wahabee war, upon the Sheik of Bahrein, and had met a decided repulse. The Sheik, entrenched in his little Island, and set Alahommed Ali and all his power at defiance.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

The following are extracts of letters from the army of the Indus, received during the month:—

CAMP GIRISK ON THE HELMUND, 19th MAY.—The men of the 13th Light Infantry crossed the *Helmund* on their own rafts on the 18th May, and the 16th were on the point of crossing, when an order arrived from the Commander-in-Chief to stop proceedings, as it was expected that the Government would get quiet possession of Girisk, and another fort, of which no name is given, but which is stated to be only two miles from the encampment. Kohan dil Khan destroyed the two ferry boats that were on the river, and carried away the gates and wood work from the houses in the fort, that the troops might not be able to make rafts and follow him.

Rumour gives out, that in consequence of the country being so favourably inclined towards Shah Soojah, he will not be able to make any stand and must come in. The River *Helmund* is said to be a noble stream, rolling along at the rate of ten knots an hour, 1,000 yards in breadth and 8 feet deep.

The men of the 16th Regiment volunteered to swim the river, so that there might be less delay in sending over their arms and accoutrements! They carried 3 days food in their knapsacks, the officers' servants carrying what they could for their masters, and leaving baggage, cattle, and tents behind, as they calculated returning in two or three days.

The encampment ground abounded in *Jowassar*, which, as tatties were so much in request, proved a great luxury to them, for the heat is stated as being intense, and rivalling that experienced in the imperial City during the hottest months of the year. Fruits of all kinds were pouring in from the other side of the river, and were selling for little or nothing in the Regimental Bazar. Immense flocks of *Doombah* sheep, which from feeding on *lucerne* and *clover*, were as fat as our gram-fed mutton, were seen grazing in all directions, and could be procured in abundance.

The report was prevalent that every thing was likely to be settled at Cabul before the Army could reach it. The officers had been much disappointed in not getting any good horses, which they had firmly calculated upon; but a few good ponies and *tatoes* had been brought in for sale.

31st of MAY.—The force under Brigadier Sale quitted the neighbourhood of Girisk for Kandahar on the 25th, leaving as a garrison for that fort, the King's 5th Hindustanee Infantry and Christie's Horse. From that date till the 31st (when I commenced this epistle, which circumstances have prevented my continuing till this day, the 4th of June) we remained pitched in the tope near the foot of Girisk, doing our best to obtain food for our men, but with very little success.

On the morning of the 31st a letter arrived from Lieutenant Edward Couolly, who had proceeded to Girisk (25 miles from Girisk) with a small escort, calling on Captain Woodburn to support him as the country people were attacking him. Rapid movement to the rescue was the order of the day, but when all our preparations for the march were nearly complete, a second missive informed us that the people were again quiet, having only risen to avenge an insult offered by a young *sepooy* to an old and influential Barukzya leader, whose wrath was disarmed by the present of a turban and a few honeyed words from the young *Machiavel*! Nevertheless it was deemed advisable to show a small force in the neighbourhood, so Captain Woodburn started at night with an escort of Cavalry for Girisk. On reaching Bolan, a few miles distant from the latter place, it appeared that the restored tranquility of the country rendered his presence unnecessary; Captain Woodburn therefore embraced the opportunity of visiting the foot of

Nadali, on the evening of the 21 June, and early this morning returned to Girisk.

The Big Wigs keep us in the most blessed ignorance of points of, to us, vital interest. Nevertheless we have heard from other sources, (my informant was an Affghan,) that the Commander-in-Chief, with Europeans of the Army of the Indus, was to march this day towards Cabool, and the Shah to follow his Excellency in a few days. Hearing this, I naturally enquired of my communicative friend if he could acquaint me with the destination of the two regiments now at Girisk; to which he replied, that he fancied we had never been considered one way or the other, and must therefore remain where we are! Satisfactory as this intelligence is (the *Simoon* is blowing like a steam bellows, thermometer at an unprecedented height, half our regiment and half our camp equipage and traps at Kandahar!) I may conclude it to be true from the following circumstances, namely, that there is scarcely time for us to reach Cabool early enough to accompany the King the arrival of 20 days' half supplies for our detachment, with an intimation that when they were eaten we must feed ourselves; and a demand for the whole of our grain bags and commissariat camels.

SUKKER 3d JUNE.—The *cosida* had arrived at Sukkerpoor, from Candahar, six of whom had been severely wounded, and three of them plundered of their clothes by the *Beloches*. Seven *sowars* and 20 camels had deserted from the convoy under charge of Captain Newport.

The Lohane Chiefs (Sewan Khan's) *Kafilah* of 30 camels, that left Sukkar in the end of April, for the advance, suffered dreadfully from the heat between Bagh and Dadur. They encountered a *Simoon* which killed 65 of the chief's people, and also Sir A. Buren's head man, an Arab *Jemadar*. An officer of the name of Brady, of H. M. 17th, en route to join, is stated to have been carried off by this scourge.

A storm had been experienced at Sukker, which had blown, clean away, every tent pitched on a height.

It is stated, at Sukker, that the Bombay force, now at Candahar, was to return to Ghiznee, remain 3 months, then go on to the Indus, and drop down the river to Bombay, where they hoped to spend their Christmas.

Mr. Ross Bell and his Assistant, Lieut. Brown, of the Engineers, passed through Sukker on the 31st May. He is stated to be vested with great powers, and is said to be a decided character, and one that will not mince the business on which he has been sent. He has to get four *hacs* of rupees out of the *Khyrpoor* man. The *Jagheerdar* at Roree had promised to assist the British with 500 horse, but, he now says, the *Ameers* have told him, if he does, they may deprive him of his *Jaghire*. These *Jagheerdars*, however, will soon be made to understand that the British will and can guarantee to them their *Jaghires*.

Though the Bazar at Candahar was well supplied with many things, all were very dear. Two loaves of white bread cost a rupee; tea 8 rupees per lb.; liquors were scarce, and wine, at 60 rupees per dozen, was considered cheap, and beer at 50. The Bengal division, it was said, would, after the harvest was reaped, proceed to Cabool, and, thence, in September, to Attock, then home, via Loodiana. The loss of Cavalry and Artillery horses, during the march to Candahar, is estimated at 500, which, at 400 rupees each, would make this one item, in the accounts of the campaign, two lacks of rupees!

Timor Shah was said to have advanced through the Khyber Pass, when numbers of the followers of Dost Mahomed had deserted to his standard.

It would appear, that either our Government must clear the Bolan Pass of these marauding *Belooches*, or

make Shah Soojah, or the Khan of Khelat do it, before the Bombay merchants can profit by the trade to Candahar.

CAMP CANDAHAR, 4TH JUNE.—We have nothing new going on in camp; our march to Cabul has been postponed "sine die." It is fixed at last that the 48th Regiment are to remain behind to garrison Candahar, till a part of the 2d Brigade comes up, when they will follow us to Cabul. The officers going to Herat, have nearly completed their arrangements, and they expect to quit this for Kamran's city by about the 15th instant, unless the late news regarding Persia puts a stop to their going for the present. The Russian spy, who was here a few days ago, has decamped. Only one or two officers knew of his being here, but when it reached the Political's ears, the man was no where. A shocking bad look out.

Nothing has been done with the men who were taken up under suspicion of having murdered poor Inverarity, (of the Lancers,) by the bye, one of them bolted from the Quarter Guard of the Lancers, *ran clean away*, and has never been heard of since) notwithstanding they were found immediately after, and close to the spot where the poor fellow was cut up, with bloody swords. A sowar of the 4th Local Horse was murdered to day, subsequent to Inverarity and close to camp, and the rascals had the decency to bury him. The three Companies of the 37th Regiment, which were left behind at Daudur, and a detachment of Europeans under Lieutenant Bennett, of the European Regiment, march in to-morrow. The Commissariat are buying up all the camels they can, but I am sorry to say, they are run away with faster than they are brought in for sale. The Commander in Chief has been trying how far it is practicable to breach a mud wall with 5½ inch shell fired from a 24-pounder howitzer. The experiment has not answered, as most of us could have informed him; the shell penetrated 9 inches, but did little or no injury to the wall. The experiment was tried, that in the event of its answering, we might leave our heavy siege train behind, but I much fear, we shall have to take it on with us.

Our European Regiment had a large party of guests last evening, and many of them the most distinguished officers in camp. I saw nothing but soldier's rum on the table, save one bottle of sherry opposite to old Brigadier Blaney, which he offered to Major General T. and Colonel M., the Military Secretary.

A regiment of the Shah's, and Captain Timmings's troop of Horse Artillery, are to remain here with the 48th.

The day before yesterday, Captain B., of the Lancers, and two of the men, were attacked with cholera. They are all three doing well, I am happy to say. God forbid that that disease should break out here just now, we should soon have a small army indeed. The weather is daily becoming warmer and warmer. Grain is selling at much the same, excepting barley, which is a *little* cheaper.

CAMP QUETTA 14TH JUNE, 1839.—The troops at Quetta stand just as they did a month ago, but a change will take place in a very few days, consequent upon orders just received from Kandahar. We are expecting the treasure escort from Shikarpore, which place it left on the 24th ultimo. On its arrival here, the Bombay corps, which forms part of the escort, is to make over charge to a Bengal Infantry Regiment, the 43d, which is to proceed, and form part of the garrison of Kandahar; General Nott is to continue in command of the troops in Shawl till further orders; one of the two troops of Horse Artillery (Shah's) is to accompany the 43d to relieve Capt. Timmings's troops ordered to remain for the present at Kandahar, which place is to be garrisoned by a Regiment of Bengal N. I., a ditto of the Shah's infantry, a ditto of the Shah's cavalry, a troop of Horse

Artillery and four 18 pounders. The G. O. C. of the 1st instant, directs the whole of the army, with the exception of the 48th, and Timmings's troops, to be in readiness to march on such a day, under such orders as will be hereafter specified.

The army was to have marched on the 7th instant, but it is positively stated that Lord Auckland directed Sir John to remain at Kandahar till such time as a sufficient quantity of grain (6 week's supply) be collected. This was a fortunate order for the army, as the distress, which a hasty march, with an ill-provided commissariat produces, has already been too severely felt by this force.

The reports from ahead are various as they are numerous. One is that the Shah of Persia is advancing with 40,000 men on Herat. Another that his time is occupied in quelling rebellion in his own country: this last I suspect is most probable. It is also stated that Dost Mahomed's son is endeavouring to strengthen Guznee, in order to oppose us there; but those who know or ought to know, say, that he may as well save himself the trouble, as the place is not capable of being fortified. The 1st of July is mentioned as the probable day for the army to advance from Candahar. I suppose you have heard, that Captain Saunders, Engineer, Captain J. Abbott and Lieutenant Shakespear, of the Artillery, have started, or are to start immediately, for Herat, no guns accompanying them; they are merely going to fortify the place. I believe Folia is also going as political agent, or rather as envoy. Several officers have been lately appointed to the Shah's force, Lieutenant Hawkins, Artly. Broadfoot, European Regiment, Travers, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Moorhouse, 35th, and one or two more, whose names I don't recollect. It is still believed that the army will be back in the cold season; but if the report of the advance of the Persians, and the death of Runjeet be true, I fear we shall not be in Hindostan quite so soon. The Khan of Khelat is collecting troops, some say to support the Shah, but others positively state that an attack upon the Quetta camp is what he meditates.

20th JUNE.—Letters have been received which confirm the intelligence respecting the departure of the Army from Candahar in progress to Cabul on the 15th June. The 43d N. I. were likely to move about the 1st instant for Candahar, to escort treasure and supplies that were then on their way from Shikarpore, under charge of the 4th N. I. and one of the Bombay Regiments. The death of Ensign Beaufort, of the 43d, is reported to have taken place shortly after the Regiment left Bugh. The marching through the country, particularly the Bolan Pass, at that season, is described as most dangerous to the health of even the natives, who are habituated to the climate. During the months of May and June, a Simoom rushes through the Pass, killing every thing exposed to its influence. Of a party of natives that were bringing grain to Quetta, twenty, it was reported had fallen victims to it. The March Mail had arrived at Quetta with the Bombay dak on the 18th June. The Beloochees were taking every opportunity of killing stragglers from the Camp, though personally in camp, they seemed well disposed towards the soldiers. Officers were consequently careful to keep themselves and their soldiers within the lines.

Another letter from Quetta avers, that Sir John Keane had received a severe wig from the Governor-General for his injudicious and improvident measures, to which many of the disasters of the army are attributable. The Bengallees say, the wig is well deserved, and that all along they have been crippled without benefitting the *Duck* army thereby. The 48th remains at Candahar until relieved by a regiment of the 2nd Brigade. Besides Ensign Beaufort, Assistant Surgeon O'Halloran and the Quarter Master Sergeant of the 42nd N. I. had died between Shikarpore and Dadur, while escorting treasure. The heat is described as being "quite awful."

QUETTAH 26th JULY.—The army had not moved from Candahar on the 21st, but it was expected that the Head-Quarters and first column would march on the 25th. A force under command of Genl. Wiltshire, had been sent out to protect the supplies, which it was reported had been cut off by a party of Ghilzies. Shah Shoojah's Artillery and the 43d B. N. I., had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The detachment that relieves them was expected there the first week in July.

At Quetta, the heat was just bearable—28° to 100° in the tent during the day; but rain had fallen on the 25th, which had considerably cooled the atmosphere. Major Newport had been directed to halt at Dudar until further orders.

The accounts received of the sickness and mortality in the rear, were most lamentable. The detachments had been considerably weakened by the number of deaths. An officer and ten men of H. M. 17th Regt. who had been left sick at Bukhur, died on the march between Bukhur and Shikarpore; and, in addition to those of Ensign Chalmers and Dr. O'Halloran, accounts had been received of the deaths of two Conductors, two Subadars, three Havildars, two Naicks, two Duffadars, twenty-six Sepoys and several Sowars belonging to the Local Horse, on the march from Bagh. One of the daks, it was discovered, had been burnt at Bagh; a single letter having been picked up there—half consumed.

Some Parsees were shortly expected at Quettah with stores. Sir John Keane, it was said, is not very partial to the Bengal Officers, nor they to him. His complaint, being their want of subordination.

By the last accounts Colonel Wade was "hotly engaged" with the enemy in the Kyber Pass,—the Sheiks having left the Colonel to return to the Punjab. The same letters intimate that Captain Osborne, Military Secretary to Lord Auckland, was about to proceed on a mission to Kurruck Sing.

SHIKARPORE 22ND JUNE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Shikarpore:

"We here that the Political Agent is to proceed in a day or two to Khyrpoor, and see what the Ameer of that place is about,—report says he is quietly raising troops.

The force here consists of about 400 sepoy, and one corps of Shah Shoojah's, with a few hundred Beloochees and Pathans; new levies to keep the whole country in check. Out of that the Shah's corps, although 800 strong, is not equal to 300 of our men, for it is as yet unofficered, but half drilled, and composed of the scum of the place. The greater part of the Beloochee horse in our day are, in my opinion, with very few exceptions, worse than enemies; in fact, the chiefs of about 300 of them were discovered intriguing, and were turned out of our service only the other day.

Our principal strength lies in their want of combination. Some of the tribes in our way are at mortal enmity with others, and, consequently, if a sharp look out is kept, there is not much to fear from treachery. At the same time, if our force in advance meets with the slightest check, (and a check in their station would be tantamount to defeat) it will behave us to be well on our guard, for it may easily be supposed how all (those in our pay, as well as our opponents) would join, for the time, like a pack of wolves, to hunt down the prey, though they should cut each other's throats afterwards for the spoil.

The Pathans, as a race of men, are tall, handsome fellows, and much superior to the Beloochees, who are cut-throat looking scoundrels. You may imagine what a lawless set of fellows the latter are, when they, I mean some of the chiefs, actually attempted to strangle one of their own number, in the public durbar, because he gave information of a conspiracy being on foot.

A messenger had arrived from Cabool, and reported, that the whole of Dost Momed's army had dispersed.

TRANSMISSION OF MAILS TO EUROPE.

London East India and China Association,
Cowper's Court, Cornhill, 15th June, 1839.

W. LEMOND, Esq.,

Secy. to the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Sir,—It is with pleasure that I now acquaint you, for the information of your Chamber, that the convention between her Majesty's Government, and that of France, alluded to in my last, has been signed at Paris, and the ratification duly made here, so that a safe and speedy transmission of the overland mails will now be issued. The principal stipulations are :—

That the Government of the Queen of Great Britain shall confide to the Post office of France the conveyance, in mail bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, whenever the above-mentioned correspondence shall pass through France; but the British Government reserves to itself, at all times, the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the above mentioned correspondence, to be conveyed, either between Alexandria and Malta, or between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by packets of the Royal Navy Article 1.

The French Government engages to effect the conveyance of the mails in the following manner :—By steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; and between Calais and Marseilles by mail coaches. Art. 3.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for the purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 345 hours, or 14 days and 9 hours, and from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, 300 hours, or 12 days, and 12 hours. Art. 4.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post Office in 102 hours, or 4 days 6 hours. Art. 5.

The mails to pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the Post Office of the East India Company, or with the seal of the British Post Office. With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the Sanitary Regulations, the cases shall be made of plate, iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed. Art. 6.

The cases shall be accompanied by a courier, who shall keep under his special care the despatches and mails of her Majesty's Government, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected. Art. 7.

The couriers of the British Post Office, who shall accompany on board the French Mediterranean packets, the mails, may receive or deliver either at Malta, or at any other station, at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, &c., subject to the operation of Sanitary Regulations. Art. 14.

Such are the features of the new and highly important measure, and which cost this Committee eighteen months of anxiety and labour to effect, and they trust you will give this communication all the publicity you can for the information of the Indian community.

The possibility of mis-sending letters by way of Fal-mouth, although marked *via Marseilles*, which has frequently happened, and been complained of, is now at an end; and the inconveniences formerly experienced here of part of the correspondence coming by way of France, and the mail by way of Gibraltar, will no longer be felt. The mail and the Government despatches will arrive together, and there is every reason to believe without any increase in the postage.

A copy of the convention shall be sent to you by the first vessel that leaves here, which plan will be followed where papers are bulky, and with our despatches, except on very special occasions.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN STRICKMAN, Secy.

Hurk., August 16.]

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SANS SOUCI.

When our dear deceased Drury, poor old creature! fell under the ruthless grasp of the Fire-King, and groined out her existence, enveloped in reeky clouds and devouring flame, leaving us, unfortunate Drama-loving Ditchers, to

"Lament in rhyme—lament in prose,

With sad tearstrickling down like nose,

the sad catastrophe of her destruction, there were many of those who passed for knowing ones in their generation, that, with a sage and woe-begone shake of the head, declared their conviction, that it was impossible the loss could ever be replaced before the lapse of a

very long period. And, truly, at the time, it did appear very unlikely that any worthy successor of the annihiliated "Chowringhee," should arise to comfort us in our affliction. The Genius of the Drama seemed to have been scared away, by the burning of his temple, and his worshippers were beginning to despair.

But, lo! ere the ashes of the desecrated fane were well cold, a famous Enchantress, whose bewitching influences had erewhile been felt and acknowledged among us, came from beyond the wide sea, to bring joy and comfort to our desolate hearts. She came, and, in less than three brief months from the memorable and lamentable

31st of May, at the flourish of her magic wand, there sprang up a perfect little *bijou* of a Theatre, a worthy substitute for our lost favorite. Yes! at her command, her attendant genii, known among men as Ballin, Bartlett, and Smith, with a host of sooty goblins to do their bidding, set to work, and, in an incredibly short space of time, converted a long, gloomy lumber-room into a light and elegant theatre.

This beautiful little theatre, which its fair originator has denominated the "Sans Souci," was opened to the public on the night of Wednesday the 21st of August, 1899. We mark the date particularly, for it was beginning of a new era. At about half past seven on that evening, we found ourselves installed, upon a wooden-seated American ball-room chair, in a long, well lighted, and cheerful looking-room, with a tasteful proscenium and a plain double old-fashioned green curtain in front of us, the music of a well filled orchestra sounding in our ears, and a gay and goodly company all around, anxiously awaiting the cheering tinkle of the prompter's bell.

At about ten minutes to eight o'clock, the signal was made, the curtain ascended, and, amid loud and long continued cheers of welcome, Mrs. Leach presented herself to the delighted assembly. When silence was restored, she proceeded to deliver the opening address composed expressly for the occasion. It was in a light and cheerful style, and consisted, chiefly, of an invitation to all and sundry who had any unpleasant cares upon their minds, to come to the Sans Souci to get rid of them. In especial it held out promises of comfort to the *quondam* proprietors of the opium that had fallen a sacrifice to the patriotism of Mr. Commissioner Lin. It was well delivered, but of its merits as a composition we would rather not speak until it appears in print. Be its quality what it may, however, it was most enthusiastically applauded.

At the conclusion of the address, the drop scene was let down. It is a transparency representing the downfall of the Sans Souci's lamented predecessor, the late Chowlinghee Theatre. It is a melancholy subject, and is represented in a most melancholy manner, with the theatre blazing away most furiously, in the back ground. In front, upon a terrace, are two melancholy figures, one on either hand. The one is a female, crying bitterly, and at the same time "clewing up" a red curtain, which is flying out in the wind like a top-gallant sail in a squall. The other figure is that of a fierce-looking gentleman, in short petticoats, with a torch in one hand, and the plan of some place, to us unknown, in the other, and turning a *pirouette à la Tagliani*. This drop scene is the only thing with which we have to find fault, and even for it we can make very great allowances, when we consider the hurry in which it must have been executed. A drop scene, being placed so near to the audience, and presented to their scrutiny when the attention is not drawn away by the performance, should be finished more carefully than any other; and it is to be hoped that when time will permit, that of the Sans Souci may be retouched, or replaced by one more worthy of the theatre.

The first piece represented was, "You can't marry your Grandmother," a *petit-comedy* in two acts. The plot is very simple, *Emma Melville*, the ward, and *Algernon*, the grandson of *Sir Rose Bloomsby*, have been brought up together by that kind-hearted but somewhat vain old gentleman. According to custom, an attachment of which neither of them is fully conscious, had sprang up between them. *Algernon* leaves home, and in the gaieties of a London life, forgets the gentle *Emma*, who, however, still continues to cherish what she believes to be a most sisterly affection for him. At length the truant returns to the home of his boyhood, a finished man, with heaps of letters from "exquisite Countesses," &c. He talks of marrying a certain lady in the

neighbourhood, while his grandfather wishes him to marry *Emma*, and *Emma*, herself sweetly confesses to the old gentleman, that if *Algernon* should ask her she would not refuse him. But *Algernon* does not seem inclined to ask her, so the old man invents a scheme for bringing him to her feet. *Algernon* is made to believe that the fair *Emma* has bestowed her hand upon his grandfather, and this announcement opens his eyes to the state of his own heart. He flies to the lady, confesses his love and while on his knees before her, receives what is gravely bestowed as his grandmother's blessing. At length, after some demur on the part of *Sir Rose*, who has begun to think that his ward is really in love with himself, *Algernon* is undeceived, and made a happy man, of course.

A rivalry between *Mr. Ready*, the dashing valet of *Algernon*, and *Tom Short*, *Emma's* obese and stunted page, for the good graces of *Mrs. Trim*, the lady's maid renders the piece particularly lively and entertaining.

Sir Rose Bloomsby was admirably represented by the Secretary, who has acquired a well deserved fame by his success in that particular line of character, his lively and eccentric old fellows being unsurpassed. We have only to find fault with one of his attitudes, which seems indeed to be his favourite one, but which appears to us unnatural and consequently ungraceful. It is that in which, resting his whole weight on one leg, the other advanced, and the knee bent slightly, he throws his shoulders as far back as possible. A little attention to guard against such mannerisms, and a little less palsy, will render him unapproachable in this particular department.

The *debutant* who enacted *Algernon* gave, we thought, but a very imperfect representation of the gay and careless rover, or even of the self accused and despairing lover. He was too cold and formal, and seemed too fond of heroics. We should recommend him to try tragedy.

But what shall we say of little Ballin's *Tom Short*? Only that it was capital, as was testified by the irrepressible bursts of laughter, which bore witness to the extreme ludicrousness of the character in the hands of that small-bodied but giant-souled man of all work. It was very, very funny.

The gentleman's gentleman, the smart, the saucy *Ready*, found a capital representative in the *debutant* who undertook that character. There was a life and spirit in his acting that were highly characteristic of the class to which *Mr. Ready* belongs. It was Sam Weller, who had got a young "gov'not" and become a swell.

Mrs. Leach's Emma, was all and more than all that we had anticipated; so sweet, so graceful a picture of youthful love, constancy and candour! Verily *Mrs. Leach* is a fascinating little actress, but that every body, we believe, knew long ago.

The lady's maid *Trim*, was well supported by *Mrs. Francis*, whose acting was, as it always is, spirited and correct, and whose representation of the coquettish *Abigail*, was distinguished by all her usual vivacity.

"But however," is a Farce in one Act, and shows how *Mr. Caleb Chisler*, being sore pressed by bailiffs, is forced to evacuate London, to rusticate, for the sake of his liberty, and to tease and mystify the bumpkins with his eternal "But however." How *Mrs. Juniper*, the hostess of "The Three Hollies," takes him for a gentleman who is expected to arrive from India to take possession of his estate in the neighbourhood. How *Mr. Chisler* countenances the delusion, and forms the design of becoming landlord of "The Three Hollies," vice *Juniper* deceased. How he afterwards finds out that, in his assumed character, he is affianced to a handsome young lady, and £50,000, for which of course he cuts the landlady, but not directly. And how finally

the real Nabob, *Mr. Cashmere*, arrives nearly at the same time as one *Mr. Prowl*, a bailiff, the former of whom deprives *Mr. Chissler* of his assumed importance, his bride and her fortune, and the latter is on the point of depriving of his liberty.

Master Modus was *Caleb Chissler*, and who shall criticise *Master Modus*? Not we! Faith. In fact he was uncriticisable. A more vivid delineation of the bold, jovial, insinuating "ne'er do weel" could not be. The well known amateur, *Heartwell*, acted the honest country squire *Stanwell*, his stout, burly person and jolly countenance, harmonising with the character vastly well.

The representative of *Prowl*, was not perfect in his part, otherwise he enacted the character of the bailiff indifferently well. *Gaby* was well done by the debutant who took *Ready* in the first piece, and who shewed that he could shine as "Boots" as brightly as when valet. *Mrs. Francis* played well as *Mrs. Juniper*, *Mrs. Tonson* as *Julia*, was too stiff and tame,—she would act very well if she could only contrive to throw a little more warmth and feeling into her representations.

The performances concluded with the farce of "My Little Adopted," of which the following is an outline. A bosom friend of *Laurette's* has recommended her orphan nephew to the care of that young lady, who is expecting the little boy's arrival, and has provided for his entertainment a rocking horse, a kite, &c., &c. and has laid down a plan for his education in which she means to be very strict. The "Adopted" makes his appearance, a fine, stout young fellow. The young lady expected to find a little boy, the young gentleman expected to find an old lady in spectacles. Both were surprised, but not disappointed. Explanations follow, they compare notes, and on the entrance of the young lady's brother, who has from the first shrugged his shoulders at the plan of education laid down by her, he finds the pair whirling round the room in all the velocity of the waltz. Of course they fall in love, and the young lady no longer scoffs at her brother's passion for *Miss Rose*, a poor dependant, who resides in the family. Now the said *Rose* still remembers a lover of her childish days ere she became a lady, and this lover is by name *John Dibbs*, and so when *Major Seymour* pops the question, he finds amongst other obstacles to the completion of his wishes, her lingering affection for an ideal *John Dibbs* whom, in person, she has not seen for many years.

Well! *John Dibbs* makes his appearance, a thorough bred lout, with a hundred a year, a red coat, and a junk of bread and cheese in one of the pockets of it. *Miss Rose* is taken aback at the rudeness of her clownish admirer, and on his offering to take (per force) a kiss, fairly flees to the *Major* for protection. *Miss Laurette Seymour* then chooses to imagine that her "Little Adopted" has fallen in love with *Rose*, and consequently becomes very warm on behalf of her brother, who has a prior claim. Some explanations and coqueting ensue, then the *Major* pairs off with *Rose*, *Frederick Summer* with *Laurette*, and, lastly, *John Dibbs* with the maid *Becky*, and so the matter is finished to the satisfaction of all parties.

Major Seymour was performed by *Master Modus* and *Frederick Summer* "The Little Adopted," by the *Algeron* of the first piece, and both acquitted themselves as per last notice of each respectively. Of the former we should observe, that he introduced into the text of both pieces, original and apparently extempore variations chiefly on local affairs, which were rapturously applauded and laughed at by the audience. And truly these little sallies were most irresistible appeals to the risible faculties, though not always consistent with the supposed locale of the scene, or the position of the person represented.

The very ungentlemanly *John Dibbs*, was well represented "by a gentleman from the Theatre Royal, Sydney (his first appearance in Calcutta.)" He acted the rude clown very correctly, only some folks here might be apt to think him a little too boisterous. Certainly, we think, if he would refine the character a little, it would be more likely to win him applause from a Calcutta audience, to whom, although the imitation might be perfect, the effect was too startling to be agreeable.

Mrs. Leach, *Mrs. Francis* and *Mrs. Tonson*, took the characters of *Laurette*, *Becky*, and *Rose*, and of their acting, we have nothing further to say in addition to what we have said already. *Laurette* was charming *Becky* lively, and *Rose* stiff and formal.

We have now only to add, that *Mrs. Leach* sung song in the first piece; that every part of the house was full, save the upper boxes; that it was confoundedly hot in spite of the "Thermanidotes," and that we went away highly delighted with the whole affair.—*Hark. August, 23.*

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At a Monthly Meeting of the Members of the Calcutta Public Library, held on the 3d August, 1839

W. F. GRANT, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

Read a letter dated 22d ultimo, from *G. B. Trever, Esq.* recommending the purchase of *Frederick Schlegel's* works, and *Augustus Schlegel's* lectures on dramatic literature, together with such of his writings as have been translated into the English language.

Resolved.—That the above books be purchased.

Read a letter dated 2d August from *George W. Johnson, Esq.*, presenting a copy of his *Memoirs of John Selden*, for which thanks were accorded.

The following reply from *Dr. Spry, Secretary* to the *Agricultural Society*, to the letter which the *Librarian* was directed to address him, in accordance with a reso-

lution passed at the last Monthly Meeting, respecting the proposal of the *Mechanics' Institute* to erect a building for the use of that Institution, the *Agricultural Society*, and this Library, was read.

TO BABOO PEARYCHAND MITTRA,

Librarian, Public Library.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, relative to a suggestion made by the General Committee of the *Mechanics' Institute*, concerning the propriety of adopting measures for erecting a building for the use of the *Public Library*, *Institution*, and *Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India*, jointly—and in reply beg to state that all the plans are deftly arranged, so that the amount absolutely required for the erection of the building of the *Institution* be known, it is impossible, however anxious the *Agricultural and Horticultural Society* may be to join in such

an undertaking, to decide what degree of support should be accorded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY SPAY, M. D., Secy.

A. and H. Society's Room, Calcutta, July 23, 1839.

Mr. W. P. Grant stated that since the dispatch of the above letter, a Meeting of the Committees of the Agricultural Society, Metcalfe Subscription Funds and of the Curators, had been held to take the subject into consideration, and the matter would be settled at the next Meeting of the Agricultural Society:

STATE OF FUNDS AS ON 1st OF AUGUST, 1839.

Union Bank.

Balance per Bank Book, 736 10 5
Less Cheques undrawn.. 116 4 0

620 65

Collections sent (including a Hoondie Rs. 50 due 5th August.) .. 837 5 4

1457 11 9

Deduct Establishment, &c., for June...

176 2 6

.. paid Doyal Chand Dhurand Mr Herbertlett for Books. 192 5 6

.. paid Rushton & Co., for printing Catalogues, &c..... 328 11 0

.. paid for a Rattan Mat..... 55 8 0

.. paid for Advs. in the Hurkaru, and subscription to the Monthly Journal for one year in advance, 20 14 0

773 9 0

Balance, 684 2 9

Balance in the Saving's Bank, 55 14 11
Surplus of the Fixed account, 22 0 6

762 1 8

OUTSTANDING.

From Proprietors, 230 5 4

Arrears of subscription, .. 798 0 0

Catalogues, &c, sold, .. 31 0 0

1059 5 4

1821 7 0

VESTED FUND.

Amount collected, 4028 0 0

In the course of collection, 85 0 0

1413 0 0

Total at credit, Co.'s Rs 5934 7 0

E. E

PEARYCHAND MITTRA, Librarian

W. P. GRANT, For the Curators.

Library Room, 3d August, 1839.

[Hurk. Aug. 7.]

CALCUTTA STEAM MEETING.

A very full meeting of the friends and supporters of the new Bengal Steam Fund, was held yesterday, (Monday, July 19,) at the Town Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee and a statement of its accounts.

The Lord Bishop was called to the chair, on the motion of H. M. Parker, Esq., who characterised him as an honourable, able, zealous, and persevering advocate of Steam Communication.

The Right Reverend Chairman then addressed the meeting as follows, Gentlemen,—It is not without some reluctance that I have taken the Chair on this occasion, because I think, that in matters not directly of a religious character, the chairs of public meetings are better filled by gentlemen more immediately connected with the subject in hand. Still so far as may be in accordance with my sacred duties, I am always happy to support this and every other design, which has for its object the good of India and of the world at large. But what overcame my reluctance to act as chairman, at this time, was an intimation from Mr. Greenlaw, that it was designed to offer some tribute to the memory of our late Governor-General, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, tidings of whose death, at Paris, have just reached us. When I remembered his exertions in the cause in which we are assembled, and in every other design for the happiness of India I did not think it possible for me to decline the invitation with which I was honoured. It was Lord William Bentinck who, in 1833, first instilled into my mind that zeal for the cause of Steam Communication, which has ever since animated me. It was

Lord William Bentinck who induced me to send the little letter in the June of that year, which many gentlemen before me remember, and which contributed, perhaps, in some measure, to advance the subscription then begun. I had continual opportunities afterwards of knowing, that the same distinguished person used every exertion in his power in furtherance of the great cause. A tribute to his memory, is therefore most justly due.

Moreover, when I remember the warm kindness which he displayed towards myself—when I remember the integrity of his character, his love for India, and his appreciation of the advantages of native education, I am still further disposed to honor his name. When I add to this his private charities,—his munificence to all around him, (he has more than once at Church put 2,000 rupees into the plate for the District Charitable Society)—when I remember, that I never missed him at Church when his health would allow him to attend—when I call to mind his avowed allegiance to the Christian religion,—the interest which he took in the wise and discreet progress of Christian missions, his Christian purity, his family piety, his love to his wife, his kindness and benignity to all around him—the examples, in short, that he set to India—all these induce me as a man,—as a resident in this country, as a Christian, and as one holding the office I do in the Church, to offer my feeble but heartfelt testimony of love to the memory of Lord William Bentinck.

The following Report of the Committee was then read by the Secretary, G. B. Greenlaw, Esq.,

REPORT.

Of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the Subscribers to the Fund and to the Petitioners, at the Twelfth Half Yearly Meeting, convened under the 10th Regulation of the Original Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund, held on the 22nd day of June, 1833.

Since the date of the last Report, presented at the half yearly meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam fund, and to the Petitioners to the House of Commons, held on the 19th of February last, the Committee has, as usual, caused the Subscribers and the public to be made acquainted, through the new-papers of the Presidency, with the proceedings at home in furtherance of the object of their association; but it may not be inexpedient to embody them generally in this report, for the purpose of record, as well as of ready reference for any observations which the Subscribers may now desire to make on them.

At the date of the last report the accounts from England only reached to the end of November, at which period the Committee, appointed by the Public Meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 12th of October last, to investigate the subject, was still sitting. On the 18th January that Committee presented their Report at a Public Meeting held at the London Tavern. Your Committee in their last report referred to the character of the evidence taken before Mr. Curtis' Committee, and stated, that "when the whole shall be published, the public will learn the full extent of the debt of the gratitude which they owe to that Committee and its Chairman." The whole evidence has now been published, and it contains, the committee venture to say, a greater body of practical information on all points bearing on the subject, than has ever been before brought together, and fully entitles Mr. Curtis and his colleagues to the gratitude of the Indian public.

The result of the meeting of the 18th January was, that another Committee, consisting of Messrs. T. A. Curtis, J. P. Larkins, J. Bagshaw and James McKillop, was appointed for the purpose of taking measures "for forming a Board of Directors, and preparing a prospectus" to carry out a Company. This was communicated to the Committee by Mr. Curtis, who, at the same time, expressed a hope that the Committee would "organize" so substantial a subscription in Bengal that will leave "no doubt of the deep feeling and interest which are felt on your side of the water in the success of this great enterprise, and which can only be ensured by a strenuous and unequivocal effort on its outset." The Committee considered themselves bound to submit this appeal to the Bengal public; and, accordingly, on the 5th April last they published, in the newspapers of the presidency, a short report with Mr. Curtis's letter and their reply, and solicited a meeting to take the whole into consideration on the 11th of that month, subsequently altered for the 15th, when the meeting was held, and it was resolved to meet Mr. Curtis's wishes, and forthwith to organize a subscription of shares of Rs. 500 each and to make a payment of 10 per cent. on each share as a first instalment into the Union Bank, to the Credit of the Committee as Trustees of the Company to be formed at home; and the Committee were authorized to remit to the Directors of such Company the amount paid, after the receipt of a Prospectus; the amount to be subject to such rules and provisions as might be established as regards the subscriptions in England.

The Committee are happy to state, that the cash paid into the Union Bank—amounts up to this date to Rs.

99,650, being 1st instalment on 9,96,500 Rs. or in round numbers 10 lacs or £100,000, and it has been paid by only 401 firms and individuals out of the large number of persons interested in this great undertaking. The Committee trust that many of that number may now be induced to come forward and support, at a critical period, the measures in progress at home; which cannot be better done than by demonstrating the sincerity of the interest felt by a subscription for Shares and payment of the 1st instalment.

The Committee, however, cannot record this magnificent proof of the sincerity of the past declarations in favor of this important object, without the expression of the grateful feelings with which they have viewed the progress of the Subscriptions, which are made up as follows.

Calcutta.				Mofussil.			
	Xtains.		No.		Xtains.		No.
	No.	Shares			No.	Shares	
Firms.....	39	95	1	5	1	8	5
Individuals..	114	565	59	169	14	141	174
Total Cal. } Xtains	153	1268	60	174	Total Mo- } Xtains	150	149
Christians }	60	174			fussil Chrs }	37	83
Do. do. na- }					tives... }		
tives.... }							
Total Cal..	213	1442			Total Mofussil	187	531
Total Mofussil	187	531					
China.....	1	20					
Total	214	1993					

Of the Calcutta Subscriptions five houses of business have each taken one hundred shares; and one native gentleman, Baboo Moty Loll Seal, has taken fifty.

The Committee cannot pass the Mofussil Subscriptions without noticing the highly interesting proceedings had at Berhampore.

On the receipt of a Circular, addressed by the Committee to the most influential and leading members of Society at the several stations in Bengal and Agra, a meeting was called by Mr. F. W. Russell, at which that gentlemen presided, and at which resolutions in conformity with those adopted at Calcutta, were passed, and a Committee appointed, consisting of Captain Pemberton and Messrs G. G. McPherson and Lambick, to further the object of the meeting.

A Resolution was also passed, to the effect "that the meeting observed with deep regret that no native gentlemen have attended, and concluding that they must be ignorant of the advantages likely to be secured to them by the establishment of a comprehensive system of Steam Navigation, it be resolved that circulation throughout this and the adjoining districts be given to a brief outline, in the native languages, of the nature and objects of the scheme."

This having been done, a voluntary meeting of the native gentleman took place at the house of Kowar Krsnath Row Bahadur, Rajah of Comabhar, at which the matter was discussed among themselves, and it being understood that, having made themselves acquainted with the nature of the enterprise and its

manner of accomplishment, they were desirous of aiding herein, another public meeting took place on the 28th May, at which Mr. Russell also presided, when eighty-two shares were subscribed for (including 28 subscribed at the previous meeting) and two have since been added, making in all 84 shares from Berhampore. Of the 84 shares, fifty-one were taken by twenty-one Native ladies and gentlemen, His Highness the Nawab Ameeunissa Begum having taken ten shares, and Koowar Krisnath Roy Bahadoor twenty.

The Committee have not failed to convey to Her Highness, and the other ladies of the Nizamut family, who have taken shares, through the Agent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, the high sense they entertain of the noble public spirit evinced by them on this occasion, affording an example, which, if followed generally throughout India, would greatly redound to the credit of the Native Gentry. At Mirzapore also a public Meeting was held and thirty shares taken by eight gentlemen.

The Committee regret to state, that the above are the only stations at which public Meetings have hitherto been held, with exception to Agra, at which place Resolutions were passed, which the Committee is anxiously waiting to see carried into effect. By one of the Resolutions the Meeting professes to feel anxiously desirous to co-operate with the Conditional Subscribers in every measure testifying their unabated desire for the speedy establishment of an efficient Steam Communication with England, and recommends the public at large to adopt all means which may be most likely at this juncture to shew the unceasing interest with which this vital question is regarded by her Majesty's subjects in India. The second Resolution resolves, that the Residents in the N. W. Provinces should be called upon to shew, by public Meetings and Subscriptions, that they feel a strong desire for a speedier and more regular Communication than at present exists. The third Resolution is as follows.

"That though this Meeting are unanimous in support of Steam Communication in general, and therefore of the comprehensive scheme, which is the only one now under consideration, they are also of opinion that a very useful direct Communication might be established between Bombay and Suez, and more advantageous by comparison to the Residents of the N. W. Provinces; before therefore joining in personal support of the comprehensive scheme, they would wish to express this feeling for the information of their brethren in Bombay, being impressed with the belief that if any Company or scheme were established for a direct Communication between Suez and Bombay, it would meet with the strenuous co-operation of the Residents of the N. W. P., but that in the event of no Bombay line being established, this Meeting would be ready to aid and support the comprehensive scheme."

This Resolution was passed at Agra on the 8th May, and the Committee need not say that no steps have in consequence been taken at Bombay; we are waiting, therefore, for a second Meeting to be called at Agra to carry out the strong professions in favor of "Steam Communication in general, and therefore of the comprehensive scheme, which is the only one now under consideration," and to redeem the public pledge thus given to uphold that scheme in the event of no Bombay line being established."

The Committee beg explicitly to state once again, that the proposed comprehensive scheme always, from the first, included Bombay as well as Madras and Calcutta. The exclusion of that Presidency, indeed, has never for

a moment been contemplated; and letters for Agra would naturally be now forwarded by the Steamers of the comprehensive scheme, which took the line between Bombay and Aden; while passengers from and for Agra, would take their passages either on the Bombay or the Calcutta line, as might be most convenient to themselves. As respects letters, indeed, our Secretary is at this moment in communication with a gentleman, better qualified perhaps than any other individual in India to advise on such a subject, and who is preparing a statement to shew the shortest routes by which letters on the comprehensive Steamers will reach all the stations in India, in order that they may be made up in packets for Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, as the stations to which they are directed may be nearest by the dak route to one or other of those cities. Thus the Agra Presidency would of course have its letters and light Parcels via Bombay.

The Committee are persuaded, that the more the comprehensive scheme is understood the more clearly will it be found to embrace the highest interests of all the Presidencies, and all the different stations. It never had, from the beginning, in view any other than the most general and universal benefit of all India, British and Native; and as the plan becomes understood, it will draw to itself the general and universal support of all classes of this vast Peninsula.

The Committee have dwelt on the proceedings had at the above three places, with a view to shew the deep interest they take in Mutual co-operation, and in the hope that a spirit similar to that which induced the Meetings at Berhampore and Mirzapore may yet spring up throughout Bengal and Agra.

The Madras Committee, in the meantime, have not been idle. They called a public Meeting on the 10th May at that Presidency, at which the Hon'ble the Chief Justice presided, and at which Resolutions to the same purport as those passed in Calcutta were adopted. Above five hundred shares have been taken and subscriptions are still in the course of being made. Among the Madras subscriptions are those of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, and of some members of his family for fourteen shares.

These subscriptions were made after his highness had been made aware of the object in view by the perusal of a pamphlet which had been sent to him at his own request by Major Stokes. His Highness, in returning the Pamphlet, and notifying the subscription and payment of the first instalment, observes:

"The Rajah concurs with Major Stokes in the opinion, that the permanent establishment of Steam Communication between England and India will be productive of extensive advantage to both Countries. It affords much gratification to him to find, that the Scheme has met with the powerful aid and support of a great number of persons, which is a strong proof of the warm feeling entertained in favor of this great Enterprise."

But the princely subscription for 25 shares by His Highness the Elliah Rajah of Travancore, demands the special notice of the Committee. The high estimation in which His Highness is held throughout India, induces a hope that his example will be generally followed, especially in the presidency which has had the benefit of His Highness's liberal contribution.

While matters were thus progressing in India, Mr. Curtis, and the Committee over which he presides, were actively employed. On the 17th and 18th ultimo, the

Committee communicated to the subscribers and the public, through the medium of the newspapers of the presidency, a most interesting and important Correspondence, between the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Control, the Directors of the East India Company, and Mr Curtis, in which that gentleman placed the whole question in a point of view at once comprehensive, clear, and simple; establishing beyond question the radical and inherent defects of the present imperfect system, and offering to make arrangements for establishing the communication on the most enlarged and liberal scale to all the presidencies on receipt for ten years of a sum less than that which is now expended on the present incomplete communication.

The following is the proposal made by Mr. Curtis to the Hon'ble Court.

"The Company will build a sufficient number of steam vessels 2,000 tons and 500 horse power each, which shall perform the duty of packets from Great Britain to Alexandria, and from Suez to the three Presidencies and Ceylon."

"The plan, on which it is proposed that this Communication shall be carried on, is that on every 4th Saturday a Mail shall be despatched from London to the port of departure of the steam vessel, which is to convey the Mails, passengers, and packages, &c., to Alexandria, and which shall only stop at Gibraltar and Malta to leave the Mails and take in such letters and passengers as may be ready to be embarked immediately. A steam boat will be waiting in readiness at Suez to receive and forward the Mails, &c., as they arrive from Alexandria, which Steam Boat will go the whole distance from Suez to Calcutta, stopping at Aden to deliver the Mails, &c., for Bombay, and at Point de Galle and Madras, to leave the Mails, &c., for those places. At Aden a steam boat will be in readiness to receive the Mails, &c. and to proceed immediately to Bombay. The return voyage will be made with similar arrangements every fourth Saturday from Calcutta, touching at Madras and Point de Galle for Mails, &c. and receiving at Aden the Mails, &c., from Bombay. During the four monsoon months, however, the Mail from Bombay will be received at Point de Galle and forward to Suez by the Calcutta Steam Boat from thence; but the Mail for Bombay from Europe will always be received at and forwarded from Aden. The time of the departure from Bombay will be regulated, so that the Steam Boat from thence shall always be in time to meet the Steam Boats to and from Suez."

"The Company will establish the means of a ready, and, as far as circumstances will permit, a commodious passage across the Isthmus of Suez."

"The Company will engage, that a Steam Vessel shall always be at Suez to receive and forward the Mails, &c., the moment they arrive there from Alexandria, and that there shall be also always a Steam Vessel at Alexandria, to receive and forward the Mail, &c., as they arrive from Suez."

"The Company will provide accommodation and subsistence for any Officer Her Majesty's Government or the East India Company may think fit to send in the Steam Vessel in charge of the Mails, or to report upon the state of the Vessel and Engines and the conduct of the Officers of the Company in their public duty in respect to the Vessel and Mail."

"In consideration of this extended and regular line of communication being established to the satisfaction of your Hon'ble Court and Her Majesty's Government,

"and of the conveyance of the Mails free of all charge, the Company are to receive from the Government and East India Company, an annual sum of £100,000 sterling for the term of ten years, in such proportions as may be settled between the Government and the East India Company, as to each other; such payment to commence from the day on which the first Steam Vessel shall leave Great Britain on its voyage to Alexandria, charged with Mails."

To this Letter no reply had been received up to the 15th June, the date of despatch by the Marseilles route; whence the Committee consider the continued expression of the public desire for the immediate adoption of the comprehensive Scheme to be still necessary, and submit to the meeting the expediency of a resolution to that effect.

Accompanying are two tables similar to those presented at the late half yearly meetings. One (A) shews the divisions made at Bombay of the Calcutta Mail from England, the periods between the arrival of the Mail at Bombay, and of the several divisions in Calcutta, with the number of covers of letters and newspapers in each division. The other (B) shews the number of days between the advertised latest safe date of despatch from Calcutta and the despatch of the Mail from Bombay, with the number of covers sent from Calcutta and from all India.

On one occasion (viz the February Mail) sixty-two letters for Calcutta and eighty-three for the Moosul, (with a single newspaper) making 145 covers, were received in eleven days from Bombay; the great body of the Mail, 2,129 covers in number, did not arrive till three days after, and the remainder were two days more—and it has happened that the ordinary date of a late subsequent to the despatch portions of the English Mail for Calcutta has arrived previous to those portions of the Mail.

The largest number of covers yet received by the Mail at Calcutta, was contained in the March Mail when 4,441 covers were received 3,654 being for Calcutta delivery, and 807 for the Moosul. The largest previous number of covers received was 3897.

The longest period between the arrival of a Mail at Bombay and the final receipt of the Calcutta portion, since last Report, was twenty-one days, in the case of the last Mail. This Mail consisted of 4,111 covers. The first division arrived in 16 days after the arrival of the Mail at Bombay, and contained 955 covers—of which 815 were letters, and the rest newspapers. The second division arrived in 17 days, and brought 890 covers, of which 798 were letters. The third came in 18 days and had only 164 covers, of which only 3 were letters. The fourth took 19 days and contained 1,247 covers of which 913 were Letters. The 5th arrived in 20 days and had 531 covers of which seven were Letters. The sixth and last took 21 days, and brought 524 covers—of which twenty-one were letters. Thus on the (a) third day, although there were many letters to come few were sent; and in that Mail only 164 covers were sent, though on the following day the Mail conveyed 1,247 covers.

(a) Since the report was read at the meeting, it has been ascertained that the 3d and 4th Divisions left Bombay on the same day, as did those of the 1st and 2d Divisions, the two former having left on the 25th, and the two latter on the 27th ultimo. The 3d Division left on the 20th, and the 4th on the 22nd ultimo. B. G.

With respect to the Mail to England, as shewn in the Statement B., the minimum time between the latest safe date of despatch from Calcutta, and the despatch of the Mail from Bombay, was fourteen days, and the maximum 15. On one occasion, however, in consequence of the return of the *Hugh Lindsay*, the Mail did not finally leave Bombay (on the *Barenice*) till 37 days after the date of the advertised latest safe date.

As the greater number of covers received by any one Mail has occurred since the date of the last Report, so has the greatest number of covers been despatched from Calcutta, viz. 4,423, the largest previous number was 3,762.

Although the largest receipt and despatch were not by the last Mail respectively, yet the correspondence must be considered to be on the increase; and nothing can better shew how great that increase would be if Steamers started from Calcutta, than the fact that by the *Water Witch*, whose arrival at Aden in time for the Steamer to carry her Mails on to Suez, was very problematical—and whose voyage under any circumstances would not bear comparison with the despatch over the continent to Bombay and thence by Steam to Suez,—yet by the *Water Witch*, by far a greater number of covers was despatched than on any occasion by the regular Mail. The greatest number ever despatched from Calcutta by the ordinary Mail was stated above 4,423, while the *Water Witch* took 5,499,—28 Madras covers having also been despatched by her.

The accounts are laid on the table and they shew a balance to credit on the 31st ultimo of Rs. 32,454 13.
 * Agency in England, Rs. 5,646 10 7
 Printing and Advertising, 493 10 9
 Postage,..... 588 13 0
 Secretary's Office,..... 633 2 6

Rs. 7,361 4 10

item, viz., Rs. 5,646 10 7 is on account of the Home Agency.

The account of the expenditure of this sum, with vouchers, is on its passage to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, the documents being too numerous for despatch overland. The printing and advertising charge, Rs. 493 10 9, is almost entirely on account of the subscription for shares in the proposed London Company, as is that of postage Rs. 588 13. This is a charge which the Committee regret should have been placed in their accounts; originally their correspondence passed free, but under the new rules they were deprived of this privilege. The charge on account of the Secretary's Office Rs. 633 2 6 has also some relation to the subscription for shares; but the principal amount is for the Clerk Rs. 95 per mensem, and for transcribing the proceedings which are voluminous and compiling an Index.

The Committee regret to have to notice the death of Mr. Cockerell, and Baboo Moothoornauth Mullick.

The former gentleman has acted as chairman during the absence of Mr. Macnaghten, and has, from the commencement of the sittings of the Committee, been one of the most constant attendants. To those who knew the habits of business of the late Mr. Cockerell, his urbanity, his talents, and professional attainments, the Committee need not express how seriously they feel his loss; nor could they reconcile it to themselves to make known that loss to their constituents without the expression of their deep regret.

The return of Mr. Fenton to India, and his consequent resumption of his seat in the Committee, will

keep up the number originally appointed without the appointment of any gentleman in the place of Mr. Cockerell; but the meeting is requested to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Baboo Moothoornauth Mullick.

The Committee are assured that the death of Lord William Bentinck will be felt by every friend of this great measure, of which he was from first to last the earnest patron and promoter, with sincere regret.

When in 1833 the public feeling began to be strongly excited in favor of the immediate re-opening of the communication, which had been stopped by the laying up of the *Hugh Lindsay*, and in furtherance thereof subscriptions were entered into at Calcutta, a meeting of the subscribers was called to take into consideration the measures to be adopted. A draft of the proposed resolutions was submitted to His Lordship who, with reference to instructions to "the Committee to immediately apply themselves to the consideration of the means whereby the communication now interrupted by the laying up of the *Hugh Lindsay* may be first most 'CERTAINLY and speedily most SPEEDILY re-opened'" himself added "that they be authorised for that purpose to seek the aid of the Supreme Government" This could not fail to afford the Committee, at its outset, the greatest confidence in His Lordship's good disposition, a confidence fully met throughout their proceedings; and when subsequently the permanent establishment of the communication on a sure basis was a subject of anxious attention, and the anticipated difficulties of making the receipts equal the expenditure (whether well founded or not) were so great as to damp the hopes of the most ardent, Lord William Bentinck came forward and proposed that a sum not exceeding two lacs of rupees per annum, should be given to parties willing to contract to run Steamers four times in the year between Bombay and Suez. There can be no doubt that this splendid and energetic proposition gave new life and vigor to the exertions then making to attain the great object; on it alone could the merchants of Calcutta rest when they in 1834 made the proposition to His Lordship to extend the amount to five lacs per annum for the establishment of a communication from all the presidencies to England, the whole expences to be borne by the association, and the Government to retain the postage.

Anxious to accept this proposition, but deterred by the apparent extent of the premium, his Lordship offered to grant three lacs, and allow the Postage to be collected on account of the Association. For obvious reasons this was declined. Subsequently this Committee having reported on the subject to His Lordship in Council, under date 28th January 1834, and recommended for adoption a similar plan, His Lordship in Council concluded a long and comprehensive minute, as follows: "Considering in every respect the very superior advantages held out to the whole of India, I cannot but recommend the plan of the Committee with my decided recommendation, and express at the same time a hope, if individuals may be found willing to accept the terms, that this great measure, so important to the great interests of the Empire and to the comfort and happiness of so many thousands of our countrymen in this distant clime, may be carried into immediate operation."

That this plan did not come into immediate operation is in no degree attributable to Lord William Bentinck. Every effort was made on his part. To him, in conjunction with strong representations from the Bishop of Calcutta, was owing the original movement in 1834 of Lord Glenelg, then Mr. Grant, and President of the Board of Control, in obtaining a Select Committee of

the House of Commons to "acquire the means of promoting communication with India by rail," and that His Lordship, while entering into ample and detailed communication, must have exerted his powerful influence in behalf of the great measure, is evident from the fact that, although throughout the evidence taken by the Select Committee, nothing whatever is said of the extension of the communication to the three Provinces, yet the 5th Resolution expressly recognizes "the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Navigation Company as one for the consideration of the Government and the East India Company for immediate adoption, and it could only have been through the communications of Lord William Bentinck to the Grant, that this suggestion had any place at all in the consideration, far less that it should be then recommended to the House of Commons. If that great body were not so well apprised of the value and importance of the measure, which His Lordship took in the promotion of this great measure, while he remained in India, that he was privately supporting it with them at home, with whom then rested its consideration. On quitting India, His Lordship put on record the strongest possible expression of his sense of the value of such a communication, and his determination to do his utmost to obtain it—he said "I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success, but it will be my watchword; you may depend upon the exertion of my most earnest efforts to promote its progress, and to obtain for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences, that, in my opinion, it would be cheaply bought at any price."

That this pledge was redeemed is well known but the Committee desire to place on record their unbounded gratitude to His Lordship, while living—their reverence for his memory, now that he is no more—for his arduous and continued exertions at home.

In June 1837 His Lordship presented the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and its environs, to the House of Commons, and obtained the appointment of a Select Committee, of which he was himself chairman.

His labors and exertions during the sittings of that Committee, have been described by every one who knewed them as having been constant and unremitting. He is thus mentioned by Captain Gindoff "We have great reliance on the result of our Select Committee, and the indefatigable exertions of Lord William, who quite astonished us with his activity and arduous devotion to the business, in spite of obstacles which it is quite shameful to throw in his way. His Lordship is giving to you, and will tell you a great deal about it, but I will tell you what probably he will not, viz. that you will owe the extension safety and security to his unconquerable firmness."

In addition to the labors of Chairman of the Select Committee, His Lordship convened daily a private Committee at his own house, at which men were selected to be brought before the Select Committee, in the manner of which business his Lordship was conducting. Subsequently, as we saw, while in India, that the resolution as to by his suggestion of a grant of two lakhs, of rupees for 24 years for a quarterly communication with Bombay, and when the Select Committee were presented the objection to a grant at home, by his motionable letter to the Court of Directors under date 14th August 1837, in which he offered to take a prominent part in the conduct of a Company on an annual sum being granted "not exceeding two thirds of the present charge," and he adds "by this arrangement a large amount being will accrue at once to the Government, while the annual donation of the Indian community, so repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the home authorities, will be completely and satisfactorily met."

The Honorable Court, while they considered the arrangements then in action should be maintained, at least until it had had a fair and complete trial, in point both of efficiency and expense, at the same time, without prejudging the merits of the final adoption of the measure, refused to interfere from his Lordship any detailed instructions in the carrying out of his proposal which he might deem it prudent to make.

While then Mr. Currie's Committee was formed, and His Lordship readily transferred the opening then made with the Court of Directors, as a most unexceptionable basis to Mr. Currie, he says "I transfer with much satisfaction the further prosecution of this object to those who are conversant with the affairs of the world, and whose general knowledge and respectability must give them such powerful weight, both with the authorities, and with the public at large."

This occurred in November 1837 and His Lordship continued, in communication with Captain Barker, to whom he had been desired to be instrumental in securing that his long sought object.

He had declared himself anxious to be President of the proposed Company, intending, on his return to London, to move for papers, and to act with Mr. Currie and his Committee, with energy, should it be necessary, in Parliament. His Lordship however did not live to return, and his death has deprived India of the earliest, warmest, best friend to that measure, the result of the completion of which is thus described in his own words. The Subscribers to the Madras Steam Funl addressed me a letter in 1834, in which they stated their belief, that this project would confer vast and incalculable benefits upon our country, and mankind.

"I answered as follows—I confess that my anticipation of the expected benefit goes far beyond the more obvious results, even as those undoubtedly would be, of improved Government, of the welfare of the public as affected by such improvement, of the promotion of commerce, and of what may be considered of minor importance, of the comfort of our numerous emigrants separated by such great distance of time and space from all connection with their dearest interests. The limit assigned by the resolution is expressed by the large term 'mankind,' and, in my judgment, appropriately and correctly, because the great want of this Eastern world, India, China, &c., may be comprehended in the single word—Knowledge."

The above is a very imperfect sketch of what has been done by Lord William Bentinck in furtherance of this measure. It would indeed be impossible in the short compass of a Report to detail all that India owes to him for his endeavours to obtain for her an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences "that it would be cheaply bought at any price."

Such was the staunch, the untiring the energetic friend to our country whose death we have to deplore, and here, in this hall where his name has been so often and so honorably mentioned in connection with the great and glorious purpose to which Lord William Bentinck devoted so much of his time his talents, and his influence, the Committee need scarcely express their regret that at this present will participate in their regret for his loss, and in their respect for his memory.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

CHAS. B. GREENE, Esq., Secretary.

Calcutta, Town Hall, August 14, 1839.

A

The following Table shows the divisions made at Bombay of the Calcutta Mails from England since last Report.

Date of leaving London via Kilmouth.	Date of arrival at Bombay.	Number of days to Bombay.	Number of Divisions in which Calcutta Mails were despatched from Bombay.	Date of arrival at Calcutta of these several divisions and number of days to Calcutta of each division from Bombay and from England.	for Calcutta delivery.			for Mow-ban delivery.			Actual covers despatched each day.	Total Calcutta Mails.		
					Letters.	Newspapers.	Total Calcutta covers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Total Mow-ban covers.		Letters.	Newspapers.	Covers.
1898	19.9.			Days from [line Bombay. and]										
Dec 22	Feb. 15	55	2	28th Feb. 13 6	25	27	152	154	16	164	164	2607	1202	3809
" "	" "	" "	" "	1st March 14 69	1014	70	140	20	366	586	2109			
				Total ..	1271	798	3069	377	401	778	3009			
1899														
Jan 19	Mar. 20	60	4	1st March 11 7	67	41	716	9	0	9	89	270	1197	3897
" "	" "	" "	" "	2d April 13 7	157	162	557	72	1	7	1010			
" "	" "	" "	" "	3d April 14 7	216	314	85	26	31	531	966			
" "	" "	" "	" "	4th April 15 7	4	254	181	1	77	71	312			
				Total..	304	814	322	96	31	77	1897			
Feb. 10	April 11	61	3	22d April 11 6	6	0	12	65	1	8	14	2486	112	358
" "	" "	" "	" "	27th " 14 6	1861	322	2117	266	136	401	31			
" "	" "	" "	" "	27th " 16 7	106	4	56	76	261	320	82			
				Total.	2012	722	75	407	400	507	555			
Mar 10	May 6	50	4	17th May 12 62	915	16	92	109	0	109	101	2097	441	4441
" "	" "	" "	" "	10th " 14 63	116	177	166	15	10	160	1825			
" "	" "	" "	" "	21st " 16 66	20	812	105	109	429	531	1561			
" "	" "	" "	" "	21st " 16 66	20	812	105	109	429	531	1561			
				Total..	2050	115	3634	363	437	877	444			
April 13	June (a) 21	69	3	6th July 13 84	1399	101	50	159	16	155	675	2039	1181	3213
" "	" "	" "	" "	7th " 16 0	11	285	404	1	25	214	653			
" "	" "	" "	" "	8th " 17 8	307	400	77	65	12	91	900			
				Total	625	786	461	204	390	602	2115			
May 11	June 27	47	7	12th July 13 62	1507	110	462	280	18	477	107	237	129	366
" "	" "	" "	" "	14th " 17 64	200	260	462	47	79	127	784			
" "	" "	" "	" "	15th " 18 6	293	491	784	102	161	26	1047			
				Total..	2000	874	2874	427	42	796	3660			
June 6	July 27	49	6	12th August 16 65	7	5	787	81	87	170	913	2707	1404	4111
" "	" "	" "	" "	8th " 17 66	7	60	76	95	42	17	190			
" "	" "	" "	" "	14th " 18 67	3	62	65	1	94	99	164			
" "	" "	" "	" "	15th " 19 64	827	153	480	23	21	217	124			
" "	" "	" "	" "	16th " 20 69	7	27	277	0	14	54	3			
" "	" "	" "	" "	17th " 21 71	11	34	301	8	12	180	524			
				Total ..	2707	979	364	427	42	817	4111			

CHAS D GREENLAW, Secy N B. S. F.

B.

The following Table shows the number of days after the advertised safe date before the Calcutta Letters left Bombay for England since the last Report, and the comparative number of covers dispatched from Calcutta and all India.

Advertised latest safe Date.	Arrival of Calcutta Mail at Bombay.	Departure from Bombay for England.	Number of Days elapsing between latest safe date and Letters leaving Bombay for England.	Calcutta.			Mofussil Letters.	Total Covers from Calcutta.	Total Covers from all India.	
				Letters.	Newspapers.	Covers.				
1839.										
Feb. ... 10	Feb. ... 22	Feb. ... 25	3	15	3304	79	4094	829	4423	14440
March ... 11	March ... 24	March ... 25	1	14	1918	548	2456	143	85.9	12375
April ... 2	April ... 15	April ... 16	1	14	1417	571	1958	102	2070	10319
May ... 6	May ... 17	May ... 20	3	14	3073	867	3900	844	4244	11853
May ... 20	June ... 1	June ... 4	3	14	627	80	807	52	882	3436
June ... 5	June ... 19	June ... 21	2	15	1069	213	1082	101	1784	587
June ... 18	July ... 1	July ... 4	3	16	419	343	842	76	918	5911
July ... 13	July ... 1	July ... 4	3	16	3370	1216	4616	853	15499	6527
July ... 17	Aug. ... 3	Aug. ... 3	...	...	365	218	1284	90	875	Water Witch.

CHAS. H. GREENWAY Secy. N. B. S. F.

Summary Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the New Bengal Steam Fund from the 1st February to the 31st July 1839.

To Balance as per last account dated 1st February 1839, published in the Calcutta Newspapers of the 20th Feb. last, 39,595 2 1

To Receipts.

Interest realized on Company's Paper, 1,988 4 3
Deduct amount included in last statement not credited before the 31st March 1839, 1,092 2 11
896 1 4

Disbursements.

By Secretary's office
Clerks, pay from January to June 1839, 210 0
Compiling 4th volumes of Index to proceedings, 117 8 327 8 0

Book and Stationery purchase, 39 4 0
Binding and gold lettering books of proceedings, 8 0 0
Ticca pens, palkee hire, &c. 22 7 0
Transcribing proceedings and other papers, 141 14 0
Section Writers, 92 8 9
Oil Cloth purchased, 1 8 0
633 2 6

By Postage.

Amount paid in this account, 588 13 0

By Interest.

Amount charged against the Fund upon the balance last due, 435 13 3

By Steam charges.

Amount paid for framing a print of the Steamer British Queen, 11 0 0
Ditto for a frame of imitation satin; wood with gilt inside and glass for a Lithograph, 6 0 0
17 0 0

By Charges General.

Lithographing 400 Copies of a Circular, 18 0 0
Newspapers purchased, 149 15 0
A chart of the Indian Ocean purchased, 16 0 0
Printing and Advertising Charges to the Bengal Harbours, 101 0 0
Exchange Gaz. 118 6 9
Commercial Advertiser, 50 15 0
Daily News, 14 6 0
Englishman, 80 7 0
Courier, 37 5 0
Scott's Press, 84 0 0
486 6 9

Add advertising notice of a meeting paid by order of the Sheriff in March 1838, not previously charged, 7 4 0
493 10 9

Fees for renewing Company's paper, 4 0 0
Pay of 5 collecting sircars, 33 5 4
714 15 1

(a) The *Hugh Lindsay* put back and arrived at Bombay 5th May, her mails were then transferred to the *Berenice*.

(b) By the Persian Gulf on *Hugh Lindsay*.

(c) Orissa to Aden.

(d) *Berenice* Persian Gulf.

(e) Of these two were Newspapers.

(f) Of these four were Mofussil Newspapers.

(a) Of these one was a Newspaper.

(b) *Water Witch* from Calcutta.

(c) In addition 28 from Madras.

(d) Of these 30 were Newspapers.

(f) The Steamer (the *Zenobia*) left on the 1st instant, so that the Calcutta Mail was not conveyed by her. The eventual departure of this mail will be communicated in the next Report.

By Agency in England.

Amount paid two bills of Exchange drawn by Messrs. Cockerell and Co., of London in favor of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, as per the letter of Credit granted by them to meet the expenses of the agent of the Fund in England,.....	5,596 10 7	
		8,036 6 5
Balance on the 1st of August 1839,.....	Co.'s Rs. 32,454 13 0	
Balance as per last amount,.....	39,595 2 1	
Interest since received,.....	896 1 4	
Balance as such in Secretary's hands,.....	38 9 6	
	40,629 12 11	
Less cash due to the Union Bank, on the 1st August 1839,.....	8,074 15 11	
	32,454 13 0	
	B. E.	

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Capt T. J. Taylor, then spoke to the following effect. Mr. Chairman, I believe, after the report just read, every person in this room will feel cause to congratulate himself, and the public, on the gradual advancement of the good cause of Steam Navigation. But few remarks are required from me in support of the proposition I have now to make. It was considered as a reproach upon the people of England, that they could not be brought to feel an interest in, or exert themselves for, any thing which was to bring no pecuniary benefit to themselves. It was said by the old Spanish Ambassador Olvarez, that nothing was to be done in England without the expectation of the candle-ends and cheese-parings. This has been shown, however, not to be the case with our indefatigable friend Mr. Curtis, the Governor of the Bank of England, who had the good sense to appreciate the advantages of extended Steam Communication between England and her most valuable colony, and whose energy had determined to produce those advantages. His assiduity in the cause is unparalleled. Mr. Curtis is a man of great wealth and great commercial influence, and could have nothing to expect in the way of pecuniary reward. But, undoubtedly, he expected to elevate himself in the opinion of his fellow men. I trust he will not be disappointed. I trust that the thanks of this meeting, and of all India, will be accorded, as they ought to be, to that indefatigable man.

Satisfactory, however, as is the general report of the progress made during the last half year there is one drawback, gentlemen, to which I must advert. I mean the unflinching opposition to the cause of Steam Communication, shown by the Court of Directors, which is altogether unworthy of that honorable body. There is, indeed, some reason why they should not be pleased at the prospect of a speedy communication between India and England—it affords such an opportunity for applicants for redress. Persons have already gone by the Steamers from Bombay, to lay their grievances at the foot of the throne. There are practices in this presidency far more calculated to produce such appeals than any thing to those of Bombay or Madras. Look at the resumption! When I went up the country last year, what was it made the people in the province of Behar look on me as if they could cut my throat? What was it made the man at Patna say that "they only wanted a leader?" It was the simple fact, that every man above the common herd—every man possessed of land and property in his own

right, felt that his whole estate might be seized on the morrow by the Resumption Special Commissioners, and that he might be turned out into the world, a homeless wanderer, and, with a starving family, be reduced from independence to absolute beggary.

The Court of Directors well knew, that if a rapid communication was fairly established, the number of applicants for redress would be doubled,—quadrupled,—increased a hundred fold. Their opposition, therefore, need be a matter of no surprise. But there is a power to which even the Court of Directors must bow,—the power of Parliament and the pressure from without.

If, therefore, the Court of Directors should return an unfavorable reply to Mr. Curtis's last letter, no time should I think, be lost, in convening a fresh meeting, and addressing a petition to Parliament, appealing against the proceedings of the Honorable Court. It now only remains for me to propose to the meeting the following resolution:—

"That the Report be received; that the thanks of this meeting be conveyed by the Right Reverend the Chairman, to Messrs. Curtis, Larkins, Flagshaw and McKillop, and to Captain Barber, for their zealous and well directed efforts to obtain the immediate establishment of a perfect comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India; and that they be assured that no exertion shall be wanting in aid of their endeavours."

The resolution was seconded by Col. McLeod, and carried unanimously.

The Right Reverend Chairman, here took occasion to observe, that it would be advisable for the gentlemen present, strictly to confine themselves, in their orations, to facts relative to the object of the meeting, and not digress from the subject to attribute unworthy motives to, or censure, any body, on mere hypothesis.

Mr. Parker.—My Lord and Gentlemen,—I have been entrusted with a resolution which I solicit your permission to read, it is as follows:—

"That the position of the question, when the last Mail was despatched, demands that this Meeting should reiterate, in the strongest manner possible, the unabated desire which pervades the Meeting, and the public in general, for the immediate establishment of the communication, and their determined resolution to continue to use every means in their power to obtain it."

Before submitting this resolution to the sense of the meeting, I would crave permission to offer a few remarks, which I hope may appear not inapplicable to its tenor. In submitting these remarks I shall bear in mind, as far as possible, the excellent advice we have just received from our Right Reverend Chairman, not just in itself, so worthy of attention, as proceeding from hints. I shall abstain as much as possible from comments; I shall confine myself as much as possible to facts. Comments, however true, may, as His Lordship observes, create unpleasant and unfriendly feelings. Facts can have, or ought to have, no such effect.

Since we last met in this hall, another season has elapsed of distressing and humiliating failure in the present imperfect scheme of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India. That is a fact.

At this moment every hour is worth a week of ordinary time. A commercial crisis of an unparalleled nature, and involving immense interests, has occurred in China. A momentous war is waging on one frontier. On two others the storms are gathering, and clouds of threatening hostility hang darkly. In the interior of our Empire, for such I may say is Joudpore, there is another conflict to all appearance approaching. These, my Lord,—these gentlemen, I think I may call facts!

Between the United States of America and our native country, mighty vessels, called the Great Western, the

Liverpool, the *British Queen*, and there may be many others, are breasting their magnificent way through the storms, over the foaming seas, amidst the incumbering ice of the Great Atlantic—stopped by no obstacle, triumphing over every difficulty, and carrying on their intercourse between the old world and the new, almost with the regularity and precision of clock work. This, my Lord, is no comment—it is a fact!

While a crisis is hovering over British Asia, such perhaps as no man has yet seen—while every hour is precious, and thick coming events cry speed—speed;—while the glorious vessels, I have alluded to, are going to and fro with the rapidity, and the certainty, of great creatures of the sea, conquering the mountain waves and the adverse winds, the momentous dispatches of this Government on which may hang the fate of millions—the thousands of letters fraught with the hopes, the wishes, the fortunes of an immense public—are painfully floundering through the Syrian deserts, with very little chance, to my mind, considering the state of that part of Asia, of ever reaching their destination; or are beating about on the ocean in two-tail-fay vessels despatched on voyages of discovery, sent, in short, to make the interesting and pleasing experiment, of how speedily sailing vessels might reach Aden against that monsoon, which it has at length been confessed, the inefficient strainers provided for the service “could not look at.” This is really a state of things,—but I remember our excellent Chairman’s exhortation—gentlemen, have I stated any thing but facts?

I have still another curious fact or two which may not be unworthy of your attention, and they bear upon the subject of my resolution.

I find, in a statement placed before Lord William Bentinck’s Select Committee, by Sir John Hobhouse, in 1857, the following passage.

Perhaps the Committee will permit me to read them.

First.—A despatch dated on the 16th of September 1836, which the home authorities received from the Government of Bombay; it is couched in these words:—

“We beg leave to offer to your Hon’ble Court our congratulations on the rapidity with which your wishes have of late been conveyed to all parts of your Indian possessions. The three last Overland Mails have brought despatches from London to Bombay in 53, 45, and 64 days; and those intended for Calcutta have been forwarded in 10 days. We have witnessed the energetic impulse this early intelligence has given to the mercantile interest, and the unbounded satisfaction it has diffused throughout all classes of the community, &c. &c. &c.”

Now there is some ambiguity in the term “despatches” in the above passage. I construe it, however, as any plain man would, as having reference to what interests the public at large, viz. the Overland Mails, which, I conclude, are said on the 16th September 1836, to have been “of late” conveyed to Calcutta in ten days. Gentlemen, I have had drawn up a little paper here which shows that from the 1st of June to the 16th September 1836, the date of the letter quoted the Overland Mails reached Calcutta from Bombay in fifteen days—in fifteen days and a quarter—in sixteen days and a half—in fifteen days and a quarter—in fourteen days and a quarter, twelve days and a half, and thirteen days and a half; but on no one occasion in ten days! These are curious facts—facts they are. That I cannot reconcile them is owing no doubt to my want of apprehension.

Secondly.—On the 30th March 1837, a letter was addressed to the President of the Board of Control, which will be found at page 18 of the Minutes of Evidence before the Select Committee. The letter says:—

“The Court are aware that it will be necessary to promote, by every possible means, facility and quick-

ness of communication between Bombay and Calcutta, and Madras; and they have observed, by recent intelligence, that the Government of India has adopted arrangements for the acceleration of the dawk, by which packets may be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta in from eight to ten days, and to Madras in about seven days, and which the Court consider to be a much more rapid and certain, and unquestionably more economical mode of communication than a Steam conveyance.”

My Lord—Gentlemen—this is a happy announcement; but how has it been fulfilled? I put many other failures (unavoidable failure,—failures inseparable from the very scheme of sending the English mails overland from Bombay.) I say, I put many other failures out of the question, I only entreat your notice to that order which we are now smarting. The *Tuptee* left Aden with the English Mail on the 16th, and reached Bombay on the 27th ultimo. The first letters by that vessel reached us—neither in eight or ten—but in sixteen days, after the arrival of the Mail at Bombay! The last letters by that vessel reached us—neither in eight or ten—but in twenty-one days after their arrival at Bombay! Gentlemen,—do you desire any further comments upon the passage I have quoted? If you do, it must be offered by some more competent individual. I confine myself to a simple statement of facts.

But I have yet another. In the passage I have quoted, it is said, that this overland route from Bombay is considered to be a much more rapid, certain, and unquestionably a more economical mode of communication than a steam conveyance. I say nothing about the economy of the matter; that question was settled for ever when Lord William Bentinck offered to conduct the full free comprehensive scheme at two-thirds of the expense attending the present wretched system:—its certainty is also pretty well disposed of;—but its rapidity! Ah, that is worth consideration,—and I shall accordingly give you a fact.

The *Tuptee* left Aden on the 16th ultimo. The last letters by that vessel reached us on the 17th instant, having been thirty-two days between Aden and Calcutta. Now by a direct steamer like the *Great Western*, I will take upon me to say (and there are many here who can correct me if I am in error,) I will take upon me to say that by a steamer like the *Great Western*, those letters would have been brought from Aden to Calcutta at this season of the year, including stoppages at Galle or Madras, in fourteen or at the outside FIFTEEN DAYS, instead of thirty-two.

I have still in store—my Lord and Gentlemen,—one little fact, which will probably give you more gratification than any I have yet placed before you; but away with any affectation of pleasantry. This fact is a grave and a sad one; you have not yet heard it yet; you will now doubtless hear it with those painful feelings, and that sense of almost hopelessness, with which I communicate it. The English Mail, gentlemen, for which the latest safe date was pronounced to be the 17th July, which was to be carried to the Persian Gulf by the *Zenobia* on the 1st August,—that mail has been left at Bombay, which it did not reach until the 3d, instead of the 1st of August, the *Zenobia* having left on the appointed day.

No blame whatever can be attached to the Bombay authorities for this. It was right that the Steamer should depart on the date fixed for her departure. It is the entire wretched system which makes this Presidency dependent upon the uncertain Overland Communication to Bombay, that is to blame for the whole. That;—but, gentlemen, I must refrain from comment; I have, I trust, redeemed my pledge by dealing only in facts.

And in doing this, my Lord,—in doing this, gentlemen, have I mentioned a single evil which does not

admit of the simplest and most easy remedy? Do we call for impossibilities when we crave and implore that these things may be corrected? No! I say we do not! I say the correction lies in the adoption of a measure simple and practical, that the blindest bigotry, the most determined prejudice, cannot but admit its completeness. I say, that it lies in the despatch from the Hooghly every fourth Saturday of a powerful steamer calculated to ensure a passage to Aden, and thence to Suez, within a given time, at all periods of the year. I say it lies in the completion of the great comprehensive scheme of steam communication between this mighty realm and the sovereign country. In saying this, my lord and gentlemen, do I, or do I not state a fact? If I do, the better reason is there for adopting the resolution which I have now the honor to move.

The resolution was then seconded by James Colquhoun, Esq.

T. E. M. Turton, Esq.—I have one question to ask. I see in a Bombay paper, a statement of which I wish to ascertain the accuracy. It is, that the blame of delay did not rest with the Bombay Government, but with the Government on this side of India. That the Bombay Government are ready to forward the mails in one despatch as far as Nagpore, if the Bengal Government had runners to carry them on to Calcutta. If this be true the remedy of the delay complained of, lies with this Government. Let us ascertain the true state of the case before we do ought to cause between us and the sister presidency a further interruption of that harmony, which should unite all lovers of steam navigation. I would, therefore, put the question on this head now, before the present resolution is put.

Captain T. J. Taylor. If you will allow me, Mr. Chairman, I can answer that question. On the western side of India the country is clear and open, and horses convey the mails from Bombay to Nagpore. On this side of Nagpore, it is jungly, unhealthy and almost impassible, with very few inhabitants and those in a very low condition. There are nine men stationed at every stage of 8 miles each, who are sufficient to carry four or five men's loads passing either way. The expense of this conveyance is nearly one lakh of rupees per annum. But as the weight of the entire mail is so very great, if it were all brought on together, it would be impossible, even with the above large establishment, to bring it at a greater rate than two miles an hour. But by bringing it on horses to Nagpore, by separating it at that place into different despatches, each not exceeding 4 or 5 men's loads, and requiring the runners to return forthwith to their posts, in order to bring on a fresh despatch within 12 hours, and by giving them extra payment for the same, the whole mail of 20 men's loads, would be transported to us to reach its destination within two days after the first despatch arrived. On the late occasion the mails were divided at Bombay, and were sent in 4 regular and daily despatches, by which two days longer time necessary was occupied. This was not the fault of the Government of India, but arose from some mistake on the part of subordinate authorities.

It would cost 2 or 3 lacs of rupees to place such an establishment on the Bombay road, as to bring the overland mails at once and without delay.

H. M. Parker, Esq.—It is not the Government that is to blame, it is the system. If we have to bring these mails through jungles, in which many valuable European lives have been lost, and which are described as almost impassible,—if such be the state of affairs, all these are reasons for the comprehensive scheme of steam communication.

T. E. M. Turton, Esq.—Allow me a few words in explanation. I did not intend to attack my friend's resolution. When examined before the House of Com-

mons, I ventured to suggest, in opposition to Sir John Lubbock's statement, that there were circumstances such as these, which would at certain seasons of the year occasion much more delay than was spoken of in the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to Calcutta. I am glad that I put the question, for it shows that the delay does not arise so much from the Bombay Government, as from the nature of the country itself, and shows more than anything how much we are interested in the establishment of the comprehensive scheme.

C. B. Greenlaw, Esq.—I hope you will exonerate the Committee. I cannot understand how it is that they send three letters and 21 covers one day, and on the next twelve hundred.

T. E. M. Turton, Esq.—I think it may have been a fit and proper thing. They probably sent what they thought most required. Therefore, the first and second day they sent as many letters as possible, and the third day they may have sent as many as possible, and probably the last parcels. These letters were more of the nature of parcels and the weight probably each day was nearly the same. We should know all this before we attach blame to the Bombay Government.

After the above explanations, the resolution was put, from the chair and carried unanimously.

J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., then rose and said, gentlemen I have been entrusted with the third resolution, but before I read it to you, allow me to remark, that I see no reason to let off the Bengal Government so easily from the charge of delay in the transmission of the mails. One reason of that delay is in the conduct of the Rajas through whose territories the route lay. I believe that the exertions of a Commissioner between Nagpore and Calcutta, would do something to bring those fellows to order, and to exonerate the Bengal Government from the imputation cast upon them.

In consequence, gentlemen of the death of Baboo Mothoormohun Mullick, it becomes necessary to appoint some one as his successor. The resolution I have to propose, nominates Baboo Mutty Loll Seal, who you all are aware, has lately become the owner of a large stake in the scheme. Mr. Stocqueler then moved.

That Baboo Mutty Loll Seal be appointed a member of the Committee, in lieu of Baboo Mothoornauth Mullick, deceased.

The resolution was seconded by David Hare, Esq., and carried unanimously.

T. E. M. Turton, Esq.—My Lord and gentlemen; I have had a resolution put into my hands, which I will, if you please, commence with reading.

"That this meeting deeply deplore the loss which the cause we are here to support has sustained by the decease of Lord William Bentinck; and, impressed with the most profound gratitude for his zealous, straight forward, and unwearying exertions for the promotion of the great measure while he was alive, desire to manifest by this resolution, their reverence for the memory of the earliest, warmest and most persevering friend of a comprehensive Steam Communication between Britain and British India, a cause which he continued zealously and perseveringly to support to the hour of his lamented death."

My Lord, if this resolution required any powers of eloquence or persuasion, I should have shrunk from the task imposed upon me; but it requires only to be received to be appreciated. There is not a heart in any one whom I address, or any belonging to a friend of Steam Navigation between England and this country, specially of the friends of that great and comprehensive scheme which we are met to promote, that does not respond to the praises of Lord William Bentinck on this subject; it would indeed, be ungrateful in us, if it were not so. It was

here from the first he endeavoured to promote the cause we have at heart. He first took up the plan and laboured in its support with unwearied perseverance. After witnessing his anxious endeavours to promote it here, I can speak to his earnest exertions in its favour in England, and so he continued, I may say, up to the period of his death. One of the last persons I saw at Paris on my way here, was Lord William Bentinck, and I had a long conversation with him upon the subject, which he felt as warmly as ever. I was with him continually during the sitting of 1837, of that Committee in which he was Chairman, and of which he was the main supporter. From the hour of the appointment of that Committee, for three hours every morning, his house was filled with persons, who were in attendance there, that the evidence might be marshalled and all in preparation for the Committee. Nor did he confine his exertions to that Committee,—there was not a steamer of any note or power that he did not personally visit and inspect, for the purpose of informing his mind more fully on this subject.

We must look back with feelings of gratitude to him while he lived, and of respect to his memory now that he is dead—we must look forward with distrust now that he is taken from us. I declare that I know not a man on whom I could put my finger, in the British House of Commons, to advocate our cause as a worthy successor of Lord William. There is no man who could bring his weight and influence, or his knowledge,—his straight-forward character, his integrity of purpose. Lord William had a weight in the House of Commons, which probably we should find in few possess whose services we might be able to procure. Other men, would be considered the advocates of this or that part of India,—the late Governor-General would be considered only as advocating that which was best for India.

There is one fact I know well,—that while the state of his health compelled him to avoid taking any part in matters connected with India, from this rule he made an exception in favor of the cause of steam. With feelings of the deepest gratitude to him, I look forward with little hope of finding a fitting successor.

There is no need for me to dilate further on this subject. I have avoided speaking upon the general merits of his government, upon which there may be a difference of opinion; though I should scarcely, for my own part, think it necessary to avoid it. I do not, however, mean to say that I agreed with Lord William Bentinck in all his views. He knew very well I did not agree with him in some. My opinion one way or other was of little consequence; but in this great object of steam navigation, we had no difference of opinion. Many may differ from his views on various points; but whatever difference of opinion there may be, all, I believe, will give him cre-

dit for honesty of purpose and integrity of heart. We all know and feel the loss which we have sustained. In expressing my own personal sorrow for his lamented death, I but express a feeling in which every person here present will sincerely and deeply participate.

Dwarkanauth Tagore Esq.—Gentlemen, after what has been said by my friend Mr Turton, I need not enlarge much upon the praises of Lord William Bentinck. His is a name which no native of this country can mention without regret. Respecting his being the friend of the natives, there can be but one opinion. He raised them to the high estate which they now enjoy. Before Lord William's time, the natives were not made so much of by the Governors. I do not wish to bring any accusation against Lord William's predecessors,—perhaps they might be fully employed in more important matters; but it was he who raised the natives,—he first gave them private audiences. Before his time they had only been treated with pawn and altar, and this did not give them satisfaction. The Medical College, of his instituting, gave the great blow to the prejudices of the country. The Hindoo College has done much, but it is the Medical College that has done most for the natives. It has saved the lives of thousands, and the youths who are being educated there, will go forth thence throughout the country and be a blessing to its inhabitants. Gentlemen, it is with heart-felt pleasure that I second the resolution.

Mr. Turton. After the manner in which the resolution has been seconded with so much feeling, by our friend, *Dwarkanauth Tagore*, who may be considered as representing the whole native community, I think nothing more is necessary than to submit it for your approbation.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The last resolution was proposed by Captain Johnston, seconded by T. E. M. Turton, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, for His Lordship's kindness in taking the Chair, on the occasion of a Meeting so interesting to all the friends of Steam Communication with England, as also for His Lordship's able conduct therein, and his constant, warm and energetic advocacy of the cause."

The Right Reverend Chairman then briefly returned his acknowledgments, and expressed his readiness to forward, by every means in his power, the interests of this and all other plans for the benefit of the country.

The meeting separated at about twenty minutes past eleven.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 20.

CALCUTTA DOCKING ASSOCIATION.

The Calcutta Docking Association's fifth half-yearly meeting was held at the office of the Secretaries, on Tuesday the 27th inst., when the following report was read, approved of, and ordered to be printed.

Fifth Half Yearly Report upon the proceedings of the Calcutta Docking Company—to 30th June 1835.

The Committee regret to have nothing very favorable to lay before the proprietors as the result of the past half year. Docking business has been unusually slack,

and although twenty-seven vessels have been docked against thirty during the former year, the work they required was, in most cases, of trivial importance and amount. The total amount realized during the past half year upon repairing jobs, is Co.'s Rs. 1,60,678 3-6 New work, none.

One of the Steamers building for the Steam Tug Association was launched in December last, the other is now nearly completed, and will be ready for launching the next spring. The Committee accruing to this

Company upon these jobs is estimated at Rs. 500 and has been carried to credit of Commission account, subject to adjustment with Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. when the accounts for materials and labor have been closed. In the manner the Commission upon the Eastern Dockyard, built at Kidderpore, and which ship was launched on the 13th July, estimated at Rs. 11,000, has been also carried to credit of Commission account.

The Committee regret to report, no other new work upon land at either Dock.

A tender was made to Government, under their advertisement, to build their new large steamer of 700 tons. In the estimate of which every possible precaution was taken to define most clearly the work to be done, and thus prevent the loss which occurred upon a former occasion either from errors, which our builders could not foresee. The cost of materials was taken at the rates of the day, which happened to be low, and the estimated profit upon the work was about 25,000 or ten per cent, upon the total value of the vessel when complete; still the tender was rejected although we believe the lowest of two before it was made. The time, with the courteous remark that it was too short; and it is understood that a contract from Madras to build on very low terms, has been accepted by Government.

The Committee have nothing particular to remark upon the general detail of the proceedings. Every exertion has been made to reduce the amount of outstandings against the Company, and it will be found that after paying off the Executors of J. Kyd, our present position is far more favorable than it was upon the 30th June, 1838. At that date the total amount of engagements still outstanding for the cost of the Docks and for Materials was Co.'s Rs. 6,06,367-12, since which the sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,71,802-12-0 has been paid up by new subscribers, to complete the 600 shares, and subscribers in default—reducing the present liabilities by this, and other items to the sum of Co.'s Rs. 4,34,564. To save the compound interest we are paying to the Banks for part of this assistance, the Committee are in hopes of effecting a favorable arrangement for a loan for two years, upon mortgage of the Kidderpore property, at an easy rate of interest; they have not yet succeeded in disposing of any of the property at Howrah, but a decision has been made at a small expense for the erection of separating walls which they trust will ere long enable them to do so.

Captain Gordon was elected from those gentlemen who tendered upon the Company's advertisement

Superintendent, resident at Kidderpore; but the duties of this yard alone have required all his attention. The general Superintendence, therefore, contemplated at the last Meeting, has not for economy's sake been adopted. The Howrah Yard remains under charge of the builder Mr. Hanton. No builder has been appointed at Kidderpore in succession of Mr. Bremner, who has resigned. The Purser assistant remains in charge of this department.

The Committee have to report that their tender for the conduct of all Government repairs upon their Pilot Vessels and Boats and Buoys, &c. has been accepted for three years, from the 1st June; but the terms are such that little advantage will accrue to the Docking Company, except in the occasional employment of their Docks and the keeping their workmen from idleness.

An answer has been received from Captain Henderson in England, with an Engineer's Estimate of the cost of converting the lower Howrah Dock into a Slip and Dock for the largest sized Steamships, but the expenses would be too enormous to be thought of, being upwards of a lac of rupees; but another plan has been suggested which, if feasible, will enable the Committee to recommend it to the notice of subscribers, as entailing a trifling comparative expense for the great object to be obtained. The subject is necessarily deferred till the next General Meeting.

The abstract of realizations during the past half year for Dock hire, House rent, and profit on Materials expended, less the charges for interest, Establishment, contingencies and Secretary's commission, shews an estimated profit of Co.'s Rs. 50,437-14-6 equal to about 8 per cent. for six months upon the Capital, which has now been paid up on for the arrangement made at the last General Meeting for the disposal of all the shares.

In addition to which the balance at credit of the Reserved Fund in accordance with a Resolution at the last Yearly Meeting, after deducting the loss on building the Enterprise 17,654-14-11, is Co.'s Rs. 30,594-15-2.

Calcutta, 27th August, 1839.

Subsequent to the reading of the report, it was resolved, to empower the Directors to call a special meeting of subscribers speedily, for the purpose of amending certain rules of the Company, and to revise the Association's present establishment.

Thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved. —Barkara, August, 29.

UNION BANK.

A Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank was held yesterday (Wednesday August 30,) at noon for the purpose of considering a proposal of the Directors, to appoint an Assistant Secretary and Auditor to the Bank; and their recommendation of Mr. A. G. Paterson to that situation, and their election of Mr. J. DeCruz to be Accountant, in the room of Mr. A. H. Sim, resigned.

THEODORE DIONNE, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The following resolution was proposed by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, seconded by Col. McLeod, and carried unanimously: That the recommendation of the Directors be approved and confirmed, for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary and Auditor of Accounts,

with a salary of Co.'s Rs. 800; and that Mr. A. G. Paterson be nominated to fill the same. Also for the appointment of Mr. J. DeCruz to be Accountant, on a salary of Co.'s Rs. 600 per month.

Longueville Clarke, Esq., then read to the meeting a comparative abstract of the expense incurred for their respective establishments by the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank. From this statement, it would appear, that the amount paid to Assistants, &c. in the latter, is considerably less than in the former one, being in the Union Bank Rs. 5,721 monthly, while in the Bank of Bengal it is Rs. 9,165. The expense of the house-rent is also much in favour of the Union Bank; the monthly rent of its premises being only Rs. 400, while

the buildings of the Bank of Bengal have cost the proprietors no less than a lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

Mr. Clarke further stated, that in consequence of the recent great increase in the capital of the Bank, it would be necessary to augment the native establishment. The proprietors would, therefore, he hoped, be prepared to receive, at some future meeting, the sugges-

tions of the Directors on that head. The increase of expenses would not be more than three or four hundred rupees per month.

There being no other business or proposition for its consideration, the Chairman received the thanks of the meeting, and it was dissolved, after a short sitting of about a quarter of an hour.—*Hurkaru*, August 29.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Extract from Proceedings of the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society, at a Meeting held on the 30th July, 1839.

ST. JAMES'S DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Read a letter of the 17th instant, from Mr. C. Kerr, Secretary of the District Committee, containing a proposal for building a separate Alma House for the St. James's District poor, the estimated cost being 1,000 rupees, inclusive of the purchase of a piece of ground.

On receiving this application from the St. James's District Committee, for erecting an Alma House for the reception of the poor of that district, instead of sending them to the Old Church District Alma House, where there is no space to receive them, and upon the suggestion of the Sub-Committee (Mr. McFarlan, Mr. Lewis, and Captain R. J. H. Birch) appointed on the 25th June to enquire into the practicability of establishing an Asylum for able bodied indigent females—it was

Proposed by the President and resolved, that a Special Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.

From the Central Committee, Messrs. D. McFarlan, J. Lewis and Captain R. J. H. Birch;

From the Old Church Committee, Messrs. Joseph Young, and William Balston;

From the St. James Committee, Messrs. C. Kerr, and W. H. Perkins, and;

From the Cathedral Committee, Messrs. R. Molloy, and J. Llewelyn,

Should be appointed to enquire and report whether the distribution of the Charitable Funds of the District Charitable Society may not, both as to infirm, and able

bodied persons, be better conducted through the medium of one General Alma House, to which the poor of all Districts shall be sent; and whether the present mode of relieving the greater proportion of the poor at their own dwellings, should not be wholly discontinued.

The Committee are requested to consider whether, if they are of opinion, that relief should be generally afforded to the indigent poor from an Asylum or poor house, what exceptions they would recommend to the general rule. Also, if they recommend an asylum or poor house, to state plan of government, give estimates, &c.

The Committee are also required to report on the present state of the Alma House in the Old Church District, and on the proposal made by the St. James's Committee to erect an Alma House.

The Secretary of the Native Committee, Baboo Rasmoy Dutt, is also to put himself in communication with the above Special Committee, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Asylum for native poor may not be connected with, and form a ward of, the General Asylum.

And that the Report be made on the last Tuesday in Nov.

J. GREGORY VOA, M. D. Secretary.

5th August, 1839. C. C. D. C. Society.

In conformity with the above resolutions, a meeting was held this morning, (Tuesday, August 27,) at the Town Hall, after some discussion, it was resolved, that it is expedient to erect an Alma House for the reception of the poor of the St. James's District, and instead of a monthly allowance, they will receive rations, &c. The ways and means are to be discussed Tuesday after next.

27th August, 1839.—*Hurkaru*, August 29.

THE CALCUTTA MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th August, about eighty members of the Mechanics's Institution, assembled at the Town Hall, to hear the first Report of the Committee. The Rev. Mr. Boaz, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, having taken the chair, the Secretary read a full Report of the proceedings since the formation of the Society.

The Report stated, that since the establishment of the Institution, there had been realized, by subscriptions and donations the sum of Company's rupees 7,417; that the sum of Company's rupees 853 had been expended on incidental charges, and that there was now a balance of Rs. 508-5-10 at the Union Bank. On this subject, it also stated, that a Sub-committee of finances had been appointed

for the purpose of inspecting all bills before they were paid. Besides the donations in money, which alone amounted to 5,401, a variety of valuable and useful scientific instruments and apparatus, and a great number of books had been presented to the Institution, a list of which was read for the information of the meeting. The number of Members composing the Society had, to the date of the Report, come up to 405.

A Sub-Committee had also been formed, to provide accommodations for the Society; but had experienced great difficulties in procuring a suitable place for that purpose. Their report, embodied in the report of the Committee, was read. It pointed out one or two plans of buildings, which were illustrated by drawings that lay

on the table. The Committee had also endeavored to hire the rooms of the Benevolent Institution, but could not obtain them. The Committee had, however, succeeded in arranging with Mrs. Leach, for the use of the Sans Souci, when it was not otherwise occupied for the purposes of the Mechanics' Institution. An enquiry had also been made as to the practicability of effecting a union of the Mechanics' Institution with the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, and the Public Library, for the purpose of erecting a building suited for the joint use of the three Societies. The correspondence on this subject having already appeared in the public prints, we mention it only as the subject at any length.

A Sub-Committee of books and papers had also been formed, and had prepared a list of books necessary to complete a library for the Institution, and arrangements had been made with Messrs. Ostell and Co. for the supply.

Since the formation of the Society, only one member had voluntarily seceded; but a case of more painful and serious character had occurred, in which the Committee had acted under a sense of duty and justice to itself and the Society it represented. The circumstances are briefly these:—

"The publication of an anonymous letter, calculated to prejudice the public mind against this Committee, and reflecting in unwarrantable terms on several members of its body. The subsequent avowal of authorship, accompanied by an offer to prove before the Committee the truth of the injurious assertions so published; and when called upon, at a Special Meeting, to substantiate his charges, his refusal to redeem the pledge previously given.

"The letter alluded to, was circulated amongst the Members of the Committee, together with the acknowledgment of authorship, and the offer to substantiate the charges it contained. There was one general opinion as to the incorrectness of its statements, and the wicked spirit in which they were conceived."

"At a Special Meeting, held on the 23rd August, at which were present eleven members."

"It was resolved, that, with reference to Mr. Atkins's acknowledgment of having made certain communications to the *Hurkaru* newspaper, and in accordance with rule 30, a Special Meeting of the Committee be held at the Englishman's office, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of enquiring into Mr. Atkins's conduct in that matter, and that his attendance on the occasion be requested."

"Of this Resolution, the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy, and a request that that gentleman would comply with the requisition. Two letters were received—the one stating that his compliance with the request, would depend on his being furnished with the comments of the Committee on his conduct; and in the other declining to appear at the Meeting, on the ground that the feeling of the Committee was hostile towards him, the Meeting named in the Resolution, took place last night, at which 15 members were present.

The following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the Revd. Mr. T. Atkins, not having appeared, in accordance with the request, contained in Resolution the first, passed on the 23d August, to justify his conduct, with reference to his acknowledged authorship of the letter signed Verras, and having, by his subsequent conduct, aggravated his offence, the Committee, under this opinion, feel called upon, under Rule 30 of the Institution, to eject him from his present Membership."

After the report had been read, its adoption was moved by Dr. C. D. Mitchell, and seconded by Mr. V. R. Rao. On putting the resolution to the vote, the chairman called

to the recollection of the meeting, that by adopting the Report of the Committee, they were in fact approving of all that the Committee had done, and also of the line which the Committee intended in future to pursue. He therefore wished to know if any gentleman had any remark to offer.

Mr. L. Clint, wished to have further particulars about the expulsion of the Revd. Mr. Atkins. In this call he was supported by another, whose name we could not learn. The observations of this latter gentleman appeared to excite a good deal of indignation, and there was much confusion and noise in consequence. Some order having at length been restored, the chairman proceeded to take the sense of the meeting, whether further particulars, connected with the Revd. Mr. Atkins's expulsion, should be gone into; but he was again interrupted by the last speaker, who, being called to order, the resolution of Mr. Clint, was put to the vote and negatived. The original resolution, viz, the adoption of the report, was then put and carried by a large majority, on which the individual who had been the cause of the confusion, retired.

Dr. Corby now rose to move the second resolution.

"That the lectures which have been delivered in this Institution, meet the approbation of the members, and that all lectures on interesting branches of science be continued."

In a speech of considerable length, the Doctor fully explained the connection of the various subjects on which lectures had been already delivered, with the pursuits of a mechanic. He pointed out the advantages of lecturing on those subjects, and showed their benefit to mankind in general. He entered on the merits of each lecture, and the reception it had met with and without the Mechanics' Institution. He concluded by calling on the meeting to approve of the lectures that had been delivered. He was frequently and loudly cheered during his speech. The resolution having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

Lieut. Kittoe, with a few appropriate observations, moved the following resolution:—

"That with reference to the proposed union of this Institution, with the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, and the Public Library, the members and friends of the Society be called upon to subscribe towards a Building Fund, but that the Committee shall be fully at liberty to appropriate such funds to the erection or purchase of a building independent of the Institutions before named, should circumstances render it more expedient."

This was seconded by Mr. M. Rochfort, and after some explanations had been called for and given, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Middleton, in a very good speech, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That the Committee be empowered to appoint a teacher, upon a moderate salary, to instruct a class in the elements of Mechanics.

This was seconded by Mr. M. Crow, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that Messrs. Johnson and Speed be appointed Auditors of accounts. This was also carried unanimously.

The usual thanks were then voted to the chair, and the meeting dissolved at about 9.—*Hurk. August 9.*

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION,

The Committee of the Mechanic's Institution begs to report, that since its establishment there has been realized by Subscriptions and Donations the sum of Co. Rs. 2,417,

By the accounts now laid before you, it will be seen, that from the accounts so realized, it has been necessary to withdraw for incidental charges the sum of £6. 3s. 6d. 10. 2, and that there is consequently in the present time a balance in the Union Bank of £6. 3s. 6d. 10. 2.

It is proper to state, that with a view to order in pecuniary matters, a Sub-Committee of Finance was specially appointed, to which, and the Vice Presidents, all bills have been submitted previously to payment.

The following were the Gentlemen appointed:

Mr. G. T. J. Speeds.

Mr. H. Crow.

Mr. W. Matthews.

Harbo, Remond and Mitter.

The interest which has been excited in favour of the Institution may be inferred from the following long list of those who a liberality has been successfully appealed to on its behalf. [here follows the list of names.] The total amount of these several sums being £6. 3s. 6d. 10. 2.

The spirit of liberality and encouragement has not been confined to the gifts just enumerated; many of the friends whose names have been read to you, have levied further obligations on the gratitude of the Society by donation of valuable books and apparatus, and the example has in some instances been followed by the kindness of anonymous contributors, to whom and to all other benefactors the Committee, on behalf of the Institution, thus publicly tenders its grateful acknowledgments.

Of Books and apparatus, the following is a correct statement.

Mr. R. Blechynden, — a Pamphlet, Thoughts how to better the condition of Indo-Britons.

From a lover of Science, 4 pieces of Apparatus. — 1st, an Instrument for exhibiting the composition of water by exploding a mixture of its component gases by electricity. — 2nd, an Instrument for exhibiting the decomposition of water by the Galvanic Battery, and for collecting the produce. — 3d, Radiometer for decomposing gases. — 4th, an Instrument for effecting decompositions by the aid of the Galvanic Battery.

Mr. J. Morris, — Introduction to Mechanics, 1 vol.

From a Mechanic, — Bradbury's Perspective.

Mr. J. Morris, — Thompson's History, 1 vol. — The means of Ameliorating India, by Graham.

Dr. F. P. Strong, 25 volumes of Mechanic's Magazine.

Captain Frederick Wm. Birch, — An Electrical Machine and 9 pieces of Apparatus attached by Carg, 6 pieces of Apparatus for Galvanic and Chemical experiments, and 4 Glass Globes for experiments in Pneumatics.

Mr. J. Cockey, — Johnson's Scientific Class-Book, 2 vols. — Crutcher's Synonyms, 1 vol.

Mr. Wm. Kerr Ewart, — 1 volume, and 148 parts of the Library of Useful Knowledge.

From a Friend to the Institution, — 13 vols. and 117 parts of the London Journal of the Arts and Sciences, 1820 to 1838.

Dr. K. W. Kirk, — a small vessel, to which is attached the model of a new submerged Paddle, for propelling Boats or other Vessels, entitled the Fish tail Paddle; a model of the Paddle is added.

Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, — a wooden Model of a Bridge, 113 Arches, 84 feet long with a number of spare Piles.

Mr. P. Lindeman, — a twelve-inch Cylinder Electrical Machine, with 13 pieces of Apparatus attached, including a Conductor, Glass Jar, &c.

Mr. Jas. Campbell, — Athenaeum, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4. — Oriental Herald, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. — Westworth's New South Wales, 1 vol. — American Quarterly Review Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. — 3 of Tall's Magazines for May, July and August. — 1 New Monthly Magazine. — 2 Hobart Town Magazine. — Military Chronicles. — 1 Metropolitan Magazine. — 1 Literary Gazette.

Dr. F. P. Strong, (being a third donation) — Encyclopaedia Americana, 13 vols. — Hericart Dethury on America, 1 vol.

Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, — Degerando on Self Education, 1 vol. — Improvement of Society, by Thomas Dick, 1 vol. — Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind by Thomas Dick, 1 vol.

Mr. R. Jones, — 10 Numbers of "Library of Useful Knowledge". — Accus's Manual of Mineralogy, 2 vols.

Mr. Jas. Graves, — Strath's Fortification, 1 vol.

Dr. E. Corhyt, — Paper and Printing 500 Prospectuses.

Mr. ———, — Pengelly's Baptism, — India's Cries to British Humanity, — Oriental Languages, — Church Missionary Society.

Rev. T. Boaz, — Essay on the Eleusinian Mysteries, 1 vol. — Janius' Letters by H. B. Hodgson, Esq., 1 vol. — MacCulloch's Classification of Rocks, 1 vol. — Low's Dissertation on Penang, 1 vol. — 2 Copies of an Appeal on the Idolatry of India.

Mr. W. H. Perkins, — Nicholson's Philosophy, Chemistry, 4 vols. — Blair's Lectures, 1 vol. — Optics, 1 vol. — Scrope's Political Economy, 1 vol. — Memoirs of Lindley Murray, 1 vol.

Mr. ———, — Gardener's Calendar, 1 vol.

Rev. T. Boaz, — 67 Numbers of Calcutta Christian Observer.

Dr. K. W. Kirk, — The Painter and Varnisher's Guide by Tingley, 1 vol.

From a Friend to the Institution, second donation, — 12 Numbers of Newton's London Journal for 1838.

Mr. C. Grant, — 200 Members' Tickets, designed, printed and presented — 100 Book Labels Ditto Ditto.

Since the formation of the society up to the present period, 405 persons have been registered as Members.

The Committee has long felt the necessity of obtaining a house or premises suitable for carrying out the practical purposes and objects with which the original establishment of the Institution was associated: the great number of persons for whom it is necessary to provide accommodation, renders it a matter of extreme difficulty; no place, sufficiently capacious for all the contemplated purposes having even as yet presented itself, save at an expense which the means of the Society could not with justice or propriety attempt to meet.

At an early stage of the proceedings of the Committee on this matter it was found necessary to form a Sub-Committee of Buildings, with a direct reference to the object just stated.

The Committee so appointed consisting of the following Gentlemen; viz.

Messrs. J. Middleton.

" E. Gray.

" J. M. Vos, and

" P. S. DeRozario.

was instructed to enquire—

1st. Whether the Government possessed any unemployed ground in an eligible situation, fit for the erection of a Building suited to the wants of the Institution, and whether such ground could be obtained from the Government as a gift.

2dly Finding in that, to ascertain upon what terms the Institution could effect the purchase either of ground for the erection of a Building, or premises which might be rendered available for the required purposes, by addition or alteration.

3rdly To adopt measures for having temporarily a room or rooms in which to effect some of the practical objects of the Institution.

The Committee has been furnished with the following reply on these several points

SUB COMMITTEE OF BUILDING

The Members of the Building Committee beg to report to the General Committee of the Calcutta Mechanics' Institution, that they have satisfactorily ascertained, that the Government has no ground in an eligible situation suited for the purposes of the Institution, and, therefore, in accordance with the minute at the last Monthly Meeting, commenced negotiating for other ground. The old Masonic Lodge in the Dhurumtollah has been presented itself, and your Committee would recommend its purchase, if it can be obtained for 5 or 6,000 rupees; the present building on the spot would afford sufficient accommodation for the purpose of the Institution with the proposed Theatre, for which, there is ample space. The probable cost of the Theatre and repairs of the present buildings would be from 11 to 12,000 rupees. In the event of not being able to obtain the Lodge on the terms recommended, they beg to point out to the notice of the Committee another spot not far from the Lodge, and in the same street, it consists of about one biggah of ground, and contains a lower-roofed house and shed suitable for a Laboratory and Workshop; it may be obtained for about 4,000 rupees and in the opinion of Mr. Vos, a Member of the Committee, is preferable to the Lodge, having a wider frontage and greater extent of ground.

The erection of a Theatre with one or two rooms for Library and Museum will be necessary, for there there is abundant space, as the accompanying rough sketch of the ground will show, a plan of the proposed buildings is added.

J. Vos.

E. GRAY

P. S. D. ROZARIO.

In compliance with the further request of the General Committee, that this Committee should adopt the necessary measures for having, temporarily, a room or rooms to enable the General Committee to carry into effect some of the practical purposes of the Institution this Committee has further to state, that on the representation and recommendation of the Revd. Mr. Boaz they have inspected the Rooms of the "Benevolent Institution," situated in the Bow Bazar Street, and "are unanimously of opinion that they offer, in a temporary point of view, accommodation both for the delivery of Lectures and the formation of Classes."

The Secretary having been instructed to make application on the subject of the "Benevolent Institution," and to learn from the trustees of the Building the terms upon which it would or could be let, the following reply has been received from the Revd. J. D. Ellis, from which it will be seen, that the hope of effecting any arrangement for the use of the "Benevolent Institution," may be considered at an end

To, GEO. GRANT, Esq. Secy. Mechanics' Institution.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 23d August, which I received on Saturday, I beg to say, that however much I may approve of the Mechanics' Institution, as the Benevolent Institution, the building I mean, is held in trust for specified objects, I do not at present see my way clear in recommending to the Trustees its partial appropriation for the purposes you mention.

Yours truly,
Jno. D. Ellis.

26th August, 1839.

In compliance with another suggestion the Secretary was instructed to ascertain by application to the Secretary of the New Theatre, whether the Proprietors would consent to let the use, for occasional purposes of the Sans Souci, and if so upon what terms. The Committee has much pleasure in stating that the reply received this day from Mr. J. W. Peterson tends to the hope, that for the present the search for accommodation may be looked upon as satisfactorily concluded, so far as regards the delivery of Lectures, and the establishment of classes.

To Geo. GRANT, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this day, I have to inform you that Mrs. Leach has no objection to let the "Sans Souci" to the Mechanics' Institution for the sum of Rs. Rupees 30 (thirty) a month, provided as you have stated in your letter, that the arrangement does not in any way interfere with the entertainments to be given there. On future evenings will be Wednesdays and Thursdays the former for rehearsal, in the latter, the night of performance, the other days of the week it can be at your service.

I am, yours truly,

J. W. PETERSON, Secy.

Pending these enquiries a suggestion arose as to the practicability of effecting a union of the Mechanics' Institution, the Agricultural Society of India and the Public Library, for the purpose of erecting a Building suited for the joint use of the three Societies—the object appeared to the Committee calculated not merely to accomplish, with greater economy, the acquisition of a Building but as likely to invest the Institution with a deeper interest in the public mind.

With this impression the Secretary was instructed to open a communication with the Secretaries respectively of "the Agricultural Society," and "the Public Library," explanatory of the wishes of the Committee, and urging a fair consideration of the mutual benefits which might result from the recommended union of the three institutions—not so dissimilar in character and tendency as to render the hope of effecting it a very unreasonable expectation, and doubtful so far only as the fair proportion of the required means, might exceed the capability of this Institution to contribute towards its accomplishment.

To GEORGE GRANT, Esq., Secy. to the

Mechanics' Institute.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, communicating a proposal of the General Committee of the Mechanics' Institution to join with the Agricultural Society and this Institution, in erecting a Building for the use of the three Societies, with a view to save that expence which would be incurred by each Society providing for itself a separate building.

In reply I am directed to inform you, that before the Curators can come to any decision on this subject, they are desirous to know what sum your Society could in all probability contribute towards the attainment of this object.

I have also been directed to open a communication with the Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society, in order to ascertain whether that Society is in possession of funds available for this purpose, and is disposed to come into the contemplated arrangement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PEARCE AND MITRA, Librarian

Library Room, 15th July, 1839.

To Mr Gao. Grant Secy, Mechanics' Institution.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to a suggestion made by the General Committee of the Mechanics' Institution, concerning the propriety of employing messengers for carrying a Basket for the use of the Institute, Public Library, and Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India jointly,—and in reply, beg to state, that all the plans are deftly arranged, so that the amount absolutely required for the erection of the building of the kind now alluded to, be known, it is impossible, however anxious the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India may be to join in such an undertaking to decide what degree of support should be accorded.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obdt. servant,

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary,

Agri and Hort. Society's Rooms,

Calcutta, July 23d 1839.

Mr Gao Grant, Secretary to the

Mechanics' Institute.

Sir,—At the desire of the Special Committee appointed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, to enquire and communicate with the representatives of the Mercantile Institution, the Mercantile Library Fund and the Public Library, in order to prepare a plan and submit estimates for a building that shall be well adapted to the purposes of the Public Library, and this Society, or to the purposes of the Public Library, the Mechanics' Institute and the Society,—I have to beg the favor, in reference to your letter of the 7th instant, of your informing me if the Mechanics' Institute is prepared to come forward with the sum of Company's Rupees Ten Thousand, towards the contemplated new House, and further that you will be so good as to furnish me with a ground plan of the permanent accommodation which the Institute may require, mentioning the amount of square feet, with the number and size of the rooms.

As the Committee have adjourned their further sitting till your reply be received, I have to beg the favor of as early an answer as practicable.

Sir, your's obediently and faithfully,

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary

Agri. and Hort. Society's Room, Town

Hall, Calcutta, August 13th, 1839.

The last Letter requires no comment from the Committee—it appeals directly to every Member of the Institution, and it must be shown by the result of this meeting whether the hope of effecting so desirable an end may be further indulged or at once abandoned.

I concluding this part of their report, the Committee beg to state that from the representations of the two Societies (with which it is desirable that this Institution should be united under one roof) the proposition has received all the consideration and support which was either anticipated or conceived to be in their power to afford it.

FORMATION OF A LIBRARY.

As the formation of a Library appeared to the Committee an object of considerable importance, the following Gentlemen, viz

Mr W P Grant,

Dr Mellicham,

Mr. J. Middleton, and

Mr. N. Grant,

under the title of a Special Committee of Books and Papers, were instructed to take the necessary steps for providing such Scientific, Periodical or other Works, as in their judgment should be well suited for the Institution in its present state.

From the gentlemen so appointed, the Committee accordingly received the following list of arrangements since been entered into with the Firm of F. Oriel and Co., both for the purchase of such books, as are necessary to complete or fill up the deficiencies in the works already possessed by the Society and for the supplying at regular and stated terms, of the periodicals recommended.

[Here follow the list of books, which it is unnecessary to detail]

The Committee takes this opportunity of stating its sense of Dr Hufnagel's kindness in having undertaken to supply the Journals of the London Institution at the American price of publication, free of all other charges.

In making this selection the Committee had been guided by views of economy and a wish to put the Institution in possession of works of practical utility and acknowledged merit in one instance only has the purchase of the works recommended subjected the Institution to present or heavy outlay. Of one work named in the list last before you, the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal 17 vols. have been purchased from the Curators of the Public Library, at 2 rupees per vol.

There may be a little difficulty in obtaining the volumes required to complete the work, but even in its present state it is thought up and worthy of a place in the intended Library of the Institution.

As the order of business prescribed for this occasion requires, that the Committee should report the resolutions of members—it is necessary to state that voluntary subscription one instance only has been brought to notice, the reason assigned being that the member who refused admission for himself and two sons, who, it should be observed, were not Members.

A case of a more painful and serious character remains to be laid before the Meeting—in reporting the circumstances connected with the Committee's recently assured the Members, that it is full to be an imperative duty, both in justice to itself and the Society it represents.

The circumstances are briefly these—

The publication of an anonymous letter circulated to prejudice the public mind against the Committee and reflecting in unwarrantable terms on several Members of its body.

The subsequent removal of authorship, accompanied by an offer to prove before the Committee, the truth of the injurious assertions so published, and when called upon at a special Meeting to substantiate his charges, his refusal to redeem the pledge previously given.

The letter alluded to, was circulated amongst the Members of this Committee together with the acknowledgment of authorship, and the offer to substantiate the charges it contained—there was one general opinion, as to the incorrectness of its statements and the unkind spirit in which they were conceived.

At a Special Meeting held on the 23d August, at which were present eleven gentlemen.

It was resolved—"That with reference to Mr. Atkins's acknowledgement of having made certain communications to the *Hurkuru* newspaper, and in accordance with rule 40, a Special Meeting of the Committee be held at the *Englishman* Office on Monday evening next, for the purpose of enquiring into the Revd. gentleman's conduct in that matter, and that his attendance on the occasion be requested."

Of this resolution the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy, and a request that the gentleman would comply with the requisition. Two letters were received, the one stating that his compliance with the request would depend on his being furnished with the comments of the

Committee on his conduct, and the other declining to appear at the Meeting on the ground that the feeling of the Committee was hostile towards him.

The Meeting named in the resolution took place last night, seventy-five gentlemen were present.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That the Revd Mr Atkins, for having appeared in accordance with the request contained in resolution first passed on the 23d August, to justify his conduct with reference to his acknowledged authorship of the letter signed '*Paritas*,' and having by his subsequent conduct aggravated his offence, the Committee under this opinion feel called upon, under Rule 22 of the Institution, to reject him from his present Membership."

August 27.—*Hurkuru*, August 30 and 31.

MEETING AT JESSORE.

On the 23d July a meeting of the residents at Jessore was held at the billiard-room for the purpose of taking into consideration the improvement of the Station, and the most feasible way, of procuring funds for carrying this very desirable object into execution.

Mr Sanlys having been requested to take the chair, it was proposed that the following European and Native gentlemen be requested to form the local committee for the improvement of the Station of Jessore, viz

E. Doole, Esq.	Rajah Burlacanth Roy
T. Sandys, Esq.	Kally Padar.
F. Lowth, Esq.	Baboo Hurry Narain,
H. C. Halkett, Esq.	and
A. I. Smith, Esq.	Baboo Boidanauth Sin

That Doctor Anderson, be requested to act as Secretary, and Mr Terraneau as Treasurer to the committee.

That a meeting of the committee be called by the Secretary, to consider the propriety of every proposed improvement at, or in the vicinity of the Station, and that a general meeting of subscribers be held on the 1st Monday of every month, to receive a report of proceedings and of the expenses incurred during the preceding month.

Proposed by Mr. Lowth and seconded by Mr. Sandys.

That Mr Parry be requested to give his valuable assistance to the Secretary in overlooking the work of the prisoners, and in putting out their daily tasks.

Proposed by Mr Sutherland and seconded by Mr Smith.

As the health of their officers has ever been a subject of the greatest attention to the British Government in India, and as the services of many of the Omlahs are lost, and public business retarded, by sickness, the consequence of the insalubrity of the climate of Jessore, that Government be requested to assist us in our endeavours to remove the causes of disease at, and in the vicinity of the Station, by placing funds for that purpose at the disposal of the Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Lowth and seconded by Mr. Terraneau.

That the local committee use their utmost endeavours to induce the owners of bamboos and jungle of all kinds about the Station, to remove the same.

Proposed by Mr. Sandys seconded by Mr. Smith.

That a well be sunk in the centre of the space opposite the Collector's Kutcherry, for the purpose of supplying the Station with wholesome drinking water.

Proposed by Mr. Lowth, seconded by Mr. Terraneau.

That immediate means be adopted for the removal of all the native huts situated to the north and the west of the Collector's Kutcherry, and south and west of the Judge's Office, and of the Court house, as they are an absolute nuisance to the Station and are supposed to be within the limits of the eschewed lands.

Proposed by Mr. Reilly seconded by Mr. Harklotts.

That proper drains be constructed where required and that the roads at and in the vicinity of the Station be mended, cleaned, and as many as possible made 'pukka.'

Proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Lowth.

As the principal cause of disease in the Station and its neighbourhood exists, in the Bhyrui, which the greater part of the year contains all the noxious effluvia of a stagnant pool, and at the termination of the rains recedes to a very great extent, exposing an immense quantity of vegetable and animal matter to the powerful influence of the sun's rays, by which these substances are rapidly converted into a state of putrefaction, the effluvia emitted from which, by contaminating the surrounding atmosphere, cannot render it highly destructive to the health of those who reside in its vicinity, that early means be taken for the improvement of the river, and that an application be made to Government for the advice of the Executive Officer of this Division as to the best mode of carrying the object into effect.

Proposed by Mr. Lowth and seconded by Mr. Stoppord.

That Mr Smith be requested to lend his valuable aid to the Committee in surveying and taking the level of the station and its neighbourhood, to facilitate draining and other improvements.

Proposed by Mr. Lowth, seconded by Mr. Reilly.

That a fund be established for the purpose of enclosing the station burial ground, and for the repair of the older tombs therein.

Proposed by Mr. Terraneau, and seconded by Mr. Lowth.

That 8 carts and 20 bullocks be entrusted by the Committee to assist in the various improvements now in contemplation.

Proposed by Mr. Lowth seconded by Mr. Sandys.

Considering the great traffic from Middelburg, Comperally, Sylhet, Decca, Futtehpore and other stations, and large commercial towns through Jessore to Calcutta and the vast importance of the road in a Military point of view, and for the speediest transmission of the eastern mails, which are at present very much delayed by the miserable state of the road, that a representation be made to the Government, shewing the necessity of putting the public hawk roads and more particularly the main road from this to Baraset, into thorough repair.

Proposed by Mr. Sutherland seconded by Mr. Halkett.

That subscription books be opened and extensively circulated amongst the European and native community throughout the district, for the purpose of collecting funds to assist in carrying the objects of this meeting into execution.

Proposed by Mr. Sutherland seconded by Mr. Sutherland.

As the greater number of the proprietors of zemindari in this Zillah reside in Calcutta and its suburbs that, the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of all the public papers with a request that they be published in their journals, with the view of

including those native gentlemen and others liberally disposed, to give the Committee their support and assistance.

Proposed by Mr. Sandys and seconded by Mr. Halkett.

That the warm thanks of this meeting, are due, and be hereby returned to Mr. Lowth for his praiseworthy endeavours to convene this meeting and for his uniform attention to every proposition for the improvement of the station, or for the comfort or health of its inhabitants.

Proposed by Mr. Lowth seconded by Mr. Terraneau.

That our sincere thanks be given to Mr. Sandys for his attention to the business of the day, and for his admirable conduct in the chair.

WILKINSON SANDYS, Chairman.

Done Monthly Subs

	Co's Rs	100 Co's Rs	10
W. Sandys, Esq.,	100	100	10
F. Lowth Esq.,	100	100	10
H. C. Halkett Esq.,	100	100	10
Doctor Anderson,	50	50	5
J. A. Terraneau, Esq.,	25	25	2
J. H. Reilly, Esq.,	10	10	2
G. Halkett, Esq.,	15	15	2
J. M. Sutherland, Esq.,	32	32	10
W. C. Stopford Esq.,	16	16	2
A. F. Smith Esq.,	25	25	2
G. Deeds Esq.,	100	100	20

Hulk. August 7]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a meeting, specially assembled, of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India (Forty Members were present.)

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

It was proposed by the President, seconded by James Patil Esq. and carried unanimously—

That this Meeting cordially approves of the union with the Trustees of the Public Library the Metcalfe Memorial and the Metcalfe Library Fund, for the purpose of providing a suitable building for the accommodation of the Public Library and of this Institution, and is prepared to contribute towards the object, and that a Special Committee, composed of Colonel McLeod, Messrs. Pauls, Bagshaw, Corbyn, Robinson, and William Grant, be appointed to enquire and communicate with the representatives (Messrs. Parker, Patil, Grant, Bagshaw, and Carr) in order to prepare a plan and submit estimates for a building that shall be well adapted to the purposes of the Public Library and this Society, or to the purpose of the Public Library, the Mechanic's Institute, and this Society, and that the same, when completed, be laid before the Society for its consideration and approval.

2. Moved by Sir John Peter Grant, seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq., and carried unanimously—

That an application be made to Government, by the aforesaid Committee, for the grant of a piece of ground suitable for the erection of the building now contemplated.

3. Moved by C. K. Robinson, Esq. seconded by R. J. Bagshaw, Esq. and carried unanimously, that in

section of the foregoing resolutions be given in the public prints of Calcutta.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Secretary.

Town Hall, August 8 1839

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms,

Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th Aug. 1839

[TEN MEMBERS AND THREE VISITORS PRESENT]

N. Wallich, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. Vice President, in the chair.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected

The following gentlemen proposed at the July Meeting were elected viz—Col. Fidler—Lt. Elliot—Messrs. H. C. Halkett—F. Lowth—F. C. Down—W. P. Downing—A. S. Annand and F. A. Lushington.

For Election.

The names of the following Gentlemen were read as Candidates for election at the next Meeting.

Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Futtehpore,—proposed by Mr. William Bennett, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Geo. Scott, Esq., of Penang,—proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

J. F. Harvey, Esq., C. N. and H. Rankes, Esq., C. S., of Chittagong,—proposed by Mr. Charles Bury, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Major Henderson, (Offg. Mily. Audr. Genl.) and the Venerable Archdeacon, Duffry, — proposed by Mr. C. K. Robinson, seconded by Dr. Spry.

C. S. Stowell, Esq., of Agra, — proposed by Mr. Daniel Walver, seconded by Mr. W. F. Gibbon.

David J. Mouney, Esq., C. S., — proposed by Mr. Cornelius Cardew, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Edward Riley, Esq., of Moorthain, — proposed by Sir Edward Ryan, seconded by Dr. Spry.

G. B. Yule, Esq., C. S., (Hymnagar), — proposed by Mr. W. R. Logan, seconded by Mr. C. Cardew.

C. D. Rowell, Esq., C. S., (Rungpoor), — proposed by Dr. Wallich seconded by Dr. Spry.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

Library.

Madras Journal of Literature and Science (No. 23) Presented by the Madras Literary Society.

Museum.

1. A consignment of "Chulchulbera" or the Dyeing Lichen of the Himalyah, to general use in the Upper Provinces as a Dye. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

2. A bag of the "Ghoonsah Gond" or Gum of the Butea Frondosa (Kiao) from Northern India. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

Note. The Secretary mentioned, in connection with the above contributions, that he had shipped to London a moiety of each sample for the report of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

3. Six samples (one Egyptian and five Upland Georgian) of Cotton the produce of the Saharunpore soil. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

4. Ten bags (each containing about 20 lbs) of acclimated Bourbon Cotton seed produced at Coimbatore (Southern India). Presented by J. Jackson, Esq. on behalf of Archibald Arbuthnot, Esq. of Madras.

In allusion to the Cotton produced from this seed. Dr. Arbuthnot states, "that the Bourbon seed Cotton grown in the Madras Presidency (in Coimbatore and Salem districts) is decidedly the best ever produced in India."

5. A specimen of Kino Gum obtained from the Butea Frondosa in the Purnea district (Chota Nagpore). Presented by Captain Haunington.

6. Two boxes of Egyptian Cotton seed of best quality, &c.

7. One box of Egyptian Indigo seed—both presented by Thos. Waghorn, Esq.

Note.—Mr. Waghorn desires expressly to state, that he will accept no remuneration for this consignment, and has to offer the seeds to the Society as a tribute of his regard for the Institution. A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Waghorn.

MOTION OF WHICH NOTICE WAS GIVEN AT THE LAST MEETING.

The motion proposed at the last Meeting by Major Carter, and seconded by Mr. Piddington, "that the sum of five hundred rupees be assigned for obtaining from abroad, a quantity of seed card for distribution or sale, the amount of each description to be determined by the Committee of Society"—was agreed to, and at the recommendation of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Deirie, a Committee composed of Major Carter, Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Speed was formed as a "Committee" for the economical expenditure of this grant.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Proposed by Mr. Piddington and seconded by Mr. Hare, "that as a number of valuable agricultural papers are not strictly admissible in the Society's transactions, from having been printed in other books and pamphlets, it be referred to the Committee of papers, to ascertain whether the Society can without expense publish an appendix or volume of such useful papers."

THE NURSERY.

A report made by the Nursery Committee, was next read—the Committee state that since the last assembly of the society the members have twice met at the garden, where the store plants from Saharunpore have been received, but in a very ruinous condition, owing to the cases in which the young trees were packed, being slowed away in the bottom of the boat. A glazed case of dwarf fruit trees of various kinds have also been received from London, 48 of which are alive.

The Committee urge the contiguous hill station of Darjeeling as a locality the most desirable for acclimating these plants, and recommend that Dr. Campbell be addressed to aid the society with means for transporting them to this station, while the request of Messrs. Storn and Gibbon to be furnished with a portion for trial in their respective gardens near Calcutta be complied with.

The suggestions of the Nursery Committee were approved of.

PAPER BY MR. BRUCE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TEA OR UNDS IN ASSAM.

The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to a highly important and interesting communication, which had been forwarded to him by Dr. Wallich, Secretary of the Tea Committee, for presentation to the society. The report was a most voluminous one, and was drawn up by Mr. Bruce. It comprised a statement of the earlier proceedings on the part of himself, connected with the establishment of the tea manufactory in Upper Assam, and the difficulties he has had to encounter in the conduct of the enterprise. Several interesting facts are recorded of his personal exertions to discover the new tea colonies, which have been crowned with the most ample success. In fact Upper Assam, according to this valuable document, may be considered an entire tea garden. In many parts, one tea tract runs into the other, and, in Mr. Bruce's opinion, the extension of the cultivation is limited only by the means for working it. The tea trees of Assam are much more luxuriant than those of China, the one being described as two or three feet high, while the other attains double that size. Indeed, the Assam plants may be considered too luxuriant, and Mr. Bruce recommends, that the tea jungle be burnt or cut down so as to furnish a supply of smaller leaves. Much stress is laid on the fact of the Assam tea not being so good as it might, owing to the want of hands to pick the leaves at the proper moment; for the loss of 24 hours, when the leaf has attained its proper growth, is deemed of importance, and again the tea procured from leaves, which have had the benefit of the sun's rays, is far superior to that procured from shady tracts. The account given by Mr. Bruce of the process of manufacturing the various sorts of tea, both black and green, is novel and important. It appears, that the stage of growth of the plant regulates the production of one kind of tea from the other. The leaves of the upper stem being roasted into one kind, and the leaves of the lower branches into another kind, and Mr. Bruce expressly states, that the trees of one plantation produce both the black and green tea. The only difference consisting in the mode of preparing the leaves. The low and demoralised condition of the people is then alluded to, and the fact of the Assamese being great

the natives. Gold dust is to be had at Dumbulbag, Dekkanol and elsewhere. It is washed for in the rivers and streams, and is melted into small lumps and carried to the merchants.

The "Kuth" (Catechu) and Gum of the *Nates* *Frondosa* (Kino) is common.

The variety of timber and other trees is very great. The better kinds, however, are not common. The *Kend* or "Tendu" (timber ebony) is very common and very fine logs are procurable. Lieutenant Kittoe has frequently met with loads of this timber, rough wrought, on the way to Midnapore for the Calcutta market.

The ebony is turned into rulers and clubs, &c. for the use of the natives.

The *Nux Vomica* tree ("Kachela") grows to an immense size, and the wood would, Lieutenant Kittoe thinks, be useful for furniture as well as for the bottoms of boxes, or for any purpose wherein the white ants are to be guarded against, for no insect will touch this poisonous material. The *Sissoo* tree (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) is common and of a very beautiful kind, particularly in the Cuttack Forests. As for the birds at present the best are found in the vicinity of the rivers. The *Sabunrocks* river is navigable for rafts for six months of the year. Be is the *Bard Balung*, the *Brahminia*, *Salledoo*, *Kurra*, *Bystarnee*, and these five rivers empty themselves into the sea near False Point. There are very good quarries of superior sandstone on the *Brahminia*, which might be worked and the stone brought up to the Calcutta market at a far lower rate of expense than the *Chunar* stone now.

Lieutenant Kittoe also mentions, that he is of opinion, that Flax could be grown in any quantity in the richer soils of the valleys. Wheat, barley, and gram (*cicer arjetinum*) thrive well. Of the latter Lieutenant Kittoe observed superb crops in Dholbhoon. "Wheat would also thrive, but the people, from the state of degradation in which they are kept by their Native Chiefs, cultivate only sufficient to suffice for their limited wants. From what Lieutenant Kittoe has heard of the soil, localities of Assam, and from the specimens of tea soil which he has inspected, it occurs to him that the *Karjer* Mountains would be well calculated for the cultivation of this valuable shrub.

Lieutenant Kittoe hopes to be able, in the approaching cold season, to open a line of road from the *Bihar* Province to Midnapore, and thus the trade of those parts, instead of going by the tedious and circuitous route of Cuttack, be brought into a more direct and favourable one, to the banks of the *Sabunrocks*, where the hill wild races who frequent this part of the Province might have a mart established for them. Threesuch places already exist, but not in such favourable localities as Lieutenant Kittoe would recommend. The considerable traffic at some former points, and the business of a few boats and the trade of the *Sabunrocks* river, would be greatly benefited by the establishment of the *Chiefs*, who exercise their power over the *Chiefs* Government, effectually checked, and the people to return to the former state of peace, by punishing all who in the least molest them. Lieutenant Kittoe, in conclusion of this most valuable paper, adds, that if he can be of any assistance to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, during his forthcoming tour, he shall be most happy in doing so.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY'S EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN AT KATMANDOO, IN NEPAUL.

The Secretary next brought forward a letter from Captain Gordon at Katmandoo, intimating that he had

despatched on the 27th June last, two tin boxes (which have not yet come to hand) containing 1 maund and twenty-six seeds of garden seeds, partly Cape, American and Nepalese, the produce of the Society's Horticultural Garden in that country, and asking whether the Society desire to continue its experiments in receiving plants for seed at Katmandoo. Captain Gordon, in the absence of Dr. Campbell, offers his services should the Society determine on keeping up the establishment, and furnishes a statement of expenses incurred, in which the Society possess a balance due to it of 56 Rs.

In connection with his subject, and referring to the recommendation of the Nursery Committee given in the former part of this Report, the Secretary read a letter from Dr. Campbell, now in charge of the Hill Station of Darjeeling. Dr. Campbell states, that if the Society will point out to him how he can in any way forward its objects at or near Darjeeling, it will afford him pleasure to make an effort. The members therefore determined, that Captain Gordon should be thanked for his polite offer and be informed, that the proximity of Darjeeling to Calcutta being so much greater than Katmandoo, that the continuance of the experimental garden for another year at Katmandoo be relinquished and Darjeeling be selected instead.

REPORT FURNISHED BY THE HOME COMMITTEE ON FAMILIES OF COTTON-GROWN NEAR CALCUTTA, BY CHARLES RUFFNAGLE, ESQ.

Dr. Royle, Secretary to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, furnishes a copy of the Broker's report on the sample of Cotton forwarded last year to England, marked in diamond and

U G

and H

grown by Dr. Ruffnagle at his garden near Calcutta. This Cotton (vide the Secretary's "Summary" p. 51, June proceedings) was a second year's crop from seed imported by the Society in 1836. By the Cotton judges of Calcutta this date was pronounced to be the finest specimen that has been submitted to the Society, and the following is the report of Mr. Jas. R. Teiley, Cotton Broker of Mining Lane, London, April 17, 1839.

"The Fibre (usually called the staple) is fine and pretty strong, but very uneven in length—a great part being very short. There is some longer and a little very long, which renders it difficult to manage on the manufacturing machine. The Cotton is clean and probably injured in the process of cleaning. The color is good, yet there are some stains which of course are objectionable. The value is about 7½d. per lb., rather more than the best Surat. If the staple were more even, at about the medium length, it would be worth 8½d., the present value of middling America Upland cotton.

"It is sufficient in the above to show, that with a regular supply of fresh seed from America, and the superintendence of people who understand the plant and its management, that Cotton of equal quality to that of America may be grown in the East Indies; an object of the first national importance, seeing how dependent this country is on America for the great bulk of the raw material.

For all the above presents and communications the thanks of the Society was expressed.

HENRY M. SPAY, M. D., Secretary.

Hark, August 17.]

CALENDAR OF THE PRISONERS

Filed at the Sessions, August 1, 1839.

CHARGES.

1. Kachhi.—With stealing various articles of clothing, the property of Supen Khoshod Bhowmber.
2. Taccordner. 3. Mandak. 4. Dany, and 5. Conroy.—With entering the shop of Sooropp Bhowmber in Old China Bazar, by means of false keys, and picking locks, and stealing therefrom silver goods, value 200 rupees and 28 rupees in silver, the property of the said Sooropp Bhowmber.
6. Parjeh Sing.—With burglariously entering the dwelling house of Canny Doss, and stealing therefrom various brass utensils of value.
7. Ramsun.—With stealing from the house of Biddhoo Kawa, various gold and other ornaments and cash, value about 125 rupees.
8. Mandab Doss.—With burglariously entering the dwelling of Bhurrot, in Bhowstollah, Gully, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel to the value of 100 rupees.
9. Nemye Mundalt.—With entering the shop of Sonatoo, in Jorahagan, and stealing therefrom a box, a lotah, and a dotee.
10. Meejann.—With stealing a padlock, the property of Ramchond Boud Raur.
11. Golam Hosam.—With stealing a doker, value 1 rupee the property of Mounbur Lala, in Moneghatna Street, and a pair of shoes, the property of Denastollah.
12. Goodtetsolla, 13. Meer Hanif, and 14. Byoo.—With stealing from the Custom House a mound of pepper, the property of Messrs. J. Mackay and Co., value 8 rupees.
15. Khodabux.—With stealing from the dwelling of Anna Doss, in Faustary Hatakana, an umbrella, value 2 rupees, and 3 handkerchiefs, value 1 rupee.
16. Parumher Gangdy.—With burglariously entering the shop and dwelling of Kodanux in Hantollah, and stealing therefrom 4 bundles of cotton twist, value 10 rupees and 10 annas.
17. Harry Doss.—With stealing from the dwelling of Ullokeh, in Jorahagan, various silver articles and silk and cotton wearing apparel.
18. Joomun.—With stealing from the house of Breakieson Doss, in Barra Bazar, a brass lotah, value 1 rupee, the property of Balobdeb Sing.
19. Terachand.—With obtaining, under false pretences, from Mohonoo Lall 291 pieces of cloth, value 984 rupees and 7 annas, and defrauding thereby Goochhypermand and Lachmee Choud, of Bhowmber, the owners thereof.
20. Munglon. 21. Jannoo. 22. Jannoo. 23. Jannoo. 24. Jannoo. 25. Jannoo. 26. Jannoo. 27. Jannoo. 28. Jannoo. 29. Jannoo. 30. Jannoo. 31. Jannoo. 32. Jannoo. 33. Jannoo. 34. Jannoo. 35. Jannoo. 36. Jannoo. 37. Jannoo. 38. Jannoo. 39. Jannoo. 40. Jannoo. 41. Jannoo. 42. Jannoo. 43. Jannoo. 44. Jannoo. 45. Jannoo. 46. Jannoo. 47. Jannoo. 48. Jannoo. 49. Jannoo. 50. Jannoo. 51. Jannoo. 52. Jannoo. 53. Jannoo. 54. Jannoo. 55. Jannoo. 56. Jannoo. 57. Jannoo. 58. Jannoo. 59. Jannoo. 60. Jannoo. 61. Jannoo. 62. Jannoo. 63. Jannoo. 64. Jannoo. 65. Jannoo. 66. Jannoo. 67. Jannoo. 68. Jannoo. 69. Jannoo. 70. Jannoo. 71. Jannoo. 72. Jannoo. 73. Jannoo. 74. Jannoo. 75. Jannoo. 76. Jannoo. 77. Jannoo. 78. Jannoo. 79. Jannoo. 80. Jannoo. 81. Jannoo. 82. Jannoo. 83. Jannoo. 84. Jannoo. 85. Jannoo. 86. Jannoo. 87. Jannoo. 88. Jannoo. 89. Jannoo. 90. Jannoo. 91. Jannoo. 92. Jannoo. 93. Jannoo. 94. Jannoo. 95. Jannoo. 96. Jannoo. 97. Jannoo. 98. Jannoo. 99. Jannoo. 100. Jannoo.

25. Harry Doss.—With feloniously stealing from the house of Shaik Azim in Nuntollah, a brass lotah and a series, value 1-12.

26. Radhaganth Doss.—With stealing from the dwelling of Bhayyop Sircar, various articles of value 10 rupees, the property of Ramchond Sircar.

27. Daddhobram.—With stealing from the dwelling of Radhobhobram, in Shaompooker, various articles of wearing apparel, value 11 rupees, the property of several different persons.

28. Mandab Soor.—With stealing from the dwelling of Gumbobobunder Chatterjee, in Shaom Bazar, a dupatah and Dacca handkerchief, value 2 rupees each.

29. Harrymohun Doss.—With stealing from the shop of Sudham Paul, in Putterjeh Ghat, 142-12.

30. Mohun Day (or Remmohun Day).—With burglariously entering the dwelling of Chintaram Ghose and two others, with intent to steal.

31. Hingun.—With stealing from a Coach House in Short Bazar, a Mirai Ekberoo and a Dootee value 1-10, the property of Dowlat Kawn.

32. Shaik Bazeo.—With stealing from Nilmoney Dhar, a pair of Child's Dhootis, value 12 annas.

33. Ramdhans Boudy.—With entering the dwelling of Sadoo in Hantollah, and stealing therefrom a Chest value one rupee and 20 rupees in cash.

34. Bismant Sircar.—With burglariously entering the dwelling of Ramnara Berman in Jorahagan, and stealing therefrom various brass articles value 41 rupees.

35. Ragnonanth Doss.—With stealing a cotton Dhootie, value 12 annas, the property of Ramdhane.

36. Premchand.—With stealing from the house of Daboo Bhowmber, in Panchasentollah Lane, brass articles value Rs. 8.

37. Goornopereend Sing.—With stealing from the dwelling of Daboo Sing in Burrah Bazar, brass articles and wearing apparel, value about Rs. 25.

38. Radhoo.—With stealing from the shop of Gaherpooh at Panchasentollah, 2 Dhooties and an Ektree, value Rs. 4-7.

39. Boppreet.—With stealing from the dwelling of Latchin Raur, a silver currah, a pair of brass earrings and a handkerchief, value Rs. 8-10.

40. Colackhand.—With burglariously entering the dwelling of Radakissen Sein in Jorahagan, and stealing various articles of wearing apparel, his property.

The Calendar this Sessions consists of 38 prisoners and 31 cases, of which 14 would only be referred for trial at the Supreme Court were the Single Magistrate Act now in force and the remaining 17 would be disposed of at the Police.

Mr H. W. Seaton takes the Sessions and sits at 11 a. m.—Hulk, August 1.

SUPREME COURT.

August 1, 1839.

The third Session of 1839 commenced yesterday. The Court was opened with the usual formalities at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday, by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Selon. The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Grand Jury.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.

Lewis Balfour, Esq.

John Moore, Esq.

W. Bracken, Esq.

D. McCullum, Esq.

J. Agabeg, Esq.

S. Palmer, Esq.

T. L. Thornton, Esq.

J. P. McKilligan, Esq.

W. C. Braddon, Esq.

D. Ainslie, Esq.

C. Dearie, Esq.

Baboo Mandub Dutt.

John Jenkins, Esq.

Wm. Bruce, Esq.

C. J. Richards, Esq.

H. V. Bayley, Esq.

J. Colquhoun, Esq.

Baboo Rambomul Sen.

David Lyall, Esq.

H. R. Alexander, Esq.

Thos. Cullen, Esq.

A. D. Rice, Esq.

Before the Grand Jury was sworn, Sir E. Ryan observed, that nine gentlemen, who had been summoned, had not answered to their names. They would not, he said, be subjected to a fine on the present occasion, but should be summoned for the next Grand Jury, and in case they did not then make their appearance, they would be fined and that heavily. Such conduct was unjust to other gentlemen, who were thus allotted to serve, but whose services would not, otherwise, have been required.

After the Grand Jury was sworn, they were addressed as follows by Sir H. W. Selon. Gentlemen.—The experience which you possess in the administration of the Criminal Law of this country, and my own want of it, will induce me to confine my address to you within very narrow limits. The great changes which have lately taken place in the laws of this country, were so clearly and fully explained to you by the Chief Justice, at the first Session of this year, that I will not advert to them, except to mention the progress made in their improvement, in assimilating them to the laws of England.

Gentlemen, with respect to the immediate purpose of your assembling, you will be glad to observe, that there is no case of enormity to claim your particular attention. There are six cases of burglary and one of assault of an aggravated description, but with these exceptions there is one of an extraordinary kind—none calling for the severest penalty of the law. There is no case to which I have in particular to call your attention, but if any should seem to you to merit it, you will pay every attention to it, that may be requisite. At present I have nothing further to advise.

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

1.—Hingun, stood charged with stealing a merasi ekhara and a dhoti, value one rupee and four annas, from a coach house in Soortia Bagan. Verdict guilty. Sentence, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour for the term of (3) three calendar months.

2.—Joomun, stood charged with stealing a brass loah, value one rupee, from the kotoe of Brod Kisan Doss, in Burra Bazar. Verdict not guilty, and prisoner discharged.

3.—Hurry Doss, stood charged with stealing from the house of Shaik Uzier, a brass loah and a saroe, value

one rupee twelve annas. Verdict guilty, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one calendar month in the House of Correction.

4.—Maudah Soor, charged with stealing from the house of Sumboo Chuader Chatterjee, a dupatta and Dacca handkerchief, value two rupees each. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, for one calendar month.

5.—Sheik Burson, charged with stealing from Nilmonney Dhur, a pair of child's dhoties, value eleven annas. Verdict guilty. After the jury returned their verdict, the Judge called a witness, who deposed to the previous habits and conduct of the prisoner, who was proved to be an incorrigible thief. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, for the space of six calendar months.

6.—Kadurhus, charged with stealing from the house of Anna Doris, in the Fozdarry Batakana, an umbrella, value two rupees, and three handkerchiefs, value one rupee. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour in the House of Correction, for the space of one calendar month.

7.—Mejash, charged with stealing a padlock, the property of Ram Dhons Saddawn. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for one month.

8.—Hurrimohun Doss, charged with stealing from the house of Suddheeram Paul 142 rupees. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six months.

The court adjourned at 5 P. M. to 11 A. M. to-morrow, (this-day.)

The grand jury adjourned at 3 o'clock, to 11 A. M. to-morrow, after finishing 11 new bills.—Hark. August 2.

2ND AUGUST

Hurry Doss, charged with stealing from the house of Ullokah, in Joravanto, various silver articles and some pieces of silk and cotton wearing apparel, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 3 calendar months.

Nemye Mundul, charged with breaking into the shop of Sonatun, situated in Jorahagan, and stealing therefrom a box, a lotah, and a dhoti, was found guilty, and (it being proved that he was an old offender) was sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction, for six months.

Premchand, charged with stealing from the house of Debnarain Doss in Panchanuntollah Lane, brass articles, of value 8 rupees, was found guilty, and being an old offender, was sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for six months.

Bagonnath Doss, charged with stealing a cotton dhoti, value 12 annas, the property of Ramdhons, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for one calendar month.

Madan Doss, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Bhurnut Dhobes, in Banastollah Lane, and stealing therefrom various articles of wearing apparel, value 100 rupees, was found not guilty of burglary, but guilty of stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 rupees and upwards, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months.

Nissannath Sircar, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Ramnarain Biswas, in Jorahanka, and stealing therefrom various brass articles, value about 50 rupees, was found not guilty and discharged.

Adjourned to 11 a.m. the following day.

The Grand Jury adjourned to 11 a.m. the following day when it is expected they will be able to close their labours for the present Session.

A Bill was on the 2d presented against Mr. Mathew Johnstone, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, for perjury in the Insolvent Court, in the matter of James Jacobs, an Insolvent.

Sir John P. Grant sits in the Supreme Court on the 3d to enable Sir H. W. Selon to follow up the adjourned examination of James Jacobs in the Insolvent Court, which stands for 11 a.m. on the same day.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

At the Sitting of the Supreme Court on Friday, on motion of Mr. Cochrane, Company's Standing Council, Mr. George Lay was sworn in as one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests.—*Hurk*, August 3.

3RD AUGUST.

(Before Sir John Peter Grant.)

Ramdhone Bangdy, charged with entering the dwelling of Sauder, in Houtkoleh, and attempting to steal therefrom, a chest value 1 rupee, and 30 rupees in silver coin, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for one year.

This prisoner, in attempting to escape his pursuers on the occasion of this offence, fell into a drain and injured the cap of his knee, so as to prevent his being employed at any labour for some time to come.

Cawa-stola, **Meer Haniff**, and **Nayan** were put to the bar, charged with stealing from the Custom House a mound of pepper value 8 rupees, the property of Messrs. J. Mackey and Co. and were found not guilty and discharged.

Here Sir John P. Grant declared, he would proceed no further this day and dismissed the Jury. The Court adjourned until 11 a.m. on Monday.—*Hurk*, August 4.

5TH AUGUST.

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

Mohun Day or **Ramdhane Day**, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Chintaram Ghose, and two other persons, with intent to steal therefrom, was found not guilty and discharged.

Kaubil,—Charged with stealing various articles of wearing apparel, the property of Hopes Mahomed Bhomer and six other persons, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for three calendar months.

Mauirk, **Thekhar Doss**, **Cossy**, and **Cossy**,—Charged with entering the shop of Moheshchander Bonerjee

and Surjoor Sircar, by means of false keys and pick locks, and stealing therefrom, piece goods value 800 rupees, a Union Bank note value 15 rupees, and 20 rupees in silver, were found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months each in the House of Correction.

Geeroopersaud Singh,—Charged with stealing from the dwelling house of Dabee Singh, in Burra Bazar, brass articles and wearing apparel, value about 30 rupees, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for six months.

The Court adjourned at 5-30 p.m.

The Grand Jury this-day found true bills for perjury against Mathew Johnstone and James Jacobs.

Mr. Mathew Johnstone, on the motion of Mr. Leith, was permitted to traverse his trial for perjury, from the present to the next Session, and to be out on bail, himself in 4000 rupees, and two securities in 2,000 rupees each.—*Hurk*, August 6.

6TH AUGUST.

Ramseun, charged with stealing from the house of Bahadoor Khan, his master, various gold and other ornaments, and cash, value about rupees 128; when called upon to plead, stated that he was guilty of the offence with which he was charged—and his case being rather an aggravated one, he was sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 6 months.

Mungloo, **Jankhee Raur** alias **Ameerun Raur** and **Leinga Raur**, charged with having on the night of the 17th May last, stolen from the house of Paunch Canna Mull in Burra Bazar, various gold and silver articles and precious stones, value about 945-12, were found, the first guilty, and the two latter, being the wife and mother of the male prisoner, were acquitted. Mungloo was sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for six months.

Isserohunder Dass, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Sumbochander Sein, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for 6 months.

Duddharam, charged with stealing from the house of Puddoolochun situated in Shamooker, various articles of wearing apparel, value about 11 rupees, the property of seven different persons, was found guilty and sentenced to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the space of six calendar months.

Buddinnath Dass, charged with stealing from the house of Bhoyrup Sircar, various articles, value 10 rupees, the property of Ramcomul Sircar, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for the term of three months.

Bissessor, charged with stealing from the dwelling house of Sutuho Raur, a silver currah, a pair of brass

ear rings, and a handkerchief, value 8 rupees, 10 annas, was found not guilty and discharged.

The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock.

The Grand Jurymen were dismissed this day there being no more bills presented to them.—Hurd, August 7.

7th August.

1. Pinga Singh, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Comya Das, and stealing therefrom various brass utensils of value, was found not guilty and discharged.

2. Calichand Ghose, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Radakissen Sein, situated in Jorasanko, and stealing therefrom various articles of wearing apparel, the property of the said Radakissen Sein, was found not guilty and discharged.

The prosecutor declined to be sworn on the Gunga Jull, or by the lowest name, on the grounds that he had conscientious objections to swear. The Court allowed him, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, to make an affirmation under the usual penalties attached to false swearing.

3. Kettermohona Tawarree and Guuga, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Sonah Debey, 296 rupees in coin, and gold and silver ornaments, value about 400 rupees, were found not guilty, and discharged.

4. Goleum Hossain, charged with stealing a dhoti, value 1 rupee, the property of Mondor Lalla, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 3 calendar months.

5.—Dookaram, charged with stealing from Suman Churn Gungooly, various brass articles, value 5 rupees, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 3 calendar months.

6. Roshun, charged with stealing from the shop of Mohernollah at Panchsantullah, 2 dhoties and an ekiye, value 4 rs. 7 annas, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 3 calendar months.

7. Peumber Baugdy, charged with burglariously entering the shop and dwelling house of Kedarbux, in Raot Kolah, and stealing therefrom 4 bundles of cotton twist, value 10 rupees 10 annas, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 12 calendar months.—Hurd, August 6.

8th August.

Hackal Day, Ramchand Pyke and Luckynarain Day, charged with drilling and plugging Company's rupees, were found guilty. Sentence deferred to a future day, Saturday we believe.

Fuckroo, charged with cutting and maiming with intent to disfigure, was found guilty, and the offence having been committed about four years and a half ago, previous to the passing of the present Criminal Amendment Act, sentence of death was recorded, but will be commuted to transportation.

THE QUEEN, &C. versus JAMES JACOBI.

The prisoner, who has for some time past been in custody, and seeking the benefit of the Indictment Act,

was indicted under the 73d Section of that Act, for the fraudulent concealment of his property. The indictment set out, at length, the circumstances of the case, and amongst other things, that the prisoner had filed three different schedules, (the last of these on the 17th June last) all purporting to contain a correct statement of his property; that he had been examined on the 9th February last, and on other occasions, and that in all his schedules and examinations, he had carefully concealed property to a very large amount. Some of this property, consisting of five Machine Organs and a Sraphine, he stated in his examination on oath on the 9th February last, and in his last schedule filed on the 17th June, that he had sold, partly in his shop and partly on the river, between Chundernagore and Sootsagar, for cash, to persons, whose names and address he did not know. These organs, &c. and other property to a very large amount have, it appears, been seized, and are now in the possession of the Assignee.

The prisoner, on being brought to the bar, pleaded "Guilty" to the indictment.

Mr. Leigh, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. Jacobs is to be brought up for judgment on Saturday next, to enable him in the mean time to prepare and put in affidavits to his previous character.—Hurd, August 9.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF MOHABER LOLL DEUT, TARRACHUND.

Mr. Leigh for the prosecution stated, that the indictment charged the defendant, who was a dholi or broke, with obtaining goods upon false pretences from the prosecutor, who was the gomastah in Calcutta of a Benares Dootee. In June last, the defendant went to the dootee of the prosecutor in Calcutta, and represented to him that he had an opportunity of selling chintzes for him to an upcountry merchant of the name of Moulvie Abzul Ally, and the prosecutor accordingly entrusted him with three boxes of chintzes of the value of 984 rupees. The defendant promised that the money should be forthcoming the same evening (the 8th of June) and the prosecutor having frequently had dealings with the defendant in his capacity of broker, suspected no fraud. The money, however, was never paid, and no trace of the goods had since been obtained. The defendant afterward pretended that Abzul Ally had absconded with the property, but circumstances would be shown which would raise a clear presumption that no such person as this Abzul Ally existed, and that the whole story was a fabrication.

The evidence for the prosecution was then gone into, and the prosecutor's case having been closed,

Mr. Morton for the defence said, that before addressing the jury, he had certain objections to take to the sufficiency of the indictment. There were eight counts, laying the property in different parties, and charging different pretences. The four first laid the property in the prosecutor, who was only the gomastah, and the two last did not lay the property in any person. Now the chintzes were proved to belong to the Dootee, so that not one of these six counts could be sustained.

In the 5th and 6th property was laid rightly in the Dootee, but the intent to defraud was charged in respect of the gomastah, which was a manifest repugnancy upon the face of those counts. But there was another objection equally fatal, affecting every count in the indictment. The pretences were charged only in respect of future intentions, and these were clearly not "false pretences" within the meaning of the Act. As well might a man be charged with swindling, by

cause he orders goods, to be paid for on delivery, and then neglects to pay. Such would only be a breach of contract, which might be the subject matter of a civil action, but could not be the foundation of a criminal charge. The case of *Rex v. Goodhall, Bass, and Hy. Crown Co.* was precisely in point.

Mr. Leth said that he had not drawn the indictment himself but he hoped to be able nevertheless to establish its validity. The first objection certainly applied to the four first, and perhaps, to the two last counts, but the fifth and sixth counts were certainly good. The intent was properly laid to defraud the gomastah, because it only appeared that the defendant was acquainted with him, and it did not appear that he knew any thing of the Benares Cootees. A man could not be said to contemplate a fraud upon persons of whose existence he is ignorant. Then as to the second objection, it sufficiently appeared from the evidence (if believed) that the whole story told by the defendant, was a pretence and a fabrication. His statements to the prosecutor were partly statements of alleged facts, as well as intentions. If the Jury were satisfied for example that no such person as Abdul Ally existed, what more could be required? Again, one of the pretences was that the defendant "had then an opportunity," of selling the chintzes. This was a substantive fact. But after all, the evidence even amounted to proof of larceny, and the 106th section of the recent Criminal Act (9 Geo IV. c. 74) provided that a man indicted for false pretences, shall be convicted if the case amounted to larceny.

Mr. Morton in reply said that his objection was not to the sufficiency of the evidence, but to the sufficiency of the indictment; and if the indictment was bad, it could not be cured by any degree of evidence. The pretences were not properly laid. As to the 106th section of the Statute, it had not the remotest affinity to the question, as the provision was only intended to aid a defect in the proof (or rather an over proof) and not to cure a vicious indictment. The other objection was equally fatal. There was neither averment nor proof that the defendant did not know who were the real proprietors of the goods, and it was very doubtful whether it would make any difference if he did or did not, as the legal presumption would be that the intention was to defraud the true owners.

Sir H. W. Seton considered the second objection, at all events, fatal; and the defendant was accordingly
Acquitted.

This closed the Sessions, there being no other cases for trial.

The Court adjourned at 5 o'clock until the following day at 11 o'clock, when the coiners will receive sentence.

9th August.

THE QUEEN v. RAKALL DAY AND OTHERS.

That three prisoners, who were yesterday convicted of a conspiracy to drill holes in coin, were brought up for judgment this morning.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Cochrane appeared for the prosecution. A Counsel at the bar was prepared to move in arrest of judgment, and to argue the case on behalf of the prisoners *ad amicus curie*.

Sir H. W. Seton said, that he had conferred with the Chief Justice who considered the case of importance, and wished it to be heard before a full bench. It would therefore be postponed to the first day of next term.

Judgment deferred.

THE QUEEN v. JACONS.

Sir Henry Seton stated, that this case was also of very great importance, and that the Chief Justice wished the sentence to be passed by a full bench. The defendant was accordingly ordered to be brought up for judgment on the first day of next term.

Judgment deferred.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF ERENETTYY DOSSER V. BANNEY MADUB CHORSE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Morton moved that the defendant, Baneymadub, have leave to speak with the prosecutrix. The indictment was for an assault.

Mr. Cochrane for the prosecutrix consented.

No evidence therefore being given for the prosecution the defendant was

Acquitted.

* *Quare* whether this should be by motion, as no order is ever made?

Lucknow—Found guilty yesterday of cutting and maiming, was sentenced to be transported for the term of 5 years.

The Coroner handed in a presentment against certain persons who positively refused to serve on his Jury. Sir H. W. Seton observed, that as such conduct could not be allowed, he had no alternative but to fine Messrs. J. E. Thomson, W. H. Gilbert and Mr. Anderson 50 rupees each.

The Sessions closed this day.—*Hurk* August 10.

INSOLVENT COURT.

August 3.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF J. E. M. MOUNT.

The Advocate General, for the opposing creditors, examined the Insolvent touching certain defects in his schedule. The first was, as to its not being stated therein, whether the account was in Sica or Company's

Rupees. The Insolvent believed that Company's Rupees were meant, but could not swear to the fact. The next point to which the Advocate General adverted, was the discrepancy between the credits of the Insolvent a few months before his insolvency, when they were upwards of Rs. 18,000, and the sum entered in the schedule, which was only Rs. 2,000. In explanation of this, it appeared, that at the time the Insolvent's property was attached, his books were lodged in the Sheriff's office, and thus he had no opportunity of completing his schedule as to the sums owing to him.

The insolvent was remanded to amend schedule and orders were given that he should have access to his books. *Remanded.*

IN THE MATTER OF F. B. GONSALES.

A notice of opposition had been entered by Mr. Street, but it appeared that it had not been done in accordance with the provision of the Act, which says that it must be entered three full days before the day of hearing, exclusive of that day, and the day of delivery. The notice in question had been entered only on Wednesday last, thus leaving only two clear days. Consequently the opposition failed, and the insolvent was discharged. *Discharged.*

IN THE MATTER OF WM. EDWARDS.

No opposition. Mr. Hudson, on behalf of the Insolvent, applied for the allowance of his full pay without the usual deductions, for eight months, to enable the insolvent, a Lieutenant of Native Infantry, to join his corps at Benares. The Court thought that four months would be sufficient, and gave an order to that effect. *Discharged.*

IN THE MATTER OF RAJKISO MOOKERJEE.

Notice of application for discharge had not been served on two of the creditors, but as the amount due to them was only about Rs. 60, the Court did not think it necessary longer to detain the insolvent on that account. He was therefore discharged, subject of course, to the claims of these two creditors on whom notices had not been served. *Discharged.*

IN THE MATTER OF NINGUN KHAN.

No opposition. *Discharged.*

IN THE MATTER OF HAJMARAIN DAI.

Ms. Cochran, on behalf of the detaining creditor, explained the reason of the opposition to this Insolvent's discharge. It was to bring him to account for certain money, jewels, &c. to the value of above Rs. 10,000 which he, in company with others, had forcibly taken away from his mother-in-law Sreemutty Dossee. For this forcible seizure, the insolvent and some of his accomplices, had been prosecuted on a charge of misdemeanor before the Supreme Court, and sentenced to imprisonment. An action of trover had consequently been brought against him for the recovery of the property, and a decree obtained in favor of the plaintiff. Still nothing had been given up, and consequently the insolvent had been served with an attachment. He now sought to obtain his release, without accounting for the property in question, more particularly than by acknowledging the receipt of it by placing it on the debit side of his schedule. Two or three witnesses were examined by Mr. Cochran but their evidence went to show, only, that the property had been in the insolvent's possession.

The insolvent was remanded till he could give some more satisfactory account of the property in question. *Remanded.*

ESTATE OF MESSRS. MACKINTOSH AND CO.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Leith, applied on behalf of the executors of Mr. Fulton, formerly a partner in the firm of Mackintosh and Co., to be allowed to participate in the dividends payable from the estate of that house. The claim was preferred on the ground that Mr. Fulton had ceased to be a member of the firm in 1819, and consequently long before its failure in 1823, and that though he still had a balance due to him from the house, he was only on the same footing as its other constituents.

It was contended by Mr. Clarke in opposition, that if it could be shown that the house was insolvent at the time of Mr. Fulton's retirement, he would forfeit all right to the privileges of a creditor. Mr. Clarke cited the case of a partner in the same house, who had been refused a share of the dividends, for that very reason. On the other hand it was advanced, that from a judgment of Sir Benjamin Malkin in a similar case, it appeared that the applicants would be entitled to the dividend, if the retirement had been a bona fide one, and without a fraudulent intention, even if the firm was insolvent at the time.

The settlement of this question stood over for the present, and evidence was taken as to Mr. Fulton's connection with the house.

John N. Vanhart was book-keeper to the house of Mackintosh and Co. from the year 1812, to the time of its failure. Mr. Fulton left the house in 1818 or 1819.

A book was made up yearly, exhibiting a statement of the affairs of the firm, for the private use of the partners. He believed it was not usual in other houses to have such a book. It showed fully the affairs of the house. It would not show whether the house was solvent, but it would show if it was insolvent, because the actual bad debts of the house were entered in it. The balance against the firm in 1826-27 was fourteen lacs and seven thousand rupees, including the bad debts. When Mr. Fulton left the house he created a stock account of 10 lacs, to meet bad debts, and in 1826-27 the stock account was nearly 17 lacs. On the opposite side of the account were such of the old debts as were considered bad ones, amounting to nearly 33 lacs, and it was by deducting the stock account from these bad debts, that the witness ascertained the insolvency of the house. He believed the house was insolvent at the time Mr. Fulton left it. This opinion he formed in 1823 or 1824 from there being so many large balances not realised for a long time.

The Advocate-General questioned the witness as to his reasons for believing that it was not usual in other houses to keep a book like the one above mentioned. It seemed that he had gathered his information from some of his office-mates but from whom in particular, he could not distinctly remember. He had made up the book himself; the account of bad debts was not made up on speculation, but all the very old ones were considered bad, and entered as such. Some, but a very few, of these had debts had been insured, but no insurance money had ever been received.

Mr. Fulton's name was removed from the firm, and he was classed as an "Europe constituent" and treated as such, and had a statement of his account sent to him yearly.

Mr. McClintock was a partner, but he left before Mr. Fulton did. Mr. Lauruleia another partner left in 1827 or 1828; there was a balance in his favor at the time. He did not take any large sum of money out with him, but had a running account like other constituents. When Mr. Fulton withdrew from the firm, there was a private arrangement between the remaining partners (Messrs. Calder and Gordon) and himself, that he was to leave the balance to his credit, in their hands, and to receive from the firm four lacs on the 1st of May 1821. The balance so left was two lacs and seventeen thousand rupees. The arrangement was that he was to receive the four lacs, and they were to take the balance due to him. The witness did not know whether the balance included the two lacs and seventeen thousand or not, as he was not present when the arrangement was made. From the 1st May 1821, Mr. Fulton was credited with the four lacs, and about three lacs of it were paid off at different times. The witness, by Mr. Holroyd's directions, made out a statement of Mr. Fulton's claim, which was admitted by all the partners of the firm. The sum due to him, consisted entirely of that portion of the four lacs which remained unpaid.

The amount of the stock account in 1823-4, was twenty eight lacs and six thousand, the deficiency being about five lacs. In 1824-25, the deficiency was 4½ lacs and in 1825-26, it was 16½ lacs. This extraordinary increase was caused by many old debts having been carried to the account as bail ones, and by losses from speculations in opium during that year.

By Mr. Clarke. On the failure of the firm of Mackintosh and Co, the witness was employed by Mr. Holroyd the assignee of that house, as well as of those of Alexander and Co., and Crutenden & Co. Latterly the business of the three insolvent firms was carried on in one office. The witness had access to all the books except those of Crutenden and Co. The private arrangement with Mr. Fulton was made in September 1819, and the four lacs were carried to his credit on the 1st May 1821. The two lacs and seventeen thousand were carried to the account of Messrs. Calder and Gordon on the 30th April 1821. *Stands over.*

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FARMER.

Mr. Leith applied for a suspension of the attachment against this Insolvent, on the ground of the injury which his incarceration would cause, both to himself and the estate. He was in but very moderate circumstances, and dependant upon a salary of 50 rupees per month which would be forfeited on his imprisonment. Proceedings against him having been frequently postponed, the Court could not grant a further delay on the plea advanced. Mr. Stretzel then produced a document bearing the consent of two thirds of the creditors to the postponement, and on this ground the suspension was accorded. *Attachment Suspended.*

IN THE MATTER OF BISHENHUK DOSS.

The detaining creditor in this case was one Monick Singh Doss, who appeared in person to oppose the Insolvent's discharge, having he said, travelled 400 miles to obtain justice.

The creditor's claim was for a sum of about Rs. 5,000 awarded to him by a decree of the Court at Moorshedabad, on an action against the Insolvent for the recovery of money lent to him by the plaintiff. This decree was obtained upwards of 10 years ago, but for reasons which did not appear, the sum awarded had never been obtained. The Insolvent was a dealer in precious stones, and resided at Putnash, but had left that place, and subsequently carried on the same business in the Burra Bazar in Calcutta, in a house which Monick Singh Doss asserted was his (the Insolvent's) own property.

The Insolvent denied that he had carried on business as a lapidary in Calcutta, and stated that the house in question, though formerly his property, had been mortgaged by him many years ago, and subsequently sold in satisfaction of the mortgage.

The detaining creditor was examined by Mr. Alexander the Assignee, but there appearing no proof of fraud in the conduct of the Insolvent, he was discharged, the opposing creditor being informed, that, if he should discover any property of the Insolvent's which had not been entered in the schedule, he would be allowed to bring it to the notice of the Court.

Discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

Mr. Clarke informed the Court, that the property lately discovered not having been entered on the schedule, it would be necessary to remand the Insolvent, till out of its being done, before he could swear to the correctness of that document. *Remanded.*—Hark. August 5.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

IN THE MATTER OF BRIJONATH BAHOO, AN INSOLVENT.
An order of adjudication of insolvency had been obtained in November last against Brijonath Bahoo, on the

petition of Saumchund Seal, a simple contract creditor stating that the insolvent had formerly been a merchant and trader, principally in indigo, in the town of Calcutta, and that about August 1834, he had absconded from Calcutta, and had since remained out of the jurisdiction, in order to defeat and delay his creditors, and praying that the Court would proceed (under the 10th section of the Insolvent Act) in like manner as if the said Brijonath Bahoo had petitioned the Court for relief under the Act.

Mr. Clarke, for another creditor, Sibnarain Ghose, now appeared in order to oppose the discharge of the Insolvent, who had filed his schedule and regularly applied to be discharged.

Brijonath Bahoo, The Insolvent, examined by Mr. Clarke. I was formerly a zemindar. I had a talook called Mud-loobutty. It is not mine now. I used to carry on trade in Calcutta. I began it in 1810 and continued it till 1810. Since that period I have not carried on any trade in Calcutta. It was in the month of Bysack (May) that I failed in my concerns. Since the year 1813 or 1814, I traded only in Indigo. The indigo was all made at my own factories, with a single small exception. I purchased a small quantity of the value of about rs. 1000 from Guogagovind, my daughter's husband, and I paid him for it at the time. This is the only indigo that I ever bought in my life. All the rest that I ever sold was entirely made by myself at my own factories.

Mr. Clarke therefore submitted, that Brijonath was not a trader within the meaning of the Insolvent Act. This was the first attempt since the establishment of the Court to bring a mere Indigo Planter within the meaning of the term!

Mr. Leith contra contended, that bakers, shoemakers, &c. purchasing the raw material and enhancing the value by their skill and labour, were held to be traders within the meaning of the Bankrupt Laws in England. It appeared that the Insolvent had at all events purchased 1000 Rs. worth of Indigo.

Sir H. W. Seton. That was a solitary transaction, and the debt is not in the Schedule. I cannot distinguish this from a common case of husbandry.

The Insolvent was then cross examined. I dealt in several articles besides indigo before the year 1814, but not afterwards. I had seven or eight factories, where the indigo was manufactured. I advanced money to the ryots, and they bought plant on my account. This was the mode in which I cultivated indigo up to my failure in 1834.

Re examined. Sometimes I gave the ryots the seed, and sometimes they purchased it themselves with the advances made by me.

Mr. Leith argued, that this clearly established a trading.

Mr. Clarke said, that it only proved what every one very well knew, that the ordinary mode of cultivation of indigo had been adopted of making advances to the ryots. That was not a trade or dealing, and no one ever thought of calling it so.

Sir H. W. Seton. I certainly think it is not within the Insolvent Act. What do you ask for, Mr. Clarke?

Mr. Clarke said, that he had caused a petition on behalf of the opposing creditor to be prepared since he came into Court, and that he should ask the Court, first to refuse the application that the Insolvent be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act, and then, on the petition and on reading the deposition of the Insolvent (of which he should put in an office copy) he should ask for a rule nisi, that the adjudication be set aside, and that, on the payment by the insolvent of the costs of the assignee and the costs of the opposing creditor, and of this application, the assignee do re-assign to the Insolvent.

The Court granted it.

Insolvent's application refused, and order nisi granted to set aside the adjudication.—Hark. August 19,

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

LORD AUCKLAND.—Letters have been received from Agra, which mention that Lord Auckland would positively leave Simla as soon after the 1st of November as possible and march *direct* to Agra, where he expects to arrive about the 5th of December.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ARSENAL.—It is said that recently an attempt was made to destroy the Arsenal in the Fort by fire. A large barrel of tow and tar was placed under the staircase, and set fire to. The smoke was seen by a sentry, who gave the alarm in sufficient time to anticipate the danger.

COMPANY'S PAPER.—It is said that Company's Paper to the extent of about Rs. 40,000, has been abstracted from the Government Agency Office, and pledged, under forged endorsements, to the Bank of Bengal, which, at the expiration of the term of the loan, sold the paper to different parties.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The official announcement of the sanction given by the Court of Directors to the raising of three new European regiments for the three Presidencies of India, as also of their resolution to increase, by a ninth company, the establishment of all their native infantry regiments, has been published.

THE EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.—Mr. Wilkinson, of the Custom House, will continue *The External Commerce of Bengal*, the next volume of which is nearly ready for publication. Mr. W. has also for sale, on account of the family of the late Mr. Bell, some copies of the monthly and annual editions of past years.

COLONEL WADE.—Letters lately received in town, mention that Colonel Wade and his party had taken possession of Ali Musjid, which is about seventy miles west of Peshawar, and commanding the chief pass through the chain of mountains separating that place from Cabul.

SIR JOHN KEANE.—The *Agra Ukhar* says, that Sir John Keane has declared his determination of sending a circular letter to all the officers with the "Army of the Indus," calling upon them individually to state, whether they were or were not the authors of certain letters, which have appeared in the public journals.

INDIGO AND RADDY CROPS.—The accounts of both crops are very favourable, and a splendid out-turn is expected.

PILGRIM TAX.—It appears by the statements of people just arrived from Pooree, that the pilgrim tax at Juggernaut has not yet been abolished, it having been levied from pilgrims that had resorted to it during the last Rath Jatra, as regularly as on any other previous occasion.

SHEER SING.—The *Englishman's* correspondent has humbugged him. Sheer Sing is not dead.

THE AMBASSADOR OF SCINDE.—The Ambassa of Scinde, have at last ratified the treaty, as revised by the Governor-General, and returned it to Simla.

DOST MAHOMED.—The *Weekly Chronicle* has learnt *sub rosa*, that Dost Mahomed has capitulated under the rose, and that five hundred rupees per mensem, and an asylum in the British territories, have been offered him and accepted.

BURMESE WAR.—Letters from Madras state that presidency to be "alive" with preparations for the approaching campaign in Ava. In addition to the Infantry regiments, Engineers and Artillery, two squadrons of Cavalry have been warned for service.

THE JALOUH LEGION.—The designation of the "Jalouh Legion" has been changed to that of the "Bundicund Legion," and an augmentation of two companies has been directed, of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 2 baglers and 100 sepoys each. This will make the regiment 1,000 privates strong.

FULL TENTAGE.—The Court of Directors have instructed the Bengal Government to grant to Officers of European Infantry Corps, occupying public quarters in the Bengal Presidency, the privilege of drawing the full tentage of their Regimental rank, from the 19th of the present month.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—The managers, it is said, are about to do away with the workhouse attached to the district Charitable Society. The necessity that induces this proceeding we are not aware of; but, whatever the cause, it is much to be regretted, as by such a proceeding, we learn, hundreds of indigent people will be deprived of the means of earning their bread.

THE LAW COMMISSION.—It is said that there is some demur about filling up the appointment of Acting Law Commissioner, and that so far from any apprehension of this appointment becoming the subject matter of a job, in this country at least, it is thought that the Local Government feel hesitation at nominating to the vacant seat at all.

THE PILOT SERVICE.—Some time ago it was rumoured, that the pilot service would be abolished, but instead of this death-blow, Government have resolved upon and passed other arrangements in regard to the allowance of the members of the service. It is said, that the salary of the Branch Pilots is to be reduced from 700 to 550 rupees a month, and that of Master Pilots to be augmented to 520 rupees.

THE FANCY FAIR.—The experimental Fancy Fair, held at the Town Hall on the 17th instant, was satisfactory both to its originators and to those who sought a participation in its benefits. The display of knick-knackeries, mingled with articles of more generally acknowledged usefulness, was, however, rather small, the number of tables not exceeding eight or ten. But the prices were comparatively reasonable, and the demand was brisk, so that before noon the various stands began to present a very bare aspect.

CIVIL SERVANTS' TRADE.—The Court of Directors have now, for the first time, allowed their covenanted servants to be engaged in trade, by taking shares in joint stock companies. The order, however, which grants them the permission of becoming members of such companies, forbids them to take any part in the management of the concerns in which they may thus become participators. The Court appear to think that the whole time of their servants is paid for by the salaries they receive; and that every minute devoted to any pursuit in which the payers as well as the payees of such salaries are not interested, is a surreptitious subtraction from those exertions which are entirely public property.

THE OPIUM SCRIP.—The Opium Scrip was put up for sale on the 21st instant, and went off briskly, after a slight pause or two at 365 Rs. per chest! At first, bidders held back, and at one time no more than 180 a chest was expected, but after the lapse of 10 or 15 minutes, bidders became animated, and it soon rose to the price stated. There was a goodly attendance of Natives, Jews, Armenians and Europeans. The Jews in particular seemed to interest themselves much in the result of the sale.

THE RESUMPTION PROCEEDINGS.—It is said, that letters have been received in town from Mr. Crawford, the agent for the Landholder's Association, acknowledging the receipt of all the papers requisite for bringing the resumption proceedings before Parliament and the other high authorities. Mr. Crawford writes in high spirits regarding the prospects before him. He describes the feeling of hostility to the resumptions as almost universal, especially amongst the Civil Servants of the East India Company! and entertains but little doubt of a final triumph over the Government.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—A spirited communication was addressed to the Government of India, on the 20th instant, by the Chamber of Commerce, strongly protesting against the Bombay arrangements, for the next overland mails, by which the steamer's despatch has been arbitrarily altered from the 16th to the 12th proximo, and by which alteration many persons are much inconvenienced, while all letters from the Eastward, Ceylon, &c. will be altogether too late. This application has been unsuccessful to remedy the evil, as the Government of India has declined to interfere on the present occasion, however strongly that Government must disapprove the unaccountable proceedings at Bombay.

AGRA BANK.—The Secretaryship of the Agra Bank is vacant, by the resignation of G. J. Gordon, Esq. The salary of the appointment, which had been raised to Co's Rs. 25,000 per annum for the special purpose of securing the services of that gentleman, is, to be reduced a moiety and "something more." Whether this is a prudent economy seems rather doubtful; for first rate qualifications for so responsible a situation, and for the discharge of the duties connected with it, increasing as those duties are daily, by the extended operations of the Bank, can scarcely be expected for a sum so much below their average value in this country.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Mr. Newcomen has been elected a director of the Bank. At the annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank, held on the 5th Aug. Mr. R. Davidson in the chair, the accounts and statements of profits, &c. of the Bank for the past half year, were laid on the table, approved and passed by the meeting. The following is the statement of the balance of the Bank up to the 29th of June:—On the Debtor side, Cash and Government Securities Co's. Rs. 82,56,377-4-4; loans on deposits 71,31,235-7-1; accounts of credit on deposit securities 17,70,925-15-7; bills on Government discounted 7,37,168-13-8; private bills discounted, 28,11,248-3-5; joint liability bills and notes 10,6,919-10-9; Agency at Mirzapore 12,70,000-0-0 doubtful debts 27,622-15-11; dead stock 1,32,418-15-9.—Co's Rs. 2,22,45,017-6-6—On the cr. side Bank notes and Post Bills outstanding and claims payable on demand 1,20,94,243-2-3; suspense account, 1,37,815-4-0; suspense account, R. N. 39,167-14-0; receipts on account of new stock of 1838, 40-7,04,000-0-0 Net stock 9,267,791-2-3.—Co's. Rs. 2,22,45,017-6-6. The Agency at Mirzapore, for the buying and selling of bills on Calcutta, had on the 19th June last, (the date on which the profit and loss account was closed,) been established about five months, and that account shows a profit for that period of Co's. Rs. 13,791-3-10.

BAPTISM OF A BRAHMIN YOUTH.—On the 15th instant, between the hours of six and seven, a Brahmin youth named Koylas Chunder Mookerjee, was baptized at the Mission house of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Cornwallis-square. The ceremony was performed in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen, who take an interest in native conversion. There were also present on the occasion, upwards of one hundred students of the Assembly's School. The convert is about eighteen years of age, and received his English education at that Institution. He is said to have declared

his faith in Christianity upwards of three months since; and to have, in consequence, incurred the extreme displeasure of his friends and relatives, who left nothing untried to prevent the event taking place. They had for some time put him under lock and key and allowed him to have communication with no body, without any effect. They then sent him home to the interior, where he had been closely watched for two months, when he managed to effect his escape to Calcutta, where he found shelter in the house of a rev. gentleman, and continued to live with him up to the day of his baptism.

HARK ANTELOPE.—The following is an account of the abandonment and preservation of his little bark *Antelope*, which was some days ago reported to have been in a sinking state at Sauger. The vessel was discovered water logged and in a sinking state by those on board the Floating Light, on the 13th or 14th instant, and the Mate went off with a boat's crew to render the distressed vessel any assistance it might be in his power to give. Arrived alongside, he found she was from Vizagapatam, had been deserted by the Master and two or three other persons, (the Master's relatives,) and the crew left on board to meet a watery grave in the rapidly sinking hull. The Mate immediately set to work, and with the assistance of the boat's crew and the men on board the *Antelope*, he was enabled to settle the pumps a-going, get sail on the vessel, and after throwing part of her cargo overboard, to run her on shore at Kedgerae, where, on overhauling her bottom, he found the leak to proceed from a small hole, made very probably by a graze from her anchor—this leak he quickly patched up, got the *Antelope* afloat again and brought her up to Calcutta on the 17th instant. The Mate of course claims his salvage on her, but the Master, who is the Owner also, is not willing to give it, and here the question rests at present.

WAR WITH THE NEPAULESE AND BURMESE—FANE, MAJOR-GENERAL.—The following is an extract from a letter from the Northern Frontier:—

"At Simla they are in great alarm of attack from the Nepalese. The death of Runjeet has suggested to the Rattmandoo Court, an outbreak with us, by which they hope to reconquer, perhaps their former possessions as far as the Sutlege. That a war with Ava is contemplated there can be no doubt, 5 of the General Service Regiments being ordered to proceed to the Presidency by water. The troops at Meerut and upwards, would be prepared to move into the Panjab or to the N. W. The 6th Regiment at Ferozepore, which had been directed to embark for Bukkur, has been countermanded. Of the proposed siege of Jodepoor you will have heard, but I should not be surprised to hear of Maun Sing's concession to our terms on the approach of the force near to his capital. The infamous supercession of the Company's Officers is becoming intolerable. Not a command will be withheld from the Fane Major-General. The army must petition to have all these Generals removed from India. If they are to be considered bona-fide General Officers, they have no right to remain in India under the Act of Parliament; and if they are allowed to command their Regiments as Field Officers, surely it is unjust that they should interfere with the Queen's Generals regularly employed in the Company's Service. Fane Major-Generals Walker and Williams, will, I have no doubt, command the troops from Bengal in Burmah.

POST CHARGES.—The reduced rates of postage, recommended in the late Post Office Agent's Report, have been, with slight modifications, sanctioned, and are ordered to take effect throughout India from the 1st of October.

The new rates of postage, are as follows.

Schedule of postage duties on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender, and on bulky parcels, to be substituted for Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule 4d XVII. 1837.

I			II		
Letters.			Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the sender.		
Miles.	Single.	Double.	Miles.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding.	Not exceeding quarter tola.	Exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola.	Not exceeding.	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.
100	4	1	100	1	2
200	1	2	200	2	4
300	2	4	300	4	8
400	3	6	400	6	12
500	3	6	500	6	12
600	4	8	600	8	1
700	4	8	700	8	1
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 & upwards	8	single postage being added for each additional half tola	1400 & upwards	*	single postage being added for each additional 3 tolas.

Parcels sent by the public Buncy, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, nor 12 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad or 2,160 cubic inches in size. Not exceeding 70 tolas.

IV.		Not exceeding 70 tolas.	
Miles.	Single.	Miles.	Single.
100	4	100	4
200	1	200	1
300	2	300	2
400	3	400	3
500	3	500	3
600	4	600	4
700	4	700	4
800	5	800	5
900	5	900	5
1000	6	1000	6
1100	6	1100	6
1200	7	1200	7
1300	7	1300	7
1400 & upwards	8	1400 & upwards	8

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written Printed or Engraved Papers, sent by the public Buncy, not exceeding 400 Tozas in weight and packets in short covers open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas.
	Annas.	Ruppes. Annas.
100	1	2
200	2	4
300	3	6
400	4	8
500	5	10
600	6	12
700	7	14
800	8	16
900	9	18
1000	10	20
1100	11	22
1200	12	24
1300	13	26
1400 & upwards	14	28

MOORSHEDABAD.

SIMLA. — "The folks here have it, on the very best authority," that Lord Auckland has, in consequence of, the non appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief in England, requested Sir Henry Fane to resume the command, and proceed as speedily as may be convenient to His Excellency, towards Calcutta.

ANNA. — At the half yearly meeting of the Bank, held yesterday, a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was declared.

MOORSHEDABAD. — The following is an extract of a letter from Moorshedabad, dated 14th August.

"Three days ago five and twenty convicts managed to make their escape from the Moorshedabad Jail, and the Magistrate, I suppose, thinking that the whole of the prisoners were about to break loose, requested that a Company of the 69th Regiment should be sent to the spot, which was immediately done; but before the arrival of the troops, I believe, that the most of the runaways had been retaken, and some of them most dreadfully wounded by the burkundazees, who, of course, could not allow so good an opportunity to escape without shewing how nicely they could cut and hack unfortunate devils who could neither run nor fight, seeing that they were all heavily ironed and unarmed! Bye, the bye, I believe, one or two of them had arms, and wounded a villager who attempted to arrest them, but they have not yet been retaken. It was rather a merry

scene, seeing the Sepoys, Magistrates and Doctors *douring* along the road; but things, I understand, assumed a very different aspect on arriving at the Jail, where four or five men lay desperately cut and wounded; from the effects of which some have died and others are in a hopeless state."

ALLAHABAD—A Court of Enquiry, ordered by General Ogleader, is now engaged, taking evidence connected with a difference which occurred between Lieutenant S. N—t—n, of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry, and R. Lowther, Esq., at a Subscription Hall, of which the latter gentleman was one of the Stewards.—The other Stewards considered Lieutenant N—t—n's conduct so improper, that a representation of it was made by them to the Officer Commanding the Station.

NATIVE STATES.

NEPAUL—Letters from Nepaul mention, that the corpse of Bhern Sena, the ex Prime minister, who cut his throat in despair, had been refused funeral honors, and was lying by the river side half devoured by jackals and vultures! The same letter mentions, that there is a rebellion in Eastern Tibet, and, that the viceroy's troops had been beaten by the rebels of *Loumi*.

LAHORE—It appears from the latest intelligence from Lahore, that Cour Shere Sing on being apprized of the serious illness of his revered father, Maha Raja Kunjeet Sing, the Lion of Punjab, made every haste to reach and pay him his last dutiful respects, but he did not arrive until his remains had been consumed to ashes.

Immediately on his arrival at Lahore, he sent word to his brother, Cour Khurruck Sing, who dispatched Rajah Surhet Sing and Heera Sing, to meet and bring the Prince into his presence. These persons executed their duty of introduction with demonstrations of great respect and attention.

Cour Shere Sing, on his way to Khurruck Sing, happened to cast a glance on the spot where the corpse of his deceased father was burnt, and fell into most profound lamentation, crying aloud for several minutes to assuage his grief.

Cour Shere, on being introduced into the presence of his elder brother, the present reigning Prince, fell prostrate at his feet, imploring, in the most humble and earnest manner, forgiveness of his past transgressions and misconduct. Rajah Dhyen Sing, who has great regard for the young Prince, thought proper to intercede that moment in his behalf with the ruler, by saying that thousands and thousands of Cour Shere Sing's offences had been pardoned by the late Maha Rajah, and he hoped that the same indulgence and kindness would be extended to the penitent and submissive Prince by his successor. Khurruck Sing, paying due regard and attention to the intercession of the Dewan, raised the head of the Prince from his feet, and gave him every possible assurance of kind treatment, and strongly enjoined him not to be apprehensive of any thing cruel or unkind from him.

Thirteen days after the dissolution of the Maha Rajah, Cour Khurruck Sing sat on the public Durbar, and devoted his attention to the affairs of State. The first thing he did was to direct Rajah Dhyen Sing, the Dewan, to write Perwannahs to the Nazim or Superintendent of the affairs of Cashmere and Moultan, enjoining them to continue to discharge the important functions of their sacred trust with the same zeal, fidelity and uprightness, as they did during the happy and auspicious reign of the departed Maha Rajah, as also to bear the late severe calamity with patience and resignation. These high functionaries were most particularly enjoined

to send their official despatches direct to Khurruck Sing's address.

The Treasurer of the State was directed to put at the disposal of Modhoo Soodun Pundit, the sum of 20 000 rupees, for the purpose of its being distributed among the brahmins and priests of Lahore and Umritkut. Cour Shere Sing likewise caused some thousands of rupees to be given in alms to the poor, about the place where the late Maha Rajah's corpse was burnt.

An Urzee from Cour Nownehal Sing arrived, stating that he was at Peshawur to execute his Highness's commands, and that Colonel Wade called every day to see him, and whenever that kind hearted officer found him shedding tears in lamentation of the recent melancholy event in their family, he used to wipe his tears with his own hands and did every thing to console him for their ever loss.

A reply was sent to the Cour, directing him to resort to such measures as may lead to the extermination of every enemy of the Sikh Government now in the fortress of Oohkima, directions were also despatched to Akher Roon Loll, to remit to Court two lacs of rupees from the collections of Pergunnah Jullundar, for the current expenses of the Army.

A widow having appeared with great difficulty before Rajah Khurruck Sing, represented that her only son had been imprisoned in the Fort of Govind Gurb, for 12 years, for the delinquency of public embezzlement; but now that the Court had ascended to the throne of Lahore, &c., she hoped and prayed that her son might be ordered to be set at liberty for the rest of the soul of the departed Maharajah. Her prayer being made at a very seasonable hour, was immediately complied with.

Colonel Wade had recently made an excursion in the mountains, with the view of punishing Pindah Khan, but the latter was off previous to the Colonel's arrival.

Shahzadeh Tymoore, son of Shah Shooja Oool Moolk, is employing every exertion and art of persuasion to prevail upon the Sirdars of Darch Khybur, to declare allegiance to his father, several of whom are inclined to assist the Shah, and are actually carrying on a secret and confidential correspondence with him, as to the means best calculated to protect them from the evil designs and wrath of Dost Mahomed Khan, when affording the Shah the benefit of their aid, whilst others are firmly determined to adhere to the usurper Afghans. Ukhwont Kattoobul Allun, and other persons of distinction in the Subah of Peshawur, are very favourably disposed towards the Shah, and possessing considerable influence over the obstinate and disaffected Sirdars, it is generally imagined that they will be persuaded to place themselves under the banners of the Shah, and forsake their connexion with the Khan. On the accomplishment of this most important object, the Prince Tymoore will be enabled, with facility, to pass with his troops through the very difficult paths of Khybur to Cabool.

Shahzadeh Tymoore was, by the last accounts, contemplating to march further on from the fort of Jumrood. Although the spirit of Dost Mahomed Khan was at first much depressed on hearing the defeat of the Sirdars of Candahar, yet he is not relaxed in his efforts to meet the Shah, and for this purpose he sent for the Sirdars of Barrack Zahes, Galzies and Kurral, both of whom assured him of their readiness to assist him against the Shah, but in truth, these Sirdars are his inveterate enemies, and will most assuredly betray him in the hour of danger.

A large body of Hindoostanee sepoy, who were proceeding to their homes in Hindoostan on leave, from their regiments, stationed at Candahar, were attacked by a body of robbers, who murdered several of the unarmed sepoy in cold blood; the rest saved their lives by flying back to their encampment at Candahar.

BURMAH.

While the satellites of the would-be paramount-power contend, that war with the Burmese is out of the question, because, forsooth, Tharrawaddie "is not in a condition to begin a war," by assuming, that because we have hitherto submitted to insult with impunity, that we are therefore to continue to do so in perpetuity, at this juncture news arrived from the capital, that our Resident is to quit it on the 21st instant, and our merchants will quit it on the 1st proximo. A Burmah boat brought this news. One letter is opened, and (as Mr. Judson's dictionary is in demand,) other letters are, doubtless to be opened, and intercepted by the satellites as a thing of course, by contrasting the motives of fear indicating the fact of the Government opening letters addressed to merchants, with the motives, or idea or intention to bully the British Government into a state of subserviency to whatever infringement of equity, personal, national or universal, which may suit this ambitious usurper's notions of equity, and which is indicated by building a military wall, around the big Pagoda during the height of the rains, for which purpose dilapidated pagodas are pulled down. 2ndly. By orders to build stockades, where, at high water, ships would command the interior. 3dly. By the court buying up muskets at an advance of price, some idea may be formed of the probable, vacillating policy which Tharrawaddie may adopt, seeing that all his resolutions must be adopted in accordance with the sentiments of the people—the army—who find their own commissariat, their own muskets and ammunition, and to whom it is well known from experience, to be a bad speculation and a losing game to attempt to help themselves from the Treasury of a British army. If Tharrawaddie was wise or wishes the stability of Alompra to continue to reign over the Burman Empire, he would lose no time in reinstating his brother, himself taking up his residence under the British flag. It is, however, to be hoped, that the days of despotism are numbered in Burmah."

Prospects of war here freshen much. Capt. McLeod, and all the Residency establishment, have been obliged to leave the capital in consequence of the river flowing into their houses, and the King refusing to give them any other place. They left without the slightest notice being taken of them, and are at Rangoon, waiting instructions from Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT PORTER.—Lieutenant Porter, of the Indian Navy, who has been so unjustly dealt with in the affair of the *Semiramis*, goes home to second his memorials to the Court of Directors.

STEAMER KILKENNY.—The name of the steamer *Kilkenny*, has been changed to the more high sounding one of the *Zenobia*.

RAJA OF SATTARA.—It is said, that the new Governor of Bombay is inclined to give an impartial hearing to the case of the *Raja of Sattara*, and that another Commission is about to be appointed to investigate his whole case.

CHOLERA.—It is stated that a violent cholera had broken out at Pandharpur during the late fair at that place, in which thousands of people were congregated from all parts of the country, and that hundreds of the poor pilgrims were carried off, and their bodies thrown into the Bhooma for want of the funeral rites.

SAWUNT WARR.—Letters from Sawunt Warr, represent the state of things there as pretty tranquil. The Subbees has been released from confinement, and is required to give a promise of never again offering oppo-

sition to the administration by making complaints or by any other means.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—Private letters, received by the Overland Mail, state, that it was a common topic of conversation, in London East India circles, that the Madras Presidency was to be abolished, and apportioned between Bengal and Bombay, and that the seat of the Supreme Government was to be transferred to this Presidency. Mr. Melvill, Secretary to the Court of Directors, who had obtained writerships for his two sons on the Bengal Establishment, had got those appointments transferred to Bombay.

THE JAMES M'INROY.—The Mate and three seamen of the wicked *James M'Inroy*, died on the passage from the Maldives to Point deGalle, of hunger and fatigue. The survivors were in a very sickly condition. It appears they landed, after the loss of the vessel, upon an almost desert island, containing only one well, the water of which was quite brackish. They remained there ten days, when the natives from the neighbouring islands came to their assistance with two boats, in which they were conveyed to King's Island, and, after staying three twenty one days, the Sultan gave them a large boat in which they made their way to Point de Galle.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN. The commercial prospects of Aden begin to brighten. It is stated that two of the most influential and extensive growers of coffee had come down to visit Capt. Haines, and expressed the utmost anxiety to be enabled to dispose of their produce there, rather than at the ports of the Red Sea. Some arrangement was entered into with them, much to their satisfaction, and confident hopes are now entertained that this new trade will take root and flourish in the settlement. It is stated, that there is an intention on the part of the Government to alter the present administration of Aden, from a Military Commandant and Resident to an officer holding the rank of Lieut. Col. who shall combine in his person, the Military and Civil powers, but many of the residents are of opinion, that for the present at least, it would be advisable not to alter the present system, at all events not to remove Capt. Haines, who has the confidence of the Arabs and understands their character, until matters are established on a somewhat firmer footing.

PEWANG.

Penang papers to the 13th of July, have been received during the week, from which we perceive that the Herorder and his family had arrived at Penang from Colombo, on the 21st of June. Battenut seems not to be procurable on the Pedier Coast, which was crowded with vessels awaiting cargoes. The price of the nut was as high as ten and eleven larses per buncal, and engagements, for delivery at the several ports, remained uncompleted. Pirates had again appeared in the Straits. Two prahu, manned by a mixed crew of forty individuals, Chinese and Malays, made a descent on the district of Soonghy Dua, and plundered one of the villages in it.

Our "faithful allies," the Siamese, incited by precepts from China, had been bestirring themselves strenuously, in enforcing a law, prohibiting the importation of opium into the Siamese territories, which has been suffered to remain a dead-letter ever since the period of its enactment. Following up the inhibitory measures adopted towards the importation of the drug into Siam proper, our allies had despatched Special Commissioners to Pungah, Quedah, and the several other Siamese dependencies, with strict injunctions to require their respective Governors, to burn and destroy all the opium detected at those places.

CEYLON.

TROOPS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—It is stated on unquestionable authority, that the 18th, Royal Irish, one company of the Royal Artillery, one company of the Gun Laskars, and six companies of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment (being the force placed by this Government at the disposal of the Governor-General of India) have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Mauritius in case their services shall be required. The 61st will therefore remain for the present in the Colony; whilst the *Jupiter* is ordered to England direct, as the Supreme Government consider her further detention a useless expence, because, if transports are required, the Indian Seas can provide ample shipping.

COMMITMENT OF THE 2ND MATE, BOATSWAIN AND STEWARD OF THE KING WILLIAM.—The second Mate, Boatswain, and Steward of the *King William*, have been duly committed, by the District Judge of Colombo, to take their trial before the Vice-Admiralty Court, on charges of conspiracy, to murder the Captain of the vessel and of having stolen part of the stores and cargo on the voyage out.

CHINA.

Intelligence of an important nature, up to the 27th of June, has been received from China during the week. The following is an abstract.

Two edicts have been issued by the Canton authorities, the one prohibiting all native vessels from trading with the Foreign ships outside to any description of goods under penalty of death, and any foreign trade, except Portuguese, to be carried on at Macao; the other, ordering all foreign ships, to enter the port within five days, or to take their departure altogether, and threatening them with exterminations by fire ships, should they fail to comply! The Chief Superintendent had taken up the *Cambridge*, Captain Douglas, to act as guard-ship for the protection of British property—she is said to be chartered at £6,000 for four months. A private letter says, that in the event of the Commissioners taking hostile measures with regard to Macao, British residents there will find it necessary to seek shelter on board ships, as the Portuguese do not possess the power to protect them. Sales of the drug are reported at 8p. dis. 750 a 780 per chest, and the trade still going on along the coast. There were about 60 sail of shipping detained outside already, independent of the numbers that had still to arrive.

Accounts from Canton to the 24th June had reached Macao, that the Commissioners had directed the American ships that had gone to Whampoa to be secured, which it appears from other and somewhat earlier accounts, the Hong-merchants had refused to do, on the ground of their having British property on board.

The result of the Meeting of the British merchants at Macao, had not been satisfactory to all. Instead of the Resolution passed at the meeting, in favour of calling upon the Superintendent for an explanation of his public notices, we understand an amendment was proposed:—"That the notices promulgated by the Chief Superintendent were imperative as preventing British ships and British property being carried within the Bocca Tigris, until such notices were rescinded by Captain Elliot."—The original motion having prevailed, the Chairman refused to publish the amendment as part of the proceeding of the meeting! The object of the proposed amendment is stated to be, to avoid expressing doubts, after they had already acted on previous notices of much greater moment, in delivering up the opium; and in quitting Canton where they left behind so much valuable property.

An opinion is expressed, that it is not unlikely that the effect of Captain Elliot's declaration, will be to cause the Commissioners to put a stop to all foreign trade whatever for the time.

It appears there was only one British merchant residing at Canton at the date of the last accounts received at Macao from that quarter. The destruction of the surrendered opium is said to be going on at the rate of 300 chests a day. Foreigners had been invited to witness the process, but very few availed themselves of the opportunity.

"Letters received by the *Corsair*, from China and Singapore, state, that active speculation was revived in the trade of opium. At 'Hong Kong' sales were effected at 750 sp. dis, and on the East Coast for sp. dis. 1,000; in Singapore there were extensive orders for the purchase of the drug, and not a single chest was left in the market. It was supposed that there would be as much speculation in the article as ever there was before. The holders of opium may now sanguinely look to remunerating prices; it is most probable that from the large orders to town the price will rise to 700 rupees and upwards."

The party from whom we received the letter, is highly respectable and fully entitled to confidence. We are not, however, ourselves aware of any transactions at Macao, beyond the sale of a few chests, although the early departure of the *Red Rover* and *Sir Edward Ryan*, the latter armed, it is said, to the teeth, indicate activity in the trade.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

There has been a report in circulation of a pitched battle having been fought between Sir J. Keane and Dost Mahomed, not far from Candahar, in which the latter suffered a signal defeat, the Lancers displaying, to the astonished Afghans, the gallantry and prowess of British soldiers.

A late letter from Peshawar gives the following intelligence of Colonel Wade and his little party, who are in a much better plight than they were represented to be.

"We are still at Peshawar, where and in the neighbourhood of which we have been for the last four months. We cannot guess the probable period of our departure, though we would fain wish it at hand. It, however, depends entirely on the movements of Shah Soojah, and until we hear of his having reached Ghiznee we shall not move. The *Unshur* has sent us across the Pass twice, but here we are still, not having changed the site of our Camp for the last two months, though its disposition has been occasionally altered. We have not been altogether idle during the time. We erected stockades, from one of which we treated the Khyburees to some shots, their matchlock balls reaching us from a neighbouring height. No Nihal Sing is at Peshawar, and, with his army, is encamped on the opposite side of the town. The Mosel population would gladly rise, but they are awed by the presence of so large a Sikh Army. The Sikh auxiliary force, composed of 5,000 Musulmen, are encamped on our left, at a distance of 1½ miles. General Ventura commanded them, but on the death of Runjeet, proceeded to Lahore, and another French officer has taken his place."

Candahar, 25th June 1839.—Just as I was about to close this on the 16th, fresh obstacles started up to prevent the advance of the army, and we also heard, that all our late Jaks had been plundered by the Achutziees and Ghulgies, some short distance from thence. I mentioned in my last, that the three companies of the 37th Regiment, which were left behind at Dandur, arrived here on the 5th instant, under the command of Capt.

Poole, Major Griffiths having been ordered back to Daudur by the Commander-in-Chief, and Captain Bristow left behind at Quitta, having been badly wounded in the Bolan Pass.

Colonel Denme, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, Major Sir A. Campbell, of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Burnett, of the European Regiment, with a detachment of Europeans, also accompanied the three Companies. The latter officer only, came from Sylhet, and most of the men he brought with him will have to be carried back to the Provinces, if they survive the heat of Afghanistan that is to say. After sundry orders directing the march of the troops on such a day and as many orders countermanding the march, it is at last fixed that the leading division shall move to-morrow. His Majesty (who moved out on the 23d, it being esteemed a lucky day by the Afghans) march, on the 27th, the 4th Brigade, with the Artillery Park, on the 28th, and on the 29th, Major General Willschire, with his column, is to act as wippen-in. The 37th Regiment Captain Timings's troop of Horse Artillery the 4th Company 2nd Battalion of Foot Artillery. His Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Cavalry and 2d Regiment of Infantry, the whole under the command of Colonel Herring, C. B. remain behind to garrison Candahar for the present. On the arrival of the 43d regiment from Quitta with treasure and stores, the 37th regiment N. I., Captain Timings's troop, and 300 of the Shah's 2nd cavalry are to receive charge from the 43rd and convey the treasure, &c., with all practicable speed, to the army head quarters, which are expected to be at Ghuznee where the army is to make a short halt. These are the orders, but I must now mention a small manoeuvre of the Bengal Division Head Quarters people. When first the orders for our move issued, which was the latter end of May or 1st of June the 48th Regiment N. I. was the corps named for Garrison duty, they never having been detached. This annoyed the Brigadier sadly, who sat all his wits to works to devise some plan whereby he might get the 48th drawn off duty also. The Brigadier received able support from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bengal Division, who managed matters at Division Head Quarters, much to the Brigadier's satisfaction. What can you expect from a man like Sir W. C. . . . who, as you have before heard, no doubt, knows no more how to command a division in the field than the child unborn. Well, Sir, a most splendid opportunity offered just in the nick of time, and which of course was eagerly caught at. A contractor was bringing up a large supply of grain for the army. When close to this, the Major-General issued an order on part of the Ghilgies making an attack on the Kafila, when it became necessary to send out the 48th Regiment to the contractor's assistance. They went out to "Koonah," the 1st march from this, kicked their heels there for a couple of days, and then wrote in that "they could hear nothing of the Kafila, which was coming by another route. Immediately the 48th were ordered out the 35th were put in orders to remain at Candahar; — a great piece of injustice certainly. Well, as the 44th could not find the Kafila, it became necessary for decency's sake, if nothing else, to send out another corps in search of the Kafila; the 35th, with a squadron of the 2d Cavalry, were accordingly ordered out sharp. They left camp a little after sun-set of the 21st, and fell in with the Kafila at day break, on the morning of the 22d, and brought it into camp on the morning of the 23d. On the troops reaching the Kafila, the Lahoree merchant, not only expressed his great surprise at the arrival of the troops, but was very indignant indeed, saying to Lieutenant-Colonel M. ———, who commanded the party, what is the use of your coming out to protect me here? Have I not brought my Kafila all the way up to this without your assistance, and then you think I can't take it on the few remaining companies Candahar?" In short there never was such a job

in this world. Dr. Hamilton, of H. M. 17th Foot, died of dysentery on the 22d instant. His effects were sold yesterday, and a tumbler and wine glass fetched twenty seven rupees odd annas. Several officers are laid up with the jaundice, and many more with the dysentery.

Captain Ripley, of the European Regiment has been appointed Fort Adjutant of Candahar, and Post Master. For some days past we have had lots of pickets, cavalry and infantry, in lying and out lying. In short, one would suppose we had all of a sudden fallen amongst a civilized enemy with a well disciplined army, to contend with.

The 37th, I understand, are very well pleased at being left behind for a few days. Grain, and in short every thing, will fall rapidly in price, immediately the army leaves, and they will have a pleasant march enough under their own Colonel, who understands how work should be done, better than the whole bunch of them put together.

The Heeraut Mission started on the 21st instant. They have a hot march before them.

It is only thirty-six marches to Cabul. It is to be hoped some new arrangements will be shortly made for daks. The packets of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th instant were carried off, and many before them too.

P. S. The march of the army is again put off till the 27th instant, by which time the Commissariat arrangements, it is said, will be completed.

Grain still dear, and no prospect of supplies. The grapes are now coming in, and promise well. Thermometer in tents 112 at noon, and it is getting warmer every day.

Camp Candahar, 9th July 1839. — I shall first of all mention, that the army marched from this in the following order, and as I specified in my letter of the 25th ultimo.

"The Commander-in-Chief, with the Cavalry division, two troops of Horse Artillery, the Camel Battery, 1st Brigade of Bengal Infantry, and a wing of the 1st Bombay Cavalry, and 19th N. I., as an escort on the 27th. The following morning the Shah, accompanied by his rabble, and protected by a troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, moved on. On the 29th, the 4th Brigade Bengal Infantry and part moved out, and on the 30th, the Bombay column, including the Infantry and Light Field Battery, under the command of General Willschire, (alias "Tiger Tom," as he is called) marched out. On the 4th instant, the leading column arrived at "Kelat-i-Ghilgia," after a distressing march of seven days. The Infantry suffered considerably from the heat, in consequence of being kept out very late, and their tents not being allowed to come up till long after their arrival at the new ground. The road from Candahar to this, is in some places very bad for guns, and the columns had frequently to halt a considerable time, till the nullahs, &c. were made practicable for the guns, indeed during some of the marches, the bugles scarcely ever ceased sounding the halt.

"This is where we expected an much opposition, and in fact the old king was in such a stew, that to quit him Sir John was obliged to order up the 4th Brigade to take care of him. On our march to this yesterday, it was discovered, that a considerable body of horsemen were here. Sir John took on a regiment of cavalry, and after a sharp encounter of a couple of miles, discovered his friends at the opposite side of the valley. The chief expected to have caught them napping, but no such good luck. So soon as the Ghilgies observed the dust of the Cavalry, they were off like a shot. Thus commenced and ended, the attack and defence of the impregnable fortress of "Kelat-i-Ghilgia," he former headed by His Excellency in person. Such

humbug, and such absurd nonsense as Col. Burnes, Major Leach, and Major Tod do tell us about these places, is quite disgusting. A company duly strong from any of the Provincial Battalions, would have been quite sufficient for "Kelat-i-Ghilzai."

"The Shah, in charge of the 4th Brigade, marched in this morning, and we move on to-morrow. I hear the 1st Brigade complain sadly of the hard duty they have to perform, and they talk of having a *whole wing* of each regiment on at once. I should like to know how they would have liked the conveying of the heavy train from "Dandur" through the Nuban Pass, all the way to Candahar," a job which five companies of the 37th regiment had alone, occasionally assisted by the European regiment when they came across any very out-of-the-way places; but from "Dandur" to "Quitta," it must be recollected, they had not a man of the European regiment with them.

"The water we had for the last two marches, was very bad, and ever since we left Candahar, our camels, public and private, have been dying off by hundreds; indeed it would seem as if the camels had lost instead of gained by their long halt at Candahar, for we have never before lost anything like the same number of camels in a similar space of time. In fact, I shall not be surprised if we are brought up for want of carriage in a few days, we have thrown away almost everything we possessed, save our uniform.

"I hear some of the Shah's own private Body Guard are to be left behind to garrison this place. Two old women, mounted on Candahar jackasses, would be quite sufficient. The weather has been somewhat cooler to day, and we are told it will become so daily. We are ascending very rapidly, which leads me to suppose what they say may in part be true, otherwise I should certainly not give credit to it.

"We have heard most distressing accounts from the rear regarding the suffering of the Wing of the 52d Bengal N. I., and 23d Bombay N. I., in their march across the desert, 3 European officers and 30 odd rank and file have perished from thirst and heat. All this you will of course have heard of before my letter can reach you.

"Nothing has been heard of the Heeraut mission. A party of Capt. Woodburn's regiment, S. S. F. has been cut up by a party of horsemen near "Ghrisk."—I'll write you again from "Ghuznee" or before."

Camp Kelat-i-Ghilzai, 5th July, 1839.—"We are tolerably well in health. The jaundice is disappearing but nasty troublesome sores are breaking out all over the men."

* *Camp Kelat-i-Ghilzai, 10th July, 1839.*—"You will have seen accounts of all our sufferings; but, however, these things have been much exaggerated, besides we have few officers who have seen service in our camp, and as for the Englishman's "Long Horn," he is a gruff in these things. Had you been here, you would have been sadly in want of *beef* as well as fowls. As for beer, wine, tea, coffee, &c. they disappeared long ago; but soldiers must expect these difficulties sometimes.

Letters from the Army of the Indus down to the 9th July state, that owing to a breach of covenant on the part of the Lohanees, the Cabool column were likely to

be put back on the half rations, though our commissariat had procured abundance of supplies to meet a full allowance. "The Lohanees," say the letters, "refused plump to go on, on any terms, and the supplies they brought up, are now being lodged, (this letter is dated from Killa i Azeem, the 28th of June, but the same date brought that, and others of nearly a fortnight's later date) in the depot at Candahar." It was at the time hoped that the Bombay troops would not be taken beyond Ghizni; and as they had theretofore been a regular clog on the army, as touching the supplies, the more's the pity if they have been dragged on to Cabool. Another letter says, "the rascally Lohanee merchants have played us a nice trick. Having brought up the grain to Candahar, they would not budge a step further. They first demanded increased hire, twenty rupees a month, which was agreed to by our commissariat. They then said they would not hire, but would sell, their camels, and supply men to take charge of them as far as Cabool, and that offer was agreed to also, though a most inconvenient bargain—and then the murder came out. They would neither go themselves, nor let their people go, lest Dost Mahomed and the Ghilzie chiefs should play "Tommy" with them. The fact is, the rascals thought we could not move without them, but we showed them the difference, and though still on reduced rations, yet all are delighted to leave Candahar." Another letter of the 4th July says, "as there is a tradition that whoever comes from the direction of Candahar, and takes Khelet i Ghilzie, never failed to possess himself of Cabool and Peshawur. I suppose we shall not meet with any opposition at Ghilzie or Cabool. Khelet i Ghilzie is an old, ruined fort in a commanding position on a detached hill, and two small mud ones, with villages, on the low ground. There are few inhabitants in them, and those are a wretched, filthy, ragged set of beings. The Ghilzies are a clan of plunderers and thieves; some of them last night carried off a very valuable horse, belonging to Captain Outram, A. D. C. to His Excellency, from its picket. It was the finest Arab I ever beheld. Parsons, directed all the brigades to start with a month's half rations besides three days food, served out to regiments before starting; but the Bombay troops had only sixteen days, so that when that is out, they will come on our field depot all the rest of the way."

QUETTA, 12th JULY.—The Kafilah from Shikarpore reached this, a few days ago, in a very sad plight. Out of 4,200 camels, only 700 reached this, and there are in such a state that it is very problematical if they ever reach the end of their journey. Out of 14 Europeans attached to the escort, only 7 reached Datur, and the deaths amongst the sepoys and followers were immense. The Kafilah or rather the remains of it, leaves this on the 15th, escorted by the 43d N. I., and a troop of the Shah's H. A. Two Parsee merchants have reached this, and their charges are almost incredible. Wine and brandy 72 rupees per dozen, cheroots 80 rupees per box, and tea 20 rupees per seer, and so on. They encountered great loss by the road, but not sufficient, I should think, to warrant such exorbitant prices; in spite of this, however, they are selling their investment rapidly. Frith and Co.'s was left at Datur, their head people having died by the way. The weather here continues cool."

THE SANS SOUCI.

Calcutta has lost nothing of its character as a city of palaces, as far as respects the size and appearance of its buildings, but it no longer presents that scene of splendid hospitality and endless entertainment which surprised and charmed the stranger a few years ago, when the gaunt aspect of poverty was a shape unknown,

"And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The memorable and melancholy fall of our princely merchants, threw a cloud over British India that has affected the constitution of its society a most unhappy change—a change that may possibly prove as permanent as it was sudden and extensive. They who were wont to throw open their hospitable dwellings and invite half the world to share in their festivities, have now closed their hearts and doors with a dismal caution. To men who had sat out their appointed hours within the dungeon walls of our office, or had passed a long day of ennui and idleness at home, it was a pleasure and a refreshment to prepare for crowded and illuminated balls, and cheerful converse and the dance and song at night. But the reign of festivity is over. The last representative of old Indian hospitality left our shores when Sir Charles Metcalfe embarked for England. His was latterly the only private mansion where the old system prevailed. Its monthly assemblies were the sole regular resource of the young and gay. It is not, therefore, surprising that his departure created so deep a sensation. We dare say that many of his grateful guests, in passing the walls of his deserted dwelling, have thought with tender regret of the vanished genius of hospitality.

When from this earth he passed away,
The last the latest words of his

We have till, occasionally, an ostentatious Burrha Khannah or a Ball, but they are like angels' visits, few and far between. The wealthiest amongst us, seized with the general panic, seem to dread poverty like the plague. They are shut up in selfish alarm within their prison-homes, and only peep at intervals upon their neighbours through their carefully raised venetians. The place has become another London. Next door neighbours look upon each other as entire strangers, and would take a nod of recognition, or the compliment of the morning as an unpardonable freedom. They are assuming the character of church-independent, and an economy almost sordid. When a person arrives from England or the Upper Provinces, he finds that none of his old friends can offer him an empty room. They dread his activity at the table. He is referred to a hotel. A few years ago no respectable person was seen in what was called "a punch house," because every well known and well-connected individual had a seat at a hundred tables—a bed in a hundred houses. Hotels were but a disreputable refuge for the destitute. They are now filled with people of the first fashion, and increase in number and character in proportion as hospitality fails.

The foregoing remarks may seem a somewhat lengthy and awkward introduction to a notice of Mrs. Leach's theatre, but we offer them as an explanation of the importance we attach to all attempts to enliven our society. Now that the more private sources of entertainment fail us, we ought to feel doubly grateful to those who furnish us at a moderate expense with the means of obtaining an innocent and rational enjoyment. Now the Sans Souci is admirably adapted to supply us with that refreshing entertainment of which there has been so melancholy a dearth. The pieces chosen for performance at this little theatre, are humorous and sparkling trifles especially acceptable to persons who hunger and thirst for a relaxation of the mind and a hearty laugh. Since our last notice, this theatre has so advanced in popu-

larity that when we visited it on Thursday night we found every part of it completely filled. Our individual preference for a small theatre to a large one must now give way to a desire, for the sake of the public, that the house were not so Lilliputian. And surely if the community continue to patronize her theatre with their present eagerness, we may hope ere long to find Mrs. Leach adventuring a speculation upon a grander scale. In the course of a few months, (should Lord Auckland return to Calcutta, in the ensuing cold season,) we shall have not only a considerable addition to the number of play-goers and patrons of the Drama, but a very strong reinforcement of the corps dramatique. Several favorite Amateurs, at present in his Lordship's camp, have promised to exert themselves, and they will probably be joined by some of their old comrades now at the Presidency, who, from whatever cause, have not yet come forward, though the public would be delighted to hail their return to the Thespian scene.

The pieces selected for Thursday last, were the vaudeville of *One Hour or the Carnival Ball*, and the farce of *Natal Engagements*. In the first piece Mrs. Leach represented a lively young lady, and supported the part with all her usual archness and vivacity. Her ready and lightly ringing laugh, her clear flexible voice, and her expressive features, were called into full play upon this occasion. If we fancied ourselves, like Iago, *nothing if not critical*, we should be inclined to be angry with her for the uniformity of excellence. Since her return from England she has burst out upon us through the cloud of absence with so bright an aspect, that she is almost like a sun without a spot. If there be a few blemishes discoverable to other eyes, our own are too much dazzled to perceive them. It is true that she has latterly appeared exclusively in comic scenes, in which her chief excellence is supposed to lie, and we may find greater scope for a qualifying criticism when we have to notice her performances in graver and more ambitious parts. At present we are compelled, in common candour, to confine ourselves to unmitigated laudation. Should any of our readers be disposed to accuse us of a want of discrimination, let them carefully study her comic acting themselves, and they will soon have reason to acknowledge the truth and justice of our praise. They will discover that her performance is not composed of a few fine detached passages or starts; but that it displays a perfect unity throughout. Her by-play is quite as good as her most laboured points; because she has a complete and ever present consciousness of the character she assumes. She never waits for her turn to look, speak or move; because she knows that it is always her turn to be doing something while she is before the audience; and this unbroken light, or continuity of truth, gives double effect to her more emphatic passages. She is not like the lady-sitter, who told the portrait painter to give her due notice when he came to the eyes, that she might *fill up a look*. She identifies herself with her part, and leaves the expression to come and go with the alterations of feeling; in this rare excellence she has no equal, male or female, on the Indian stage. *Master Modus* most nearly approaches her, but he is too much inclined to share his pleasures with the audience. His sins, however, are never occasioned by ignorance of what is right, or a want of skill to second the suggestions of his judgment. His fault is downright negligence; and perhaps he does not sufficiently respect his auditors. He knows his own powers, and feels, therefore, occasionally a little too free and easy. When he makes a good hit we often see the dramatic character suddenly disappear, and the individual, in his proper person, laughing at the wit of the part assumed.

This spoils the joke. He should endeavor to forget that he is personally familiar with half the house. While on the stage it is his business to put aside all personal associations, and to think only of his part. These truisms are as obvious to him as they are to us, but that does not render it the less necessary that we should entreat him to pay a timely attention to them. His old Admiral, in the after-piece on Thursday night, was less open than usual to the objection just urged, and was upon the whole a most excellent performance, and full of truth and humour. With the exception of a little exaggeration of one or two points, (which, however, told well enough with the audience,) we have not seen a better specimen of comic acting on the Indian stage. *Algernon* (the barrister amateur) improves rapidly, and was occasionally in a high degree successful, but he has not acquired the confidence or the skill (we cannot yet say which) to fill up the intervals of exertion. His acting therefore, though in other respects very meritorious, is injured by abruptness and a want of keeping. The same defect is still more observable in his brother amateur *Ready*, whose representation of the Irish servant in the farce of *Naval Engagements* was otherwise extremely good. Let us caution him, however to pay less attention to the audience to whom his eye very frequently addresses itself when it should be kept in an opposite direction. His preparation also for the delivery of a point is too manifest, and he allows his action and manner after the delivery to drop too suddenly into a dead calm.

Amateur actors in general are not perhaps sufficiently aware of the effect which may be produced upon an audience by even very mediocre talents when accompanied by perfect ease and self-possession. In their awe and anxiety, their judgment quite deserts them, and it is to no purpose they work themselves up for convulsive exertions at what they regard as the only *telling* points. This high straining only makes them the more deplorably nerveless and relaxed when the sudden burst of animation so suddenly sub-sides. They are then as much too low as they were before too high. Anxious and desperate timidity always misses the mark. It is better for a debutant to be less ambitious of occasional displays until he has felt his way. In the first instance he should aim rather at an uninterrupted equality of excellence than at fine starts and striking passages; because, even if he occasionally succeeds, in some measure, in a solitary and hard studied point, the contrast with his general tameness only the more conspicuously betrays his labour, and shows that he has no genuine or continuous feeling of his part. All illusion is then destroyed, his identity is no longer involved in his assumed character, and the audience recognize only the imperfect actor. It is safer, therefore to be a little too cold or tame in the emphatic passages than to make them start out abruptly from the timid restraint of the general performance, for nothing can be more strikingly unnatural and ineffective than inequalities of this nature. The finest delivery of a single highly impassioned burst, would be ridiculous in a man who, throughout the rest of his performance, should exhibit a personification of awkward apathy. He would remind us of an automaton just wound up and put into temporary motion. If an actor were to do little more than walk through his part (if we may use the expression) with entire self-possession, he would not so glaringly betray his unfitness as by these ridiculous outbreaks.

We thought Mrs. Tonson a little improved since our last. There was rather more animation in her style. Mrs. Francis in the after piece, displayed great judgment and spirit—her entire performance was remarkably correct and well sustained.

In the scene of the Ball and Masquerade (which were exceedingly well managed, considering the smallness of the stage) Mr. Ballin danced a comic extravaganza with

such energy and fun, that he was warmly encored. His variety of movement was highly comical. He rose and sank, and twisted, shuffled and rattled his limbs in a style of galvanic activity that was little expected by those who had but lately seen him in the part of the fat footboy. We must not forget to mention that Mrs. Leach and the Secretary executed a very graceful dance together (the *cachoucha*) in a style that excited great admiration.

The Secretary's old man (an inn-keeper) in the after-piece, was in his usual style, and gave much satisfaction.

There were some judicious improvements in the arrangements of the stalls, &c. and the house was a little cooler, but another door is to be opened, which will give still freer ventilation. The scenery was very ingenious, and deserving of more notice than it obtained, for it requires no little skill and tact to fit up so small a theatre with the elegance and effectiveness that have been given to the *Sans-Souci*.—*Calcutta Literary Gazette*, September 15.

SECOND REPRESENTATION.

The second representation of *ONE HOUR AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS*, on Thursday night, was, in spite of the rain which began at an awkward moment, very well attended, the house being as full as it well could be, where the system of compression is, from the nature of the accommodations, quite out of the question. Really things wear an aspect very promising for this charming little place of entertainment and its charming proprietress.

The character which the establishment has already earned, was fully sustained by the manner in which the business of the night was executed. The stars of our eastern theatrical hemisphere, here, Mrs. Leach and Master Modou, were as brilliant as ever. The former shone particularly bright as *Julia Dalton*, especially in the scene in which, during the one hour's *ter-a-tete*, with the entrapped and disappointed *Sniffly*, she converted that gentleman from the unwilling and grievously bored companion, into the ardent and devoted lover. Master Modou's *Admiral*, was very much superior to his *O'Leary*, a character in which the continued attention requisite to preserve the *brogue*, detracts from his usual ease and spirit. *Algernon* has improved considerably, but his pronunciation continues too lofty and emphatic for the "free and easy" characters in which only he has hitherto appeared. The representative of *Dennis*, looked and acted the character very well, but he pitches his voice too high, and allows it no cadence. It is almost painful to hear him. Mrs. Francis, as *Mrs. Pontifex*, with her "Kingston dear," was exceedingly entertaining. Mrs. Tonson's coldness is rapidly vanishing as she acquires confidence and skill from repeated practice. The Secretary, as the garrulous old inn-keeper, maintained his unrivalled character in his own line.

The only new feature in the night's performances, was a song by that fondly remembered favourite of the play going public, Mrs. Chester, who was received in a manner that must have been highly gratifying to her feelings. Her song, introduced into the Hall-scene in the character of a Sultana, was sweetly executed, a little allowance being, of course, made for the want of power consequent on long-continued indisposition. Mrs. Leach's song "Oh Love is the theme of the minstrel," was superior in execution to the one she gave on the first night. Her voice seemed to have gathered both strength and volume.

The *cachoucha* by the Secretary and Mrs. Leach, was a graceful performance, and the costumes of the dancers were extremely picturesque and appropriate. Ballin's comical piece of saltation, was again encored; it was a most ingenious and laughable specimen of his power and likeness of limb.

Though so full, the house was not at all uncomfortably hot. This perhaps was owing to the state of the weather, but if due to the contrivances for ventilating the building, it is a proof that great improvements have been effected. The pieces are to be repeated on Thursday next, for the accommodation of those who

were "crowded out" on their last representation; and of such as shall in the meantime, feel inspired with a wish to ascertain from personal experience, the merits of the entertainments and the performers.—*Hark.*
September 21.

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office, on Monday, the 26th Aug.

PRESENT.

Committee.—Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, Baboo Prasannocoomar Tagore, G. Vint, Esq., Rajah Radacant Bahadur, Baboo Ramcomand Sen, Baboo Raminton Roy, Rajah Rajnarain Roy Bahadur, G. F. Remfry, Esq., Rajah Kally Kissen Bahadur, T. J. Taylor, Esq., W. C. Hurry, Esq., and Biboo Kallynauth Roy Chowdry.

Prior. Moonshiee Mozoizun.

The gentleman proposed at the last meeting, was unanimously elected.

The following gentleman was proposed a member of the Society:—

Proposed per a list from Mr. Lamb, and seconded by G. Vint, Esq.

Mr. G. A. Fer Stephanuss of Dacca,

Read a letter from J. Crawford, Esq. Society's agent in London.

The answer to the above letter, prepared on the part of the Society, was also read and approved of, and ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Crawford immediately by the Overland Mail.

Read a letter from F. C. Brown, Esq. Hon'y Secretary, to the British India Society, dated in London, 11th May last, forwarding a prospectus of that Society, and requesting the Landholders' Society's aid and concurrence for the purpose of securing the welfare and prosperity of both England and India by this connection.

An answer to Mr. Brown on the part of the Society was read and approved of.

Proposed by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and seconded by Rajah Radacant Bahadur, that the letter from Mr. Brown and the prospectus of the British India Society be published for general information.

London, 11th May, 1839.

THEODORE DICKENS, Esq.,

Chairman of the Landholders' Society.

Sir,—I do myself the pleasure of sending to you, as the Chairman of the Landholders' Society, this prospectus of a Society, which the best interests of Great Britain and of India had long required. 'The British India Society, for bettering the condition of our fellow-subjects, the natives of India.' The Provisional Committee feel persuaded that the formation of this Society will have your own entire approval, will meet with the hearty aid and concurrence of the Landholders' Society of Calcutta, and will secure the active support and encouragement in both hemispheres of every real friend and well wisher to the connection, the welfare, and the prosperity of England and India.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obdt. servt.

(Signed) F. J. BROWN.

PROSPECTUS

Of the Provisional Committee for forming a British India Society for bettering the condition of our fellow subjects the natives of British India.

It is admitted in Great Britain, and known to be but too true by all who have had personal experience of the real state of India, that, although a commercial intercourse has existed between the British Isles and India, for more than two hundred years, and the Government, of this empire now rules over a hundred millions of the inhabitants of the east, there is nevertheless a general want of information upon India affairs, and an almost total indifference felt respecting them. It must be obvious to all who reflect upon these facts, that such a state of things contrasts strangely with the duty we owe to our distant dominions, with the extent, the value, and the importance of our East Indian possessions, and with the many and vast interests involved in the question.

British India is an empire as large as Europe (exclusive of Russia) with a population, including tributary states, of more than one hundred and fifty millions. Over this empire and people, a sway is exercised, wholly British, and consequently, the want of an accurate knowledge of Indian affairs, and the absence of a proper concern in the public at large for the welfare of the natives, must operate prejudicially upon their minds, since they cannot but feel that their destinies are influenced by the disposition manifested towards them in the parent country.

From the perusal of a variety of official and other documents of recent date, it appears that ignorance, poverty, crime, and disaffection prevail to a distressing and alarming extent, throughout the British Indian territories. It also appears, that during the last twenty years, though a period of profound peace, there has been a succession of famines of the most desolating description. It has been estimated that the famine of 1837-38 in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, swept off more than half a million of the inhabitants. These calamitous events are rendered the more mysterious and affecting, when viewed in connexion with the statement, that the soil of India, is a soil of unequalled fertility, and that a very large portion of it (by some authorities, computed at one half) is unappropriated, and covered by unsubdued jungle.

Information on these subjects has, within the last few months, been laid before the public in various parts of the kingdom. The result has been a deep feeling of compassion in the minds of many humane and influential persons; and the formation of several associations for promoting the welfare of the Natives of India. A strong desire has, besides, been expressed, for the establishment of a Metropolitan Society for the same object, by whose inquiries and efforts, the friends of India in other places, might be guided and assisted in their new and benevolent undertaking.

In consequence of these circumstances, and in accordance also with their own deep feeling of interest in the subject, the individuals whose names are attached to the Prospectus, have, after frequent and mature deliberations

resolved themselves into a provisional committee, for forming a Society, to be designated, "The British India Society, for bettering the condition of our fellow subjects the natives of British India."

In making known this their resolution to the public the Committee consider it their duty to state very briefly but distinctly, their motives and their plans.

The Committee has its origin in a regard for the welfare of the natives of India, who owing allegiance to the Government, are entitled to look for sympathy and succour from the people of England. The Committee desire to found the proposed Society upon the strictest principles of justice and humanity, upon a basis which will permanently exclude the adoption of party, of sectarian or mercenary views. They contemplate the use of those means only, which are moral, peaceful, and constitutional. They would suggest, and labour to secure, the delay of all specific plans of amelioration, until every doubt respecting the nature and extent of alleged existing evils, and the necessity of remedying them is entirely removed.

The primary duty of a British India Society would therefore be,—to obtain from every available source, authentic and impartial information, respecting the present actual condition of the natives of India, and the circumstances of the country, and to give to the information so obtained, the widest possible circulation. The means of accomplishing this necessary preliminary object appear to be, viz.

To bring together, analyse, condense, and diffuse, the facts already at hand.

To adopt the best means of obtaining regular and systematic information from all parts of India.

To form a Library, embracing the most useful works on every branch of the subject.

To issue, under proper management, a periodical publication, containing the most recent, important, and interesting Indian intelligence.

To reprint, in whole or in part, such works as may be calculated to elucidate particular portions of the great subject.

To employ an active, experienced, and effective, agency, for the organization of Provincial Auxiliary Societies.

The judicious and zealous prosecution of a course such as has been now described, would, the Committee feel assured, effectually remove the apathy which at present exists. The apathy, they believe, may with justice be ascribed, to the difficulty which has hitherto attended the search after correct and comprehensive information respecting the condition and character of the natives of India, and the nature and effects of British rule in the East.

The committee entertain no doubt, that when the vast importance of our Eastern possessions is understood when the claims of one hundred millions of British subjects are recognized and felt, and when the responsibility and moral obligation of this nation towards them are considered, a great and generous effort will promptly be made, to benefit a country, which contains within itself, the means of returning a hundred-fold into the bosoms of its benefactors, all the blessings they can possibly confer upon it.

The Committee prefer to make their appeal to the just principles and Christian feelings of the country. They are not ignorant, however, of the extent to which they might address themselves to the loyalty, the patriotism, and the interests of their fellow-citizens. But they believe that such an appeal is unnecessary. They feel convinced that no argument is required, to demonstrate the inseparable connexion between the bettering of the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the countless

millions of India and the accomplishment of those ends which are sought by the promoters and patrons of legitimate commerce, and the advocates of the honour, the stability, and the prosperity of the British empire, at home and abroad.

The Committee having stated the objects, principles, and plans, according to which they are about to attempt the formation of a British India Society, look with confidence for the sanction, support, and co-operation of the British public. They sincerely and earnestly solicit advice. They especially desire the aid of gentlemen who have resided in India, and who, after perusing this prospectus, feel that they can cordially unite in the work proposed.

Finally, the Committee respectfully solicit pecuniary assistance. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, Secretary, Bankers, and members of the Committee.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

With power to add to their number.

Adam, William, Esq. late of Calcutta.
Adam, William, Esq., Leeds.
Backhouse, Jonathan, Esq., Darlington.
Bowring, John, Esq., L. L. D.
Briggs, Major General.
Brougham, Lord.
Brown, F. C., Esq., Tellicherry.
Forbes, Sir Charles, Bart.
Harford, James, Esq., Bristol.
Harford, John Esq., Bristol.
Howatt, William, Esq.
Pease, Joseph, Esq., Sen. Darlington.
Thompson, George, Esq.

Treasurer.

Major General Briggs, 11 York Gate, Regent's Park.

Honorary Secretary,

F. C. Brown, Esq., 22, Harley Street.

Bankers.

London and Westminster Bank, 9, Waterloo Place and Lothbury.

P. S.—It is the intention of the Committee to give due notice of the public formation of the proposed Society, and to invite the presence and aid, on the occasion, of those friends in different parts of the kingdom, who may have already espoused the cause, or who may be desirous of doing so.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Charles Forbes, Bart,	100	0	0
Joseph Pease, Esq,	50	0	0
General Briggs.....	50	0	0
Jonathan Backhouse, Esq.,.....	50	0	0
F. C. Brown, Esq.,.....	50	0	0
William Adam, Esq.,.....	25	0	0
John Harford, Esq.,.....	25	0	0
Dr. Bowring,	5	5	0

Addition to Provisional Committee.

Sir Colling Eardly Smith, Bart.
Thomas Clarkson, Esq.,
William Thomas Blair, Esq.,
Thomas Christie, Esq.,

The Secretary reported, that the appeal against the decision of the Deputy Governor of Bengal on resump-

tion operations, has been forwarded to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Several notes of grievances having been submitted to the society by the zemindars of the Mofussil, and its aid in procuring redress requested by them, particularly regarding some oppressive proceedings of the magistrates, four draft applications to Government on their behalf were read and approved unanimously.

Resolved, that the above applications be forwarded to Government as early as convenient, with some alterations and additions as suggested.

WM CONN HURRY,
P. TAGORE,
Hony. Secretaries.

Hurk. Sept. 4]

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office, on Monday, the 23d September, 1839

PRESENT.

Committee.—Bahoo Dvirkanath Tagore; Bahoo Prononnooomar Tagore; G. Vint, Esq.; Rajah Rajnarain Roy, Bahadoor; F. J. Taylor, Esq.; W. C. Hurry, Esq., and G. F. Remfry, Esq.,

Members.—W. G. Rose, Esq., and Cowar Protabhurn Singh, adopted heir of Ranny Katawany.

Visitors.—Bahoo Dabhyprostud Roy, Dewan of duto, and Bahoo Digamber Mitter.

The gentleman proposed at the last meeting, was unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were proposed members of the Society:

Proposed by Bahoo Prononno Sen, and seconded by W. Storm, Esq.—Roger Dix, Esq.

Proposed by Bahoo Dvirkanath Tagore and seconded by G. Vint, Esq.—A. B. Baze, Esq., of Jessore.

Proposed by Bahoo Prononnooomar Tagore, and seconded by Rajah Rajnarain Roy, Bahadoor, Cowar Kisinnauth Roy, Bahadoor, of Cosimbazar.

Read a letter from Government in answer to the Society's two applications complaining of the levy of tulabannahs, and the building of ghatty ghurs in the mofussil.

Resolved, that the Society's above letters, together with the answer received from Government be published for the information of the members.

F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq., Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Sir,—We are directed by the Landholders' Society to state, that a practice prevails in the Mofussil, by which, whenever putwanahs are issued to Landholders or their officers on the adoption of any new rule, or for assistance to be rendered to the police on particular emergencies, the persons who carry these putwanahs exact a tulabannah or daily allowance from the party addressed, as if they had proceeded, not on public service, but on business connected with the interests of the party addressed.

2d. We therefore beg the favor of your submitting for the consideration of his honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the earnest solicitations of the Landholders' Society, that he will, with reference to the provisions of the fundamental Reg. I. of 1793, be pleased to order that zemindars and their officers be in future, exempted from the payment of tulabannah on the receipt of putwanahs addressed to them by the magistrates on matters of the description explained in the foregoing paragraph, as such expenses being purely for police purposes. The zemindars are exempted from such payment by the provisions of the regulation in question.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. servts.

(Signed) W. C. HURRY,
PRONONNOOOMAR TAGORE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, September 6, 1839.

F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Sir,—Under the direction of the Landholders' Society we solicit the favor of your laying before his honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the subject matter of a representation made to the Society by several zemindars residing in zillah Hooghly.

2d. The Society has been credibly informed by several zemindars residing in zillah Hooghly, that a practice prevails in the Mofussil of ordering zemindars to build certain village guard houses, called ghatty ghurs and that the construction of these houses costs upon an average 15 rupees each. These houses, it is further stated, are frequently removed from one place to another, or alterations and additions made to them on every change in the existing local details of arrangement made by the magistrate and such changes often take place on the appointment of a new magistrate.

3d. Many states in the province of Bengal contain upwards of 100 village, but taking that as the average number in each pargunnah it will be found that the expense of building the said guard houses, not to mention the expenses necessarily attending their repair, would amount, on every occasion of change, to not less than 1,500 rupees.

4th. The principal object of these guard houses is stated to be the detention and safe custody, during night, of persons who had under the sentence of any criminal court, been banished or put in irons, and have since the expiration of the period of their sentence returned to their villages. It is not the intention of the Society on this occasion to notice the injurious tendency of such a practice (which is clearly contrary to every approved principle of prison discipline) on the morals of the sufferers and the communities of which they form a part. The only object it has in view at present is the bringing to the notice of his honor the expense attending the construction and repairs of these buildings and the furnishing of the oil, muskato, &c. deposited in them, which is likewise required to be defrayed by the zemindars.

5th. It has also been stated that in some instances magistrates have ordered the expenses under reference to be levied upon the ryots, whilst in others the zemindars have been compelled to incur these expenses, and their ultimate levy has been left to them. Both these alternatives, the Society respectfully submits, have a prima facie character of arbitrary and oppressive proceeding, besides opening a prolific source of abuse, either to the officers of the police, or the amils of the zemindars into whosever's hands the levy of these exactions may happen to fall.

6th. The Landholders' Society has in vain searched for any regulation authorizing the said practice, and has no doubt his honor the Deputy Governor will concur in the opinion that these exactions are illegal and that the functionaries who make them exceed their legitimate powers.

7th. If the said guard houses be necessary in some localities, the Landholders' Society begs respectfully to submit, that the expenses attending them ought to be borne by the state, whose sacred duty it is to preserve public peace, and afford security to the lives and property of its subjects and not by individual members of the community, whether a sudder or a dependant malgouzoun. After the explicit manner in which the governing authority has 'exonerated' by clause 4, sec. viii. regulation i. of 1793. all landholders from the charge of keeping the peace, it cannot surely be the intention of Government to levy an additional tax on the people on account of these guard-houses. The Society therefore confidently hope that his honor the Deputy Governor will take the grievance into consideration, and

issue such orders as may effectually relieve the landholders and their ryots from this illegal exaction,

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) W. C. HURRY

" PRONNOOCHOMAR TAGORE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 6th Sept. 1839
(No. 1515)

To, W. C. HURRY, Esq

AND

BANNO PRONNOOCHOMAR TAGORE,
Honorary Secretaries to the Landholders' Society.

Jud. Dept.—Gentleman.—I am directed by the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to inform you that your letters of the 6th instant, regarding the levy of tulbanah and the building of ghatty-guns have been referred to the Court of Sadet Nizamut Adawlut for consideration and orders.

I am, gentlemen, your obdt. humble servant,

(Signed) J. H. YOUNG,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Fort William, Sept. 12, 1839.

Read a letter from Mr. Dickens, stating that he had received a communication from Mr. Crawford, desiring him to inform the Society that the question of resumption would be brought before Parliament, Lord Brougham having already moved for papers. Also that a Society has been formed, the particulars of which will be found in the public papers for the protection and improvement of British India.

Resolved, that this Society is extremely gratified to learn that a Society has been formed in England for Indian objects, and that a public subscription be opened in aid thereof, the amount to be retained here till the intentions of that Society be fully understood.

In the meantime a letter to be addressed to the Secretary, expressing our gratification at what we have already heard, and our cordial wishes for its success.

WILLIAM CORB HURRY, and

PRONNOOCHOMAR TAGORE,

Honorary Secretaries.

Hurkara, Sept. 28.]

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.

On Saturday last, a meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Salt Company, was held at the Exchange Rooms, to receive the report of the progress of its affairs, and to resolve upon measures for carrying out the objects of the Association.

Theodore Dickens, Esq., was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, observed, that owing to certain causes which would be explained in the Secretary's Report, so much progress had not been made since the last meeting as was then anticipated.

The further progress of the work would, however, he was sure, be steady and unimpeded, as it had now received the approbation of Government, and had been favourably recommended to the notice of the Court of Directors.

When the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Chairman, Mr. Wm. Pinnep, the Provisional Secretary, read the following Report.

SECOND REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL SECRETARY UPON THE AFFAIRS OF THE BENGAL SALT COMPANY.

I have the honor once more to lay before the Subscribers to this Association, a Report of the progress made in bringing the great scheme of this Association into active operation. I regret to state, however, that our advance has been slower than could have been anticipated from the position, in which I found the concerns of the Company when I had last, on the 4th May, the honor to place before you the statement which appeared in print with the proceedings of that day. I had then only just taken up the subject upon the perusal of my late brother's papers, and I conceive that the position the Bengal Salt Company then stood in, was as follows:—

That a reference had been made by the late projector to Government, to know whether the excise system could or could not be entertained.

That it had been favorably received by this Government, and had been recommended to the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

That in the interim, before the orders of the Court could be received upon the adoption of the excise system, the late projector had been permitted to lay out new works at Gordah, upon the contract system, similar

to those he was carrying on at Narainpore, and at a rate nearly on a par with the Molunghee contracts.

That the Gordah premises, which were then being bundled in and cleared, in preparation for the buildings and terrace to be erected in the ensuing dry season, had been made over to the Bengal Salt Company, and which arrangement was confirmed by the last general meeting.

Such was the view entertained by the Committee and myself, and although we found that no positive reply had been given by the Board to the final propositions of the late projector, still it was understood, that the views of the Board were in accordance with our own.

Upon pressing, however, for a definitive reply before going deeply into the expenses necessary for completing the works at Gordah, I found, after considerable delay, and correspondence with the Board, that other and very different views had been entertained of the degree of encouragement this Government should give to the progress of our scheme. A positive refusal was given even after an appeal to his honor in council, to our having a contract for working Gordah upon an equal footing with the Molunghee contractors, and the rate offered of only eight annas per maund, had almost determined the Committee to abandon the object altogether, and to recommend to the subscribers the breaking up of the Association.

I found also, that the recommendation of the excise system by this Government, had not gone to England in the shape that had been supposed, and that in consequence of a material difference of opinion among the Government officers as to the propriety of adopting the scheme set forth in the original prospectus, I was called upon for further and more particular remarks upon the different points this scheme embraced, that the sentiments of Government might be formed upon the fullest and fairest information to be obtained.

It was during the enquiries that these references led to, that I was enabled to strengthen very materially the arguments in favor of the scheme, by entering minutely into the details of every point taken up by the members of the Board, in their minutes upon it, and I have now the satisfaction to inform the subscribers to this Association, that such good reasons were found for a change in the views of Government towards the working of our scheme, that I have now to lay before this meeting the full consent of Government to our carrying on Gordah

under the contract system, on a par with the Molunghees of the same district, and I have further to state, that the overland mail just departed, carries the papers regarding our prospectus, backed by a strong and distinct recommendation to the Honorable Court, for the adoption of the excise system, as therein set forth, but under conditions, suggested by the Board, of a nature not materially affecting the terms of the prospectus. I have further to point out to this meeting, that the permission to proceed with the Girdah works, under contract, is accompanied with the guarantee we sought for, namely, that in case our prospectus is rejected altogether by the Court, and the continuation of a contract is denied to us, this Government will take over to themselves the works we have constructed at their cost, leaving this association to proceed, therefore, without other risk of loss, than may be attached to the original plan of production.

Upon this head, I am glad to be able to confirm to the subscribers, in the fullest manner, the opinion expressed in my last report, that the cost of production will not be found to exceed the estimate of the late projector. My conviction upon this material point, has been derived from experience of the results at Baliaghat, Bhaola and Narainpore, whilst manufacturing during the rains, and in a season which has been peculiarly unpropitious to salt-making, for it commenced raining heavily on the 24 May, and I may say has continued to do so ever since. The monthly returns of expenditure and produce, under every possible disadvantage, prove most satisfactorily, that new works substantially constructed, with all the advantage of the experience acquired in the progress of the works already finished, will yield even better results than are now obtained.

I now proceed to lay before the meeting, the abstract of expenditure to the present date, amounting to,

For expenses at the works, Establishment, including advertisements, &c., Rs.	10,118	13	4
For an invoice of cast iron pans, „	6,481	9	4
	16,600	6	8

There is an arrear of rent due for the whole of the lands attached to these works, which cannot be adjusted finally till they have been measured in the approaching dry season. Mr Barrington's report upon the present state of the premises, is also laid before the meeting.

The List of Shareholders shows, that there have been subscribed for to this date

By Europeans.....	1,600	0	0
By Natives	862	0	0
Total..	2,462	0	0

The Union Bank book shews, that nearly the whole of the first contributions of ten rupees per share, has been realized on these shares, the credit side amounting to Co's Rs 22,790 0 0.

The balance will doubtless be realized forthwith, now that it is known, that the association is proceeding under such favorable auspices.

It now only remains for this meeting, to determine upon the measures to be adopted for completing the works, for which a sum not less than 150,000 will be required, according to the late projector's estimate. I have not yet had the power of reforming this estimate in a more detailed manner, in consequence of the flooded state of the fields, and the impossibility of making any measurements or correct ground plan of the works, but as far as a cursory view can embrace, I think the allowances for enoh item of expenditure, are liberally made.

A contribution of 59 per share will be required forthwith, to enable the committee to proceed with the construction of the works. The season is already far advanced

for the necessary contracts for bricks, wood, artificers and coolies, but with exertion, I do not despair of being able to have means for commencing the brickwork by the 1st of January, 1840.

The committee will now proceed to prepare, without loss of time, the draft of a deed of co partnership, with the view of submitting the same to the consideration of Government, along with the prayer of the subscribers, for an act of incorporation similar to that granted to the bonded warehouse association.

Before closing my report, I may add, that letters from the agents and treasurers in England, report no subscription for shares there, nor was it much to be expected until it was known more precisely what the real position of this association would be. The subscription list will now most probably be filled up in this country, and it will be more convenient if it is so. Other letters for England inform me, that the prospectus is favorably viewed by many connected with the East India House, and that any recommendation from this Government for the adoption of the excise system, in gradual substitution of the present monopoly, which may, at the same time secure to Government their revenue upon this produce, will be gladly received and acted upon. Thus, there is a very fair prospect of the subscribers finding themselves next year in a position to carry out the great scheme to its fullest extent.

WM. PRINSEP, Provisional Secretary.

Mr. W. Prinsep proceeded to read the report of the Assistant at the works, stating their present position and the preparations making for the ensuing dry season.

He also read the correspondence with the Board, confirming to the association, the permission to carrying on Girdah under the contract system, on a par with the Molunghees under the guarantees required,

He also read the replies of Mr. Carey and Mr. Bamber, the superintendents of the present works, to a series of questions put to them, and which most unequivocally confirm the opinion his report contained, of the success of the plan of manufacture and the estimate of cost price.

When the Secretary had concluded the Report, the following resolution was proposed by W. Bruce, Esq., seconded by N. Alexander, Esq., and carried unanimously.

1st.—That the Secretary's Report as produced by the Chairman of the Committee, be approved and adopted.

It was then moved by F. J. Taylor, Esq., seconded by E. Barwell, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

2nd.—That the Establishment of the Bengal Salt Company being now confirmed, the thanks of the subscribers are given to the gentlemen who have acted provisionally in Committee; and that the concerns of this Company be henceforth conducted by a Chairman and eight Directors, and that the following gentlemen be elected accordingly, with authority to prepare a deed of partnership and apply to Government for an Act of Incorporation:—T. Dickens, J. Cullen, W. Bruce, N. Alexander, L. Clarke, H. Holroyd, Dwarkanauth Tagore, J. Colquhoun and W. Prinsep, Esq's.

Mr. Dickens, as Chairman of the Committee, returned thanks on behalf of that body. The acknowledgments of the association were, he said, in an especial manner, due to Mr. Wm. Prinsep, their zealous and indefatigable Secretary, to whose able correspondence was chiefly owing the favorable notice which their propositions had received from the Government.

Moved by L. Clark, Esq., seconded by H. Holroyd, Esq., and carried unanimously.

3d.—That pending the reference to Government of the draft deed of copartnership, an engagement be prepared by the Committee, for the signature of each subscriber, previous to the delivery of the certificate of his

share, binding himself to abide by all rules and resolutions passed at any public meeting of the Association.

In proposing the above Resolution, Mr. Clarke observed, that some such engagement was absolutely necessary to restrain individuals from opposing themselves to the wishes of the majority, and to prevent that total anarchy and confusion which would otherwise ensue. As a model for the proposed document, he read the bond entered into by the subscribers to the Assam Company, by which they undertook to obey the laws of the Association or to dispose of their shares at their own risk, without any claim upon the Company for the restitution of paid up instalments.

Moved by W. Bruce, seconded by Rustonjee Cowasjee and carried unanimously :

4th.—That Mr. Wm. Prinsep be requested to continue his services as Provisional Secretary, until other arrangements can be made.

Moved by T. J. Taylor, Esq., seconded by N. Alexander, Esq., and carried unanimously.

5th.—That a second contribution of 50 rupees per share, be immediately called for, payable in the following manner : 10 before 1st November, 20 before 1st December, and 20 before 1st January 1840.

Moved by Jas. Cragg, Esq., seconded by R. Thomas, Esq., and carried unanimously :

6th.—That the subscription list be kept open until the 31st of December, 1839, on which date it shall be finally closed, retaining only for English subscribers, the right to take up shares according to the resolution passed at the last general meeting of the 4th May, 1839.

MR. LONDORVILLE CLARKE. —Gentlemen, I have been particularly desirous of submitting to you the Resolution which I am about to have the honor of proposing, because a fuller knowledge of the facts has induced me to alter the opinion which I originally entertained, and I wish you to be possessed of those circumstances which have convinced me that I was at first in error. The object of this Resolution is, to prevent the family of the late Mr. George Prinsep with one hundred shares in the Association. I shall not urge the adoption of this Resolution on the ground of liberality, but on the ground of justice, for I consider this transfer of the hundred shares, as the satisfaction of a claim, as the mere payment of a debt, as a part compliance with a compact, nor will I for a moment treat it as the making of a gift. As regards the family of Mr. Prinsep, it would be unhandsome, to turn the discharge of an obligation into a parade of generosity ; and as regards ourselves, it would be impolitic to let an act of justice, assume the appearance of a job. And now, gentlemen, if you agree with me in those opinions, I will briefly state to you the facts on which I consider the claim of the family to be founded.

It is known to you, that it was with Mr. George Prinsep this scheme first originated ; he devised, and he matured the plan. For ten years did he devote his property, time, talents, and health to the cause, and when it was perfected, and your Association was formed, he wound up all by becoming its victim. I will now read to you a part of Mr. Prinsep's original prospectus, prepared by himself, and containing the conditions on which the Association was to be based, and which were by them accepted. I read from the 7th page,

"That Mr. Prinsep shall engage his services to the Association as General Manager and superintendent of the works for five years certain, or at least, until two-thirds of the requisite number of salt works, shall have been laid out, and that in the mean time he shall not be at liberty to quit the Bengal Presidency, except on account of sickness, or to further the interests of the Association. That his personal allowance shall be fixed at a rate of salary corresponding with that of the lowest rate of Government Salt Agents, namely 2,500 Rs. per month."

Gentlemen, all this part of the engagement between you and Mr. Prinsep, has been determined by his untimely death, and you will observe, that it relates solely to a remuneration for his future superintendence and labors, but for his important discovery, and the benefits you were likely to reap from it, there was to be a different remuneration, and this I will now read to you from the following paragraph :

"That he shall be further allowed ten per cent. on the annual profits or amount available for dividend for twenty years, computed from the date of the first dividend, which per centage is to be considered as a remuneration to him, for making over benefits of his scheme, the result of ten years' experiments on a large scale, prosecuted under many adverse circumstances to complete success."

Gentlemen, Mr. Prinsep's death has deprived you of his future labor and superintendence, and you have not to pay the 2,500 rupees a month ; but if the plan succeeds, then you will reap the full benefits "of his scheme, of the ten years' experiments, of its complete success," and in common justice then, the remuneration is as much due to his family as it was to himself. His remuneration was to be dependent on the success of the scheme, for it was only payable out of the profits, and their remuneration is by my resolution similarly dependent, for by giving them shares, they will gain or lose alike with yourselves. I repeat, therefore, again, that this is the payment of a debt, and must not assume the guise of a gift, and as for liberality, I will demonstrate to you beyond contradiction, that it is all on the side of Mr. Prinsep's family who have offered to accept of this remuneration. A profit of ten per cent. on 3,000 shares, would have been equal to the profit of 300 shares, this was to be secured for 20 years certain, and was therefore more valuable than 100 shares in perpetuity ; but the proposal has come from the family, and to me it appears to be most liberal. But, gentlemen, Mr. Prinsep agreed to make over to our association his interests in other salt works, so that we might not have a rival at our threshold ; this, I think, should still be done, and you will perceive that it forms a part of my resolution.

It was then proposed by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Rustonjee Cowasjee, and carried unanimously.

7.—That the late Mr. George Prinsep having invented, and at a great personal sacrifice matured, the scheme for which this association is formed, as a compensation for the benefits of the plan, one hundred shares, free of all expense, be presented to his family, subject to an arrangement to be made by the Directors, for the assignment, at an adequate consideration, of the interests of the late Mr. Prinsep in the other salt works.

Mr. W. Prinsep replied, that it would be a high source of gratification to every member of his family, to find that the labours, the zeal and the never ceasing perseverance of his late brother, had thus been so liberally and handsomely appreciated by this meeting. This gratification was so much the greater, that it was accompanied by the knowledge, that should the scheme not succeed, no shareholder would individually be a sufferer ; while if it did succeed, of which he, Mr. Prinsep, had the fullest confidence, the late projector's labors would receive their well-merited reward.

He proceeded to state the position of the Narainpore property, under pledge to Government, but doubted not, that in case the Bengal Salt Company proceeded with their works, the Government would most probably be very glad to waive their prior claim in favor of the Salt Company, which he, as executor of his brother, was most ready to confirm.

The business of the day being concluded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. N. Alexander, and awarded by acclamation ; after which, the meeting was dissolved.—*Hark. September 30.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th September, 1839.

C. K. ROBINSON, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair.

(THIRTY MEMBERS AND ONE VISITOR PRESENT.)

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected.

The following gentlemen proposed at the August Meeting were elected Members, viz:—The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry and Major Henderson.—Messrs. Geo. Sinclair, Geo. Scott, J. F. Harvey, H. T. Raikes, C. S. Stowell, David J. Money, Edward Rily, G. U. Yule, and C. D. Russell.

For Election.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next Meeting.

Captain Mylius, (Cameronians)—proposed by Dr. Corbyn, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Walby Brown Jackson, Esq., (Commr. of Macrae's dard),—proposed by Mr. F. W. Russell, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Major Colnett, (Barrack Master at Fort William),—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Corbyn.

William Prinsep, Esq.,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. C. K. Robinson.

Lieutenant Eld, (Mannipore Levy),—proposed by Major R. Becher, seconded by Dr. Spry.

B. H. Hodgson, Esq., (Resident at the Court of Nepal),—proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Lieutenant Rowley Hill, (Oude Cavalry),—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

P. Macdonald, Esq., (of Madnapore),—proposed by H. Piddington, seconded by Mr. D. Hale.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

LIBRARY.

1. No. 10 of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, London. Presented by the Society of Arts.

2. Six Copies of the Proceedings of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1838. Presented by the Royal Asiatic Society.

3. Proceedings of the Quarterly Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras.

In allusion to a former notice of the society on the subject of pecuniary receipts, the Secretary brought to the notice of the Meeting the circumstance that the expression of the Madras Committee's report had reference to the Bombay Agricultural Society, as well as to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

4. A Pamphlet on the objects and history of the Thames Improvement Company. Presented by Mr. Johnson on the part of his brother, the author.

5. Abercrombie's Practical Gardener, and improved System of Modern Horticulture, adapted to small or large gardens and designed for gentlemen who manage their own gardens. Purchased by the Society.

6. A translated account of the prosperous condition of the Tea Plant on the Neilgherries, and of the advantages to be derived from cultivating it on a grand scale in the elevated parts of India. By M. Perrotet, Botanist in the French Government. Presented by the Bengal Tea Committee.

MUSEUM.

1. A Machine for cleaning cotton, which has been made at Glasgow under the auspices of the East India Association. Presented by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

This Machine has been sent to India, experimentally, for the purpose of being tried as an efficacious instrument for cleaning cotton. It is on the principle of the churka which was sent to the East India Association of Glasgow by the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay. It is about the same size—weighs about sixty pounds, and may be easily moved from place to place as the common churka. By it the seeds which accompanied the native Machine from Bombay were effectually separated from the kapus or cotton, and without injury to the staple, but no impression is made on the broken leaf and other impurities, for which there would seem to be no remedy but an improved system of picking.

Soft seeds are liable to the same contingency, and in order to prevent them from passing between the rollers, it was found necessary at Glasgow, to first dry the kapus on a kiln, which procedure will be obviated in the climate of India, by exposure to the sun.

In presenting the foregoing simple and apparently very efficient apparatus, the Glasgow Chamber only ask in return to be furnished with a report of the result, which has attended its use. And further entreat, that so far as lies in the power of the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal, that that body will do its best to reserve the orders for making a number of them for Mr. Houldsworth, to whose skill and attention, the Association at Glasgow is indebted for the improvement. If many are required they would not cost above £4 sterling each. The two now exhibited may be worked separately or together, and any number which there is power to work, may be united by simply lengthening the shaft. Each will outrequire one person to feed it.

The Directors of the East India Association at Glasgow have sent two each to Bombay and Madras, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company have ordered four for their Bombay Presidency.

The Members present took a great interest in the exhibition of this Machine, and the Cotton Committee were desirous to test it more fully and to favor the Society with a report on the result of the trials.

2. A sample of Cashmere Angora-goat wool, obtained at the Cape of Good Hope from an animal imported into the Colony from New South Wales. Presented by Captain Charlton.

3. Specimen of Coontchouc from Sylhet. Presented by Dr. Spry.

4. Sample of Cotton, grown at Rajmahal. Presented by Mr. Richards.

5. A small basket of potatoes, the produce of Darjeeling. Presented by Dr. Wallich on behalf of Dr. Campbell.

They are of this season's produce, and although considered by Dr. Campbell of an inferior kind, they appear to Dr. Wallich greatly preferable to any which can be procured in the Calcutta Market at this time of the year.

6. Three specimens of indigenous Bengal Cotton. No. 1, the same kind as that lately furnished by the Society for trial in Assam. No. 2 is of a coarser but longer fibre. No. 3 is a black-seeded cotton. Presented by Mr. Dearman, Secretary to the Dacca Branch Agricultural Society.

Mr. Dearman thinks, that No. 3 is fully equal to Egyptian, or Sea Island in silkiness. He states, that he

obtained a clue to the discovery of this as well as to No. 2 specimen, by examining some old records; but he only became aware of their being still to be found in cultivation within the last few weeks. The specimen No. 3, was considered by the Meeting as a very superior indigenous Cotton, and Mr. Dorman was requested to supply the Society with further particulars. What is remarkable with regard to the specimen, marked No. 3, is that Mr. Dorman states, that it is obtained from a tree which is PERENNIAL of four or five years growth.

7. Eight cobs of Maize, from acclimated American Seed, grown at Patmadecah, near Sook Saugor. Presented by Mr. Quantin.

8. Four samples of Sugar, manufactured at Amherst. Presented by Mr. Riley. The whole of the samples have been pronounced of a superior quality. No. 1 is of good colour and fine strong grain. No. 2, middling quality. No. 3, a shade better, and No. 4, very coarse brown Sugar, which would meet with a ready sale in the Calcutta Market in any quantity.

9. Six samples of Grains, from the Nerbudda Territory. No. 1, is best wheat called Julalya, grown only on the Southern banks of the Nerbudda, in the Hoshingabad District. No. 2, is a second best wheat called, Kulya, it also grows in Hoshingabad. No. 3, Parbuttee, or white Cheena, a very fine grain, found only where the Julalya wheat grows. No. 4, is common Cheena, (Coveredatum). No. 5, white Til (Verbesina) — flower white and blue. No. 6 black Til, (Verbesina citra). Major Ouseley, who presents these grains to the Society through Dr. Wallich, not having observed them noticed anywhere, wishes to have information regarding them. They were referred to the Agricultural Committee.

MOTION OF WHICH NOTICE WAS GIVEN AT THE LAST MEETING.

The motion proposed at the last Meeting by Mr. Piddington, and seconded by Mr. Hare — "that as a number of valuable Agricultural papers are not strictly a liability in the Society's transactions, from having been printed in other books and pamphlets, it be referred to the Committee of Papers to ascertain whether the Society can without expense publish an appendix or volume of such useful papers" — was carried.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN SEED CORN INTO INDIA.

The Report of the Corn-Committee was brought up and read. The propriety of affording the Landholders of India an opportunity of trying different varieties of the European, African, and American cereal grains on their Estates, was first adverted to and highly approved of, as being likely to be attended with benefit to the interests of the country at large, and the Committee, in consequence, in order to give as extended a range as practicable to this recommendation, begged to offer for the approval of the Society, a public notification to the effect that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India being desirous of effecting the introduction of foreign seed corn into India, is desirous to receive and register applications from all persons who are desirous of procuring seed for trial on their lands; and will use their best endeavours to obtain the same from Europe, Africa, and America. A reference for payment to be furnished at the same time. In addition to this, the Committee desired to recommend, and the same was adopted, that a quantity not exceeding a ton of each kind, be obtained for the use of the Members of the Society.

PLANS ADOPTED TO SECURE SUCH PLANTS AND TREES AS MAY BE THOUGHT DESIRABLE FOR INTRODUCTION INTO INDIA, AS WELL AS THOSE THAT CAN BE FURNISHED IN RETURN.

The Committee appointed to assist in carrying out the views of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors contained in their despatch of the 30th February last, has twice assembled.

The Committee report as a part of the business of their Meetings, having read correspondence and Minutes of Council by the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, contained in their journals, regarding the establishment in the year 1823 of a garden at Tuaghur near Calcutta, as a branch of the Hon'ble Company's Botanic Garden, where among other things it is stated that "a great number of curious plants, have been introduced for the trial of naturalizing them to the climate of Bengal. Food, Manufactures, and Medicines being the objects which decided the choice." Also parts of a paper conjointly addressed by the Hon'ble Holt Mackenzie and Dr. Reyle to the Members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.

A list of Trees and Shrubs of Asia, suitable for introduction into temperate latitudes, furnished by Loudon in his Arboretum et Fruticeum Britannicum.

A list of Medicinal plants and gum-yielding trees amounting to 86 in number, collected by Dr. Spry in 1831, while residing in Southern Bundelkand.

A list of useful grasses and other articles by Mr. John-on, and lastly a list of plants calculated for introduction and propagation throughout Lower and Upper Hindoostan by Dr. Spry.

The Committee recommend that a circular letter be addressed to a persons who may be likely to assist in forwarding the views of the Society, and desire that the information sought may be classed under three heads.

1st. Food, comprising esculent grains of all kinds, Medicinal plants, fruits and roots.

2d. Fodder and food for cattle and domestic animals, comprising grasses, seeds, fruits, roots and leaves — also any ornamental shrubs and flowers.

3d. Manufacturing and commercial articles, such as oils, gums, dyes, and barks, or any other known or unknown staples of commerce, also oaks, firs, teak-trees, &c.

The Committee desire to state that any suggestion, even of a single article only, will be deemed valuable; as it is solely by the union of the scattered practical knowledge of individuals, that the surest information can be obtained, and the development and consequent improvement of the resources and wealth of India and England be mutually promoted.

THE VALUE OF GUZERAT AS A COTTON PROVINCE.

A communication was read by the Secretary which had been forwarded to him by Mr. Owen Potter, of the firm of T. and S. Kelsall of Calcutta, on the subject of the cotton trade in Guzerat Mr. Potter who had at Manchester, lately addressed this communication to the Chamber of Commerce in that city, and the substance of it formed a portion of the business which was submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors on the occasion of the Manchester Deputation waiting on the Court at the India House. Mr. Potter states that in the spring of 1837 he was occupied in Guzerat in purchasing, cleaning, packing, and shipping cotton. The chief cotton ports are Surat, Baroche, Tankaria Bunder, Gogo and Bownugger. All these ports are within a short distance of each other. The extent of cotton cultivation in their vicinity is very great, as will be seen by the following statement of exports:

	1836.	1837
From Baroche.....	42,000 bales,....	20,000 bales.
— Tankaria Bunder	20,000 bales,....	12,000 bales.
— Surat.....	25,000 bales,....	15,000 bales.
— Gogo and Bownugger including the whole of Cotton....	60,000 bales.....45,000 bales.	

Each bale weighing about..... 400 lbs.

Nearly the whole of the Cotton here mentioned grows within 4) miles of the port at which it is shipped. The country is flat, and the freight to Bombay amounts to no more than two per cent, on the value of the Cotton. These localities on the coast are more frequently inundated than any others, and great portion of the seed when sown is frequently entirely washed away. At Omrawutle, Cotton is grown at the rate of two pounds for two pence in moderately favorable seasons; and did good roads but only exist, this article could be delivered at Bombay at a handsome remunerating price. It is now carried on the backs of bullocks, and as it now is, the extra cost amounts to a penny a lb. more. The Government levy their tax in this part of the country in kind, taking one half of the produce for the payment of their land tax, each pound of Cotton therefore stands the grower in two pence, with the additional penny to Bombay.

The Cotton of Omrawutle which is situated nearly 500 miles from any port Mr. Potter describes as little inferior to that grown in Guzerat, which is looked upon as the garden of the western side of India. But from the circumstance of the land tax being levied at a much higher rate than in the Berar Province, much valuable Cotton land still remains uncultivated. In Guzerat the rate of taxation often proves 50 per cent. on the market value of the Cotton.

Mr. Potter alludes to the total absence of all port conveniences for shipping the Cotton at any of the places before mentioned, and states that for the want of sufficient accommodation, the porters are obliged to sling the cotton bales on hammocks, and each bearing an end on their shoulders wade up to their waist in mud and water, before they can approach even a boat large enough to convey ten or twenty bales to the vessels. There is some little accommodation at Surat. At Barode there was formerly a commodious pier, but of late years though the trade of the place has rapidly increased the pier has been allowed to fall into ruins, and in 1837 was utterly useless.

The Cotton pod, in Guzerat, is overhung by a tender brown leaf, which when the dew is on the plant early in the morning, is soft, yields to the hand, and will not break; consequently all the early pickings are free from leaf. Mr. Potter thinks that a system of rewards and fines might be introduced among the Patells of the Cotton Villages with advantage, and he adds that little improvement in the preparation of the Cotton for the English market can be expected, till British capital and industry are employed in the undertaking immediately on the spot where the Cotton is grown. Under judicious management, Mr. Potter is convinced that Europeans may find ample remuneration by turning their attention to the culture of Cotton. No attempt has yet been made to any extent, and generally, Mr. Potter does not doubt, that Agriculture under the immediate management of Europeans would become common.

Mr. Potter concludes by a reference to the benefits to be expected to Cotton Culture from judicious irrigation. And he alludes to the advantage obtained in Egypt and Peru to the Cotton grower by this mode of procedure.

FACILITY OF THE PROVINCE OF AMHERST FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.

The Secretary next submitted a paper by Mr. Edward Riley, on the nature of the Sugar-cane grown in Amherst, and the mode of cultivation adopted by the natives, with the qualities of the indigenous Cane, as compared to the Otahite kind, in order to arrive at correct data for extending this useful cultivation. The indigenous Cane grown in the Amherst Province, consist of the Rattan and Cane varieties. The former being in more general use, on account of its extreme hardness. The latter however is superior in quality, and generally attains a height of five feet.

Mr. Riley enters into details regarding the mode of procedure to be adopted in clearing the lands, and the cost of preparing a Sugar estate. He remarks, that very few Europeans will work even six months consecutively. With apathy peculiar to their character, the Europeans look no further than present gain,—the only labor required to produce a fair crop of rattoons would be merely banking the plants during the rains, and trashing them properly, neither of which duties however are done. The paper concludes by reports on the four samples of Sugar, which are recorded as having been presented to the Society among the presentations to the Museum.

PROGRESS OF THE FOREIGN CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL-INDIA.

The Secretary next read a portion of a letter from Mr. McLeod in charge of the Saugor District, acknowledging the receipt of the late consignment of foreign Cotton Seeds, and communicating some interesting details, connected with the progress of the cultivation, of a very encouraging character. Mr. McLeod considers that it is the prevalence of black basalt, where this is of a sufficiently friable character (*mind in fact*) that renders the Sugar country, Narsinghpore, and especially Berar so pre-eminently a Cotton country. The vigour with which Cotton thrives in it is astonishing. In Berar (the Nagpur country) the black basalt soil yields two crops of Cotton a year—the rahbee or spring harvest crop being the most esteemed. All the Cotton that Mr. McLeod sowed last year is left standing, and besides this, there are the Pernambuco and Egyptian varieties in their third year. Sufficient Cotton has been procured to make one or two bales, and next year, as there are upwards of ten beegahs (4½ acres) in Cotton cultivation, Mr. McLeod hopes to be able to send to the Society a respectable supply. Mr. McLeod has sown with both the common country, and the Decemsee plough, but the success of the latter method is doubtful, as all the country people state, that unless the Cotton seed be sown on the surface, and in land not worked deep, it all runs to leaf and stalk—yielding little flower. Some of the Cotton planted in the garden, close to the water courses has yielded a crop, and flourished with a vigour far exceeding all the rest. Mr. McLeod feels confident that the *Monna* or *Dio Kupass* of the natives is identical with the Pernambuco, an enquiry which he considers deserving of the consideration of the Society. The staple of this kind of Cotton is extremely long, far exceeding all other kinds, but it is weak. Another indigenous perennial, known as the *Nadan Ban*, and of which the Brahmans make their threads. Mr. McLeod finds to be stronger and finer than any of the imported kinds, but from the length and slenderness of the stalks, and abundance and firmness of the leaves, it is extremely difficult to pick clean.

A NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AT DORJELING.

A letter from Dr. Campbell, the officer administering the Civil and Political duties at Dorjeling, was read by the Secretary. Dr. Campbell offers to get the English gooseberry, currant, and raspberry trees lately landed from the *Malcolm*, which the Society determined at their last Meeting should be despatched to Dorjeling for acclimation, with as little delay as possible, after their arrival at Fatawa. An enclosed ground for them is yet ready, but Dr. Pearson has offered to give them a place in his garden, until a suitable place can be got ready. Dr. Campbell states, that it has been suggested to him by Mr. Law, who is at Dorjeling, and has shewn the greatest anxiety to forward the views of European settlers, to make this consignment the nucleus of an experimental garden for the Society, and to this end, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Law and Dr. Pearson offered a donation of 50 Rupees each for the promotion of this interesting object. Dr. Campbell supposes, that many in Calcutta, who are interested in the welfare of the New Hill Colony, will be desirous of aiding the project.

The subject underwent a long discussion at the Meeting, and it was determined to give the new Horticultural garden support, by supplying from time to time, such plants and seeds as were likely to be suited for the Darjeeling climate, while an extract of Dr. Campbell's note, having reference to the raising of subscriptions for the promotion of the Fruit Tree Cultivation, was ordered to be furnished to the Darjeeling Committee.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that the arrival of the *Active*, from Boston, enabled him to have the

pleasure of announcing the receipt of five cases of American Garden Seeds, of different sorts, which had been procured through the kind assistance of Mr. Hufnagle, of this city.

For all the foregoing communications, the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Secretary.

Hurk. Sept. 13: -

SUDDER BOARD—CIRCULAR ORDERS.

(Copy.)

PRISONERS' RATIONS.—*Resolution of the Honourable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal in the Judicial Department, under date the 9th April, 1839.*

His Honor the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has purposely avoided recording a resolution on the subject of Rations to Prisoners confined in the various Jails under the Bengal Presidency, until His Honor the President of the Council of India, in Council, should have passed orders upon the report of the Prison Discipline Committee.

2. The Resolution of the Council upon that Report, being now before His Honor, and a letter from the Secretary to the Supreme Government, dated the 7th of January last, having subsequently been received, showing in what manner the subject had been disposed of by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in the North Western Provinces, the Deputy-Governor loses no time in recording his sentiments upon the subject.

3. It is gratifying to find that the proposed system has the support of the greater portion of the Local authorities, who were called upon for their opinions. From the returns to the Circular of the 20th December 1836, it appears, that, whilst 48 Officers are decidedly in favor of the New System, but 10 are found who object to it, and the objections of these 10 are not, in many instances to the system itself, but generally to the difficulty which it is supposed will be felt in carrying it into execution.

4. The system of Rations is, and has for some considerable time been, universal in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and from accounts just received, it appears to have been introduced into the Agra presidency also, the Committee of Prison Discipline have likewise given it their cordial support, and the Deputy-Governor sees no reason therefore, why the same plan, the advantages of which are indisputable, should not be followed out in all the Jails under the Bengal Presidency.

5. It is proper, therefore, in the first place, that some standard of quantity should be fixed for regulating the daily supply of food which is necessary for keeping prisoners in a healthy state, and a careful revision and examination of the returns which have been submitted, and recourse to other means of information, the Deputy-Governor is pleased to determine that one seer of rice (the seer being 80 sicca-weight) 1½ seer of wood and 1 kucha of tobacco, be the standard of the quantity of food to be given daily to each convict in the Jails under this Government.

6. In addition to this, 1 pice per week should, in the opinion of the Deputy-Governor, be allowed to each man for shaving and washing. This allowance is granted to the Prisoners in the Jails of the North Western Provinces.

7. It is not intended by this resolution, that the rations of Prisoners should invariably be confined to the above

mentioned quantity and quality; on the contrary, it is desirable, that a general discretion of considerable latitude should be accorded to the Prisoners, to take, in lieu of an entire seer of rice, such quantity of any other of the usual condiments which may, without increase of expense, be procurable at any particular season, as they may see fit. "The contract system for providing the food at a fixed rate all the year round, should be had recourse to, where it is found practicable. The contractor should engage to have a portion of the usual condiments always at hand, which the Prisoners may take at the bazar rate, or under local rules, instead of the whole or a portion of their allowance of rice; but due precaution must always be taken, that no money is carried into the Jail."

"The inducing the Prisoners to form into Messes, appointing one man to cook for them, with any arrangements for employing such man within the Jail, and the like, are measures of local detail, which must be left to the discretion of the District authorities."

8. The Magistrate of Sylhet, appears to have taken considerable pains with this subject, and it may be well to quote in this place, from a recent letter from that functionary, dated 7th February 1839.

"At first 2 Brahmans and 2 Musselmen Cooks were entertained to cook for the whole number of laboring convicts, but in consideration of the difficulty experienced in suiting the varying tastes of so many, with such limited agency, (to have increased it would have been too expensive a measure) I was induced to permit such convicts to divide themselves into gangs, and select for themselves a cook from each."

"At the same time, in order to obviate inequality of punishment among this class of convicts, the cooks are formed into two working gangs, who return from labour only just so much earlier than their fellows, as is absolutely necessary for the preparation of the food against the arrival of the latter. Thus, whereas the labor of these terminates at 5 P. M. daily, the cooking gangs are relieved from work at 3 P. M. and 4 P. M., respectively, according to the number of the party for which the cooks of each gang have to prepare food. The several parties assigned to those cooks of the gang which returns at 3 P. M., comprise on an average, 20 convicts, those of the 4 o'clock gang averaging only ten. That the duty of cooking is not, under this arrangement, considered to be any alleviation of the usual Jail labor, is clear, from their being no competition for the office, but the contrary."

9. It is not to be supposed that the New System will be introduced into the different jails under this Presidency, without considerable obstacles being opposed by the Prisoners themselves. His Honor the Deputy-Governor trusts, however, that the cordial support and co-operation, which it is expected the local authorities will in all cases afford, will speedily put a stop to any

resistance or discontent which may in the first instance, show itself.

ORDERED.

That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, for the information and guidance of the local authorities.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True Copy.)

Registrar.

Circular to the Session Judges, Magistrates, and Joint Magistrates, of the Lower Provinces, dated the 23d August, 1839.

Present.—R. H. Rattray, W. Bardon and C. Tucker Esqrs., A. Dick and J. F. M. Read, Esqrs., temporary Judges.

Doubts having arisen as to the consideration of the resolutions of Government of the 9th April last, (circulated on the 26th idem) in regard to the standard of the daily allowance of convicts, I am directed to request your attention to the following explanatory instructions, which are issued for your information and guidance under the direction of the Government of Bengal.

1st. "The standard prescribed, was intended to be strictly one of quantity, and you are accordingly requested to erase the words" without increase of expense "in the 7th para. of the copy of the resolutions forwarded to you. If it be established, that in a given district a working prisoner of the agricultural class ought to have ordinarily so much of rice, and so much of pulse, or so much of fish and other additions to keep him in health, it is obvious that he must be allowed the quantity, whether the price of rice be high or low. The Government undertakes to keep convicts, in health and fit for labour, and this must be done without any reference to the state of the market; whether the cost be more or less, it must be paid and the object must be obtained.

2nd. The Magistrates are to give to the prisoners such rations as they may think fit and sufficient, consulting the inclination and the habits of the prisoners as far as may be deemed humane, and within the limits of a just economy, and bearing in mind the sound principles that no prisoner should be allowed, when in jail, luxuries not usually accessible to person of his class when out of jail, and not necessary to keep working men in a state of health. As a general rule the quantity of food to be given is to be regulated by the standard set up, viz., one seer of rice, exclusive of an adequate allowance of firewood and tobacco.

3rd. Solitary cooking is to be discouraged, and if possible prevented; and messes are to be encouraged and formed if possible. For messes cooks should be appointed either from among the prisoners or otherwise, as may seem practicable and proper. It was expected, that the Magistrates, after determining upon the diet, would divide the prisoners into messes with their several cooks, and then proceed to fix the daily meal—on one day rice and dholl, on another rice and fish, on third rice and vegetables, and so on, serving out the required quantities of each article of food, at so much of each per man (with the standard of quantity) according to the number in each mess. This is precisely what is done on board ships, in barracks, in European prisons, and whatever else rations are given, and this is all that is now required to be done in the District Jails of Bengal.

Money is not to be carried into jails; for this reason among others, that it "affords prisoners the daily enjoyment of marketing," which would be a great alleviation

of the punishment of every class of men, but peculiarly agreeable to the Indian character. As this enjoyment has no good moral effect upon the prisoners, and tends to make the penalty of his crime less efficacious than it ought to be, the indulgence appears in this view, as annexed evil. "It would be to no purpose to prevent marketing with money, if it were allowed to market by barter."

The prisoners should not be permitted to barter rice for condiments. As already explained, they will receive each daily rations within the standard fixed upon, as the Magistrate may determine: a prisoner who has this day received half a seer of rice and half seer of fish, on another day, if the Magistrate thinks fit, will receive half a seer of rice and half of dholl, but he will not make this barter himself.

6th. It only remains to observe that nothing in this resolution was intended to limit the quantity to one seer, if that quantity be found really inadequate. According to the information before Government one seer seemed sufficient, but if it be otherwise, it will be the duty of the Magistrate to lose no time in reporting the actual facts.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. HAWKINS, Registrar.

August 23d, 1839.

CIRCULAR ORDERS TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE—ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS.—The Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue has been directed by the Board, to inform the Commissioners of Revenue, that the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor has been pleased to sanction a modification proposed by the Board of the XXXIX Rule of practice.

The modified Rule to be substituted for the old one, is as follows.

If the Collector or other Resumption officer shall decide against the assessment, he shall report his proceedings to the Local Commissioners, to whose authority he may be subject, as directed by clause IV Section IV of the said Regulation, and the Local Commissioner, if he shall disapprove the grounds of the Collector's (or other Resumption officer's) decision, shall report the case to the Sudder Board, who will determine whether an appeal should be preferred to the special Commissioner.

REVENUE FROM PILGRIMS, &c.—The Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, is directed by the Board, to transmit to the Commissioners of Revenue an extract of letter No 418 from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and to request that after having called for a report from the Collectors of the different divisions, the Commissioners will lose no time in submitting the division report upon the subject in question.

EXTRACT.

Whether Revenue is derived from any temple or place of worship or pilgrimage under the Bengal Presidency, other than those mentioned in the Resolution—Juggettaib in Cuttack, and Gyah in the Behar district.

CIRCULAR ORDER TO THE ZILLAH AND CITY JUDGES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

DECREE-HOLDERS' PURCHASE MONEY.—Doubts appearing to be entertained as to whether the Civil Courts are competent to allow a decree-holder purchasing property sold at public auction in satisfaction of his decree, to file his receipt to the extent of the sum awarded him, in lieu of paying the whole amount of purchase money into Court. Mr. Hawkins, Register at the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, was directed by the Court, to acquaint the Zillah and City Judges in the Lower Provinces, that it has been ruled, that a decree holder should be permitted

under the circumstances above stated, to give his receipt for the amount of his claim, in payment of so much of the purchase-money of the property sold, provided the arrangement do not interfere with the equal claims of other parties; and that as respects the delivery of possession of the property, the same rules are observed in regard to him, as would be applied to any other purchaser; and provided also, that where the property sold may be land paying revenue to Government, the demands of Government on the estate are previously settled.

The Zillah and City Judges in the Lower Provinces, are requested to communicate the substance of this, to the subordinate Judicial Functionaries of their district, for their information and guidance.—*Hark, September 9.*

PARTITION OF ESTATES.—With reference to the law respecting the partition of estates under Regulation XIX of 1814, doubts appear to have been entertained upon the two following points:—

First. As to the precise stage of the proceedings under Regulation XIX of 1814, which places an estate under Butwarrah.

Second. Whether the circumstance of the estate being in balance, justifies a Collector in refusing to comply with an application to bring it under Butwarrah.

1st. On the first point, the Secretary is instructed to explain, that an estate to the partition of which no opposition is made, must be considered to be under Butwarrah from the date of the proceeding held by the Collector (on the return of the Ishihar, when that process is necessary, as in Clause 11. Section IV. Regulation XIX. of 1814.) which orders that a division of the estate shall be made—and from the date of such order the co-shares are entitled to the protection of Section XXXIII of the said Regulation, for all arrears that may accrue during the progress of the Butwarrah.

2d. On the second part, the Secretary was instructed to explain, that the circumstance of an estate being in balance does not justify a Collector in rejecting the application for a Butwarrah. So soon as the application described in Clause 1. or Clause 11. of Section IV. is made, the Collector should publish the advertisement as therein directed, and at the expiration of the prescribed period, upon the formal return of the proper Officer, certifying that the advertisement has been duly published, he should, without delay, record the order for the division of the estate above referred to.

3d. Up to the date of the last mentioned order, the balances are Ijmali, and the whole estate must be brought to sale entire, for any such arrear. It will therefore be the duty of the Collector to ascertain and record the amount of all these Ijmali balances, Hal, and Bukya, immediately he passes the order for bringing an estate under Butwarrah, and to proceed to advertise the entire estate, and to sell it on the first lawful day for the said balances, just as if no application for Butwarrah had been made.

4th. When a Butwarrah is submitted for confirmation, it shall be the duty of the Collector to certify that no balance, for any period antecedent to the date of the order for dividing the estate, is outstanding against it; and he must be held to be in the strictest sense personally responsible for the correctness of such certificate, because after the confirmation of the partition, the entire estate could no longer be sold for the recovery of Ijmali balances.

REGISTER OF MUTATION.—It having been brought to the notice of the Sudder Board of Revenue, that in some districts, purchasers of estates at public auctions are required to pay fees of registry, previous to their names being recorded in the Register of Mutation, the Secretary is directed to inform the Commissioners of Revenue,

that it has been ruled that Section III. Regulation XV of 1797 does not refer to transfers made in consequence of public sales by auction, for the recovery of arrears of Revenue.

Should the Commissioners find, after circulating this, that a practice exists in any district subordinate to them, of levying fees for Registry, in such cases they will direct its immediate discontinuance.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALES FOR RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF REVENUE.—With a view to check the irregularities in the adjournment and postponement of sales, which have very frequently come under the notice of the Sudder Board, the Secretary is directed to communicate the following instructions for the guidance of all officers holding public sales for the recovery of arrears of Revenue.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Whenever a sale is adjourned from day to day, conformably to Clause 11. Section VIII. Regulation XI. of 1822, the adjournments must invariably be inscribed on the Ishihar originally published, and on the copy which accompanies the sale papers, when transmitted to the Commissioner—and when the sale is postponed to a future day; in conformity with Clause 1. Section VIII. of the said Regulation, copies of each of the separate advertisements, corresponding with the several postponements recorded in the sale Roobonary, must accompany the case, when submitted to the Commissioners for confirmation, as also when the Commissioners transmit the record of appeal from their orders of confirmation for the final decision of the Sudder Board.—*Hark, Sept. 13.*

SALE OF DEFAULTERS' LANDED PROPERTY FOR DEMANDS OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE.—The Sudder Board of Revenue having had occasion to observe, that in cases of sale of the landed property of defaulters for demands of Government other than arrears of Revenue, due from the lands sold, Collectors not infrequently issue the prohibition to ryots and under-tenants against payment of rent pending confirmation of sale, prescribed in Section XXXII Regulation XI of 1822, whereby embarrassment is experienced in the event of its being necessary to bring the estates in which such lands are situated, to sale for the recovery of their own arrears, the Secretary is directed to request, that the Commissioners will explain to the Collectors of their Divisions, that the Section and Regulation above quoted, have reference only to sales of the latter description, viz., of estates sold for their own arrears of revenue, whereas all other sales are sales of rights and interests to recover dues of a quite different class, and should be dealt with on the same principles as sales in satisfaction of decrees of Court. The issue of the prohibition to ryots and under-tenants, in such cases, is irregular and unauthorized, and the Commissioners are requested to direct its discontinuance.

REVISION TO THE RULES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF HOOKAMEE TREASURES.—The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to forward, for the information and guidance of the Commissioners of Revenue and communication to their subordinate officers, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 388 to their address from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with its enclosure, No. 45, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Supreme authority to the rescission of Section X of the Rules for the settlement of Hookamee Treasures, circulated with the Board's letter, No 63, of 14th July 1837.

With reference to the 3d paragraph of Mr. Officiating Secretary Miller's letter, the Commissioners will be pleased to institute enquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether any cases have occurred within their

division, in which parties have been excluded from settlement under the operation of the Rule now rescinded and if it should appear that there have been such, the Board request that the Commissioners will, with the least possible delay, furnish a report of the circumstances of each particular case.

Rule X.

If the Title Deeds on which a Luckhrazdar claims to hold his lands free of Assessment, shall be declared by a final judgment of a competent Court to have been forged, or fraudulently altered, no length of possession either in the occupant or his ancestors, shall be held to entitle him to a settlement for the lands; but the settlement shall in all such cases be made with the proprietor of the lands under the general regulations.

No. 308.

In reply to the letter of the Secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 45, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Supreme authority to the rescission of Section X. of the Rules for the settlement of Hookamee Tenures, as recommended by the Board.

The attention of the Board is particularly called to the 3d paragraph of the letter of the Officiating Secretary of the Government of India.

No. 45.

The officiating Secretary to the Government of India, is directed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter No. 246, of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, transmitting correspondence with the Sudder Board of Revenue, on the subject of Section X. of the Rules for the settlement of resumed Hookamee Tenures.

2d.—In reply, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, is desired to inform him, that His Honor in Council concurs with the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor of Bengal and the Sudder Board, in thinking that the Rule in question is at variance with the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1793, and he is accordingly pleased to sanction its rescission as recommended by the Board.

3rd.—The Officiating Secretary is further desired to express the wish of His Honor in Council, that any complaint preferred by a party who may have been excluded from a settlement by the operation of the Rule, may receive due consideration.

4th.—The original papers received with the Secretary's letter are herewith returned.

EXCLUSION FROM THE ESTIMATES OF ASSETS, BHITOURAH OR MOHTURFAH.—In conformity with the orders of Government, a copy of which is annexed, the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue is directed to request the Commissioner of Revenue, that all Collectors and other Officers employed on settlement duty, within their jurisdiction, may be instructed to exclude from the estimates of assets the item variously termed Bhitourah or Mohturfah.

Copy of the Orders.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal is directed, in reply to observe, that although the cess termed Bhitourah or Mohturfah, is considered by the several Officers who have been consulted, to mean ground rent, their definitions shew clearly that it has no property of rent, and is in fact a tax on trades, or on capital and as such, however small in amount at present, it is not such a cess as Government ought to recognize by

levying a share of it, together with their lawful share of rent properly so called. His Honor desires therefore, that the item may be invariably excluded from assets of settlement.

LEVY OF FINES.—A recommendation to the effect, that the native Judges should not only be authorized to impose fines, but also to levy them, without reference to superior authority, in the manner that they execute their own decrees, subject to an appeal to the Judges, was made by the Judge of West Burdwan to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat. The Judge observes, that the native Judges of every grade, are deemed incompetent to realize any fines, however trifling, without the sanction of superior authority, and consequently a great deal of time is taken up in the re-investigation of these comparatively insignificant cases, to the prejudice of more important business, and that as the power of these (i. e. Native Courts and particularly of the Principal Sudder Ameen) have been so very much enlarged, he cannot conceive why in this instance they should be restricted. Also, that it seems rather absurd, that a court which can decide suits to any amount, should be incompetent to levy a fine of four annas without the sanction of its superiors. In reply to this, the Court observed that the subject in question had been anticipated by it, and a suggestion made to Government, that an act be passed to carry into effect the proposal of Mr. Gouldsbury.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.—The Judges of Mynpoorie submitted to the Allahabad Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, whether Cazees and Registers of deeds, could refuse to register or authenticate any document presented to them for those purposes, on account of their being written in the Persian language; for hereafter, when that language shall have become an unknown tongue in all the courts, the filing of documents in it would create considerable embarrassment to the Judges.

The Western Courts remarked in reply, that hitherto no restrictive rule has obtained in regard to the exclusion of particular documents from the benefit of registry on account of the language in which they are written; and consequently they do not consider that the officers appointed to Register deeds would be justified in refusing to attest or register any document because written in Persian. In this opinion the Calcutta Court of Sudder Dewanny agreed. — *Murkum*, September 14.

QUARTERLY TOWJEEH OF MEHALS UNDER BUTWARRAH.—The Secretary is instructed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to observe, that the Quarterly Towjeeh of the Collectors, as at present prepared, contain a separate head for Mehalis under Butwarrah. As these Mehalis are now, under the Butwarrah Laws recently passed, brought to sale in the same manner as other estates, there does not appear to the Board to be any necessity for retaining this separate head, and they accordingly direct that it be struck out of the Towjeeh, and the other head to which, with reference to the amount of their Sudder Jamma, they may belong.

DELAY IN THE INSTITUTION OF RESUMPTION SUITS.—The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to forward for the information and guidance of the Commissioners of Revenue, and for communication to the Officers subordinate to them, the accompanying copy of an extract of paragraph 2d from a letter No. 7, addressed by them to the Commissioner of Cuttack.

Paragraph 2d. The Board concur in the opinion of the Commissioner of Revenue, that it is not expedient to delay the institution of resumption suits, on account of the disqualification of the proprietor of the estate within

which the rent free tenures are situated. Precautions must, however, be adopted for the special protection of the Wards' interests, and for this purpose, the Board desire; that the Commissioners will request the resumption officer to issue his notice to the Collector upon the institution of any suit for the investigation of a Tenure situated within an estate under the Jurisdiction of the Court of Wards. It will be the duty of the Collectors upon the receipt of such notice, to ascertain in communication with the appointed Guardians and family of the disqualified proprietor, what is the nature and origin of the tenure, and to report the case through the Commissioners without delay, for the consideration of the Court of Wards, by whom the suit will be defended through their Deputy Superintendent of legal affairs. Should it appear to them that the interests of the Wards are involved in the result, the Commissioners will further request the Resumption Officer in such cases to consider the Collector as the party entitled under Clause I Section IV Regulation III of 1828, to a Copy of his decree; &c. should the decision be against the minor, the Court of Wards will, upon the report of the Collector and Commissioner, determine as to the expediency of preferring an appeal to the special Commissioner.—*Hark. Sept 16*

LAKHIRAJ HOLDINGS.—The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to request that the Commissioners of Revenue will inform the Board, with the least possible delay, whether there are any large tenures within their Division in which many small sites of dwelling houses are held Lakhiraj, and in which investigation into the validity of such tenures would be peculiarly distressing, without affording any corresponding benefit to the State. Should there be any such tenures, the Commissioners are requested to state the probable number of rent free tenures in each, the average extent of the tenures, whether they are held by proprietors or tenants, and the estimated amount of revenue which would be assessable in the event of the tenures being resumed. It is not the intention of the Board that minute enquiries, such as would entail expense, or harass the people to accomplish, shall be entered upon, or the purpose of affording the information now called for; therefore, if the records of the Collectorates do not supply it, and it cannot be obtained from any other source equally easy of access, the Board request the Commissioners will report accordingly.

CHARGE OF MALIKANA TO BE BORNE BY THE STATE AND THE ENGAGING LAKHIRAJDAR.—The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to communicate, for the information and guidance of all Officers employed on settlements, that under orders of the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor, the charge of Malikana payable to Malika, under the modified Rule of 8th May 1838, is, in all cases to be borne by the State, and by the engaging Lakhirajdar, in shares proportionate to their shares of the whole rental. If, therefore, of the whole rental taken as 100, the settlement assign 70 to the State, and 30 to the Lakhirajdar, the charge of Malikana will be borne by the State, and the Lakhirajdar in like proportion. If the settlement assign 60 to the State, and 40 to the Lakhirajdar, the Malikana will be paid by these two parties in equal shares.

Government Juma,..... 63
Malikana,..... 70

Juma to be paid by the engaging Lakhirajdar,..... 73

Government Juma,..... 45
Malikana,..... 10

Juma to be paid by the Lakhirajdar,.... 55

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS TO SELL DESTRAINED PROPERTY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF RENT.—The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to send the Commissioners for their information and guidance, and for communication to the several Collectors and independent Deputy Collectors in their division, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Bhagalpore relative to the appointment under Act I. of 1839 of officers, to sell property distrained for the recovery of arrears of revenue.

Copy:

The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter No. 1249, from the Commissioner of Bhagalpore, enquiring whether, with reference to the words quoted in the margin from Act No. I. of 1839, a Collector may receive in that behalf, of Revenue can, of his own authority, adopt measures for giving effect to the provisions of that Act, and in reply to communicate the following instructions:—

Instructions.

2nd.—The number of Officers to be employed in each district, for the purpose of selling property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent, should be determined by the collector in communication with the Commissioner of Bhagalpore, and the appointments made by the collector should be submitted for the Commissioner's sanction.

3rd.—The selection of individuals for the office, must depend very much upon local circumstances; but the Board would suggest, that wherever there may be Purgunnah Cazees of good repute, (not invested with the office of Moonsiff,) they should be preferred to candidates having no particular recommendation.

4th.—With regard to the per centage to be allowed, the Board observe, that a maximum only is fixed by the act, and they desire that when the amount realized by the sale may exceed two hundred rupees, the scale annexed may be invariably adopted.

On realization of 200 Rs..... 10 per cent.

Do. do. above 200 Rs. and not exceeding 500 Rs. do. on 200 and 8 per cent. on the remainder.

Do. do. do. 500 Rs. and not exceeding 1,000 Rs. as above on first 500 Rs. and 6 per cent. on do.

Do. do. do. 1,000 Rs. and not exceeding 3,000 Rs. do. on 1,000 Rs. and 4 per cent. on do.

Do. do. do. 3,000 Rs. and not exceeding 5,000 Rs. do. on 3,000 Rs. and 2 per cent. on do.

Do. do. do. 5,000 Rs. and above on 5,000 Rs. and 1 per cent. in all sums exceeding that amount.

SETTLEMENT REPORTS.—The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to request that the Commissioners will cause to be noted, in the usual marginal statement of all settlement Reports, the date from which the settlement is to take effect.—*Harkara, September 19.*

SUPREME COURT.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Sir H. Selon sat to day pursuant to a Mandamus from the Court of Common Pleas in England to examine witnesses in a cause pending there as *Samuel v. Rowson*. It is a case arising from the defendant agreeing to accept Bills, which he has subsequently refused to do, alleging fraud and other matters on the part of the plaintiff.

There are three Counts in the declaration, to which the defendant put in sixty-two pleas, six of which

have been demurred to. The damages are laid at £30,000.

The Advocate General and Mr. Clarke examined witnesses for the defendant. The points to which the evidence was examined, were to prove the signatures to numerous letters, and to shew that goods sent to Calcutta by the plaintiff, were not adapted to the India market, &c. The defendant was agent here to the plaintiff, and the goods were consigned to a firm carried on in Calcutta under the name of Smithson, Holdsworth and Co.—*Englishman*.

ZILLAH TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1829.

(Before T. Biscoe Esq.)

Messrs. Novely, Bennett and Weston, Jurors.

GOVERNMENT VS. ED. PALMER.

The case commenced with the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, the first of whom was Kisto Byragee, who was sworn, and deposed as follows.

I know the prisoner, his name is Palmer. About 150 persons called Hugoreeahs live in Mr. Palmer's compound. People suspect them of theft, from the circumstance that in moonlight-night they are seen in the village and bazars of the place, but they go out to other places in dark nights. They live by dacoity, and therefore live like great people. They never work, and dress in *dhooties* and other clothes, of the value of 4 or 5 Rs. each piece of cloth. The whole of the Hugoreeahs dwell within the precincts of Mr. P.'s factory. I cannot say that that gentleman used to employ the people of the neighbourhood to labour for him, nor do I know to what extent the cultivation of indigo is carried on by Mr. Palmer. I am not sure how many people there are in the factory grounds belonging to defendant; but he had 20 or 25 persons who tilled the grounds for him,

Cross questioned by Mr. Dias.

Q. Can you state if, since the people lived in Mr. Palmer's factory, any dacoities ever took place in or about the neighbourhood?

A. None ever did.

Q. Who sent you to give evidence in this case?

A. The Jemmadar, on the part of the Government.

Q. Did not the Jemmadar himself write your evidence given in the Thanah, or did any Zumeendars do it?

The Judges here informed Mr. Dias, that these were unnecessary questions, and if any more such were put to the witnesses, he, Mr. Dias, although the pleader for the defence, would be prevented from questioning them at all.

Mr. Dias, however, begged to acquaint the Court, that his object, in going into the above mentioned facts, was to prove the conspiracy against his client.

"Then I won't speak to you any more," replied the Judge; and the defendant was personally told, that

whatever he had to say would be heard afterwards. The question which elicited the foregoing remarks from the Judge, was subsequently suffered to be put to deponent, who in reply mentioned, that the Jemmadar had written his evidence.

Q. By defendant—You know Sumboonnath Rae; what connexion exists between him and Rajeeo Mookerjee?

A. They are both Brahmins, and that is all I know.

Q. Is Rajeeo Mookerjee dead or alive?

A. Dead.

When the deposition of this witness was ended, a servant of the Court was sent to enquire the names of all the gentlemen present. Mr. Hamilton was the first whose name was asked, and after having satisfied the person who came to make the enquiry, he rose and stated to the Court, that he was not at all connected with the present case, and if the Judge had any objection to his remaining where he was, he would withdraw. He was, however, told, that he was perfectly at liberty to remain. Mr. Thomas Palmer went out previously from the Court for a few minutes, but was sent for by Mr. Biscoe, and on his return, was commanded to leave the Court room, and go to an adjoining one.

Govindchunder Dutt sworn. I am acquainted with the defendant, Mr. Palmer. The people employed in his factory lived on it. They were dacoits. About 2 or 2 and ½ years ago, a number of Hugoreeahs, supposed to be 150 in all, first came to live at the factory. I have a mooder's shop which is 5 or 6 russees from the place; but I never had any thing to do with the prisoner. The Hugoreeahs who lived in Mr. Palmer's factory, sallied out in dark nights, but never in moonlight once, for the purpose of committing dacoities. They sometimes purchased from me a few pice worth of chillies, &c. but always feasted on sweetmeats.

In reply to the Government Pleader. I have nothing to do with Sumboonnath Rae. I never saw the Hugoreeahs either sow indigo plant, or crop it.

Q. By Defendant.—How do you know that I harbour dacoits?

A. I suspect so from having heard that they steal from different places, and come back to the Factory. No dacoity ever took place in or about the neighbourhood while those people lived in your Factory; but I was informed that they generally went 2 and 3 days' journey and committed robberies.

Q. You say you have had nothing to do with me, and moreover that you never come into my Factory—

then how are you aware that these people sally out in dark nights for the purpose of stealing?

A. I know this from their being seen in the village only on moonlight nights.

Q. How do you know that the people go out in dark nights?

The Judge objected to the question, on the ground of their being no necessity for it, but suffered it to be put. The reply was given in such a low tone that we were not able to catch a single word of it.

Q. You say the Hugoreeahs never worked—how do you know that they did not do so in other villages?

A. I don't know if they did.

Q. Are you aware of any disagreement between myself and Sumbhoonath Rae?

A. I don't know if there was any.

Q. Have you ever given evidence before in any case in any court?

A. No.

A native at this moment was standing near Mr. Dias, to which the Government Pleader raised an objection, at the same time stating that the man was putting questions into that gentleman's mouth.

Mr. Dias begged to intimate to the court, that the person in question was a private servant of his, and served him in the capacity of Mohair. The only thing he was now doing was reading and explaining some Bengalee written papers connected with his client's case. The man was therefore permitted to stay, but not before the Court told Mr. Dias that he ought to do those things at some other time.

Indoorooden Doss, deposed. The defendant's name is Palmer; I know him. I am aware that since the last 2 or 2 years and a half, several Hugoreeahs have resided in the compound of Mr. Palmer. He frequently got them released from the Jail of the 24 Pargunnahs and those of other Zillahs, where they were sent for having committed dacoity. They stole every kind of things—even ducks, fowls, goats, and geese. I have no other suspicion against them.

The Amlah of the Court, in taking down the evidence, wrote something quite different to what deponent stated in reply to the last question, viz. "I have no other suspicion against them." Mr. Palmer rose, and begged that the court would order the very words of the witness to be put down, and he appealed to all the gentlemen present to know what were the words of the witness. The Amlah of the court denied that the witness ever said any thing of the kind; in consequence of which disagreement, Mr. Dias ordered that the man should be questioned again upon that point. This was done, and the witness contradicted himself by saying, that he did not mention he had no further suspicion. The Assessors informed the Court, that the man did say so, and they had noted the sentence the moment it was uttered.

In answer to the Government Pleader.

The Hugoreeahs frequented the bazars of the village in moonlight nights, but not so in dark ones. I believe they used to go out of the village and commit dacoity, for so every body used to say.

Q. What benefit does Mr. Palmer derive by retaining these people?

A. They must be dacoits, or why would he keep them? Many of them were taken up in different places, on charge of theft; but the defendant managed to get them released, and brought to his own house. I believe they are 75 in number.

Q. By defendant. I cannot say in what part of the country Mr. Palmer has indigo cultivation; nor have

I ever seen any marks of indigo on the bodies of the Hugoreeahs, as there ought to be on the bodies of those who work at it. I know both Kisto Doss and Govind Chunder Dutt, the witnesses who preceded me. I am not allied to Govindo Mookerjee, who is the son-in-law of Sumbhoonath Rae. Govindo Mookerjee's house is in Panchanund Rae's Zameendary, and the latter is the son of Sumbhoonath Rae. No dacoity ever happened in the neighbourhood or its vicinity by the Hugoreeahs, but when they went out of the village we used to hear of some dacoity having been committed.

Q. Did you keep watch day and night to ascertain when the dacoits went out and when not,—or did you attend to your own business?

The Amlah informed the Court that this was not a proper question, and therefore it was not put.

Q. Did you ever give evidence in any court before?

This was also considered an unnecessary question: The prisoner begged that he might be allowed to press it, and as it was a distinct one, he was permitted to do so.

Q. Did you not give evidence in the moonlight court of Loosangur, in the case of Sumbhoonath Rae vs. Ram Pursaud?

A. Never.

Shake Urjoollah sworn. I am acquainted with the Defendant, Mr. Palmer, but have nothing to do with him. The Hugoreeahs who lived in Mr. Palmer's compound, came from Baraset. I have heard that they go out of the village on dark nights. I believe they commit dacoity.

In reply to the Government Pleader. The Hugoreeahs lived well, and often procured change for ruses in the village. They never worked if the defendant did not gain something he would not have stood security for them in the different Zillahs in which they were taken up as dacoits, nor suffer them to reside in his compound. I have nothing to do with Sumbhoonath Rae. I once saw the Hugoreeahs giving three or four thumps to a person in the village.

Q. By defendant.—Did any dacoities occur in or about the village during the time the Hugoreeahs were with me?

A. None that I know of. Although no instances of dacoity are known in the village, they used to bring spoils from three, four, and five day's journey. It is true I only heard so, and did not see them doing so with my own eyes.

Q. By Defendant. If dacoities were committed at places five or six day's journey from the factory, as you state, would not complaints have been made to the Police by the people plundered, and measures adopted to apprehend the dacoits?

The Judge here remarked, that the question was an irrelevant one and, therefore, he would not permit it to be put to the witness.

After the Judge had objected to the above question, he dictated an order to the Amlah, which was read publicly in Court, to the following effect, viz: That in the event of any such questions being put to the witness by defendant, which the Judge said he was sure came from his legal adviser, Mr. Roger Dias, Mr. Dias's mookternamah would be revoked, and another person appointed in his stead. Mr. Dias stated, that the question originated from the defendant's brother and not from him.

"I don't wish you to speak, Mr. Dias," replied the Judge; "you have heard the order just read, and that is sufficient. I do not consider a reply necessary."

The court remarked that no more evidence of the kind would be taken, as it was quite unnecessary to do

so. If there were any other persons who could depose to something else, they would be heard on the following day, and likewise that no questions would be suffered to be put with regard to hearsay evidence.

Mr. Dias was not allowed to speak at all this day, after the discussion with the Judge, as we have mentioned above.—*Hurkaru*, September, 21.

SEPTEMBER 20.

We forgot to mention, in the above report, that when an objection was raised by the Government Pleader to Mr. Dias's *mohurrir* standing by him, and in reply to which Mr. Dias stated that he had brought the man to read and explain the Bengalee papers connected with the case. He was told by Mr. Biscoe that he was employed by the defendant, Mr. Palmer, for the whole day, and every day, as long the case was pending in Court, he had therefore no right to occupy his time with any other work.

Ramdhun Sing, sworn on the Huluf Namah. I arrested 22 Hagooreahs within the Calcutta Police Division, in Bang Bazar. Mahomed Alamoodeen informed Captain Birch, that on the 11 or 12 June last, three boats had arrived at a place called Banda Ghaut. Witness was ordered by Captain Birch to inquire who were in them, and to arrest the parties if necessary. On his arriving at the Ghaut he found the *naib* and others in attendance, who said the Hagooreahs had taken the alarm and gone down the river. Witness hired a *pansawoy* and taking a proper guard, went along the banks of the river to Jugurnauth Ghaut, where, among several boats, the *Naib* pointed out three as being those of the dacoits. Witness seized the boats and 22 men, who said that they belonged to Mr. Palmer, and that they had a certificate from him; but that the man in whose possession it was, had run away, through fear of the Police people. Witness brought the boats to the Old Fort Ghaut, when the men said Mr. Palmer's brother lived in Moneeh kholah, and had an office in New China Bazar. Witness took the whole of the men to Captain Birch, and informed him of the particulars above stated. Captain Birch said, that as the men belonged to Mr. Palmer, and that gentleman could not then be at office, witness should keep them carefully until the next day, and then take them to Mr. Palmer to enquire if they were his men. Witness called at Mr. Palmer's office and asked if any of his brother's people called on him from Hurraen ghutta. Mr. Palmer replied in the negative, and deponent then informed that gentleman of the arrest of the prisoners on the previous day. Mr. Palmer, on the men being taken to him, requested to see four of them, and after having done so, wished to say something to them in private. He likewise stated that they had a certificate from Mr. Ed. Palmer, the defendant. Witness retired for a few minutes, after which Mr. T. Palmer stated, that the men belonged to his brother and were in the habit of going to and fro. Deponent then told the gentlemen, he could not release them without Mr. Palmer gave a letter to Captain Birch, who would probably liberate them. A letter was accordingly immediately put into deponent's hands, for Capt. Birch, who, on receipt of it, ordered the release of the men. Witness has not seen them since. Witness ordered the *Naib* to go to the boats and give the men their release.

The dacoits were produced and identified by witness, as being among the 22 that were arrested, and four of whom he stated he had taken to Mr. T. Palmer's office.

One of the Dacoits was brought forward, and witness was desired to look well at him and say if he was one of the four whom he took to Mr. Palmer's office. He replied he could not identify him, for when he arrested the 22 men they were fair and of robust appearance, but now they had turned dark and thin. He did know the defendant, Mr. Palmer.

In reply to Mr. Palmer, the defendant. When the dacoits were arrested they were well dressed, but since

then their appearance has undergone a material change. I don't know their names, as I did not write them down, nor did I take a description of their features—I cannot therefore recognize two of them out of the four I took to Mr. Palmer; but I recognize the other 8 men as being among the 22 in the boat. I have seen Mr. Thos. Palmer often, and would recognize him if I saw him again. I saw no remarkable persons in Mr. Palmer's office, and no Bengallee or European writers when I went on the occasion above mentioned. No *sicar* came and stood near Mr. Palmer when he spoke to me. Some Bengallee writers were writing in a corner of the room; but I cannot recognize them, as I transacted no business with them.

Almoodeen witness, deposed. I do not know Mr. Palmer the defendant. I did not arrest any Hagooreahs within the district of Calcutta. I did arrest some of them.

The defendant begged the Court to remark the contradiction; but was told in return, that if he wished to say any thing, he must do so in the shape of questioning the witness in his turn, and was desired not to interrupt any witness before that.

Witness continued. On the 2nd of June last, which fell on a Sunday, Muldoe Gonda informed me, that some Hagooreahs, who had been imprisoned at the jail on a charge of dacoity, had come in three boats to the ghaut at Bang Bazar, and likewise that ten men of the same tribe were coming at the same time to Comor-tollah, but returned to the mouth of Oornao Purnoo ghaut. I saw 3 boats, containing about 25 men, and told the chowkeedars to keep watch over them, whilst I went to communicate the circumstance to Capt. Birch, who ordered their arrest. On my return to the place, I found that one and all of them had made their escape, and was informed that they had gone in their boats towards Naryon Ghaut. I went after them and discovered the boats at Jugurnauth Ghaut. I apprehended 22 men, who said they were servants of Mr. Palmer, and had a certificate from him, but the person in whose possession it was, had escaped in the bustle. The three boats and the men were then brought to Gilmora's Ghaut. Mr. T. Palmer came to recognize them. He said they were not in his employ, but in that of his brother, Mr. Edward Palmer, the Indigo Planter, and after informing me that they were not dacoits, desired me to let them go.

At this juncture, the *Fonjdaree Mohurrir* was seen, going out, for the purpose, it was supposed, of communicating with the witnesses for the prosecution.

The defendant stated the fact of the men's going out, and, moreover, gave a slight hint of his suspicion of the reason for which he had left the Court, begging at the same time that the men might be prevented from leaving going out to tamper with the evidence.

The Judge said, "I can't prevent him from going-out, but if you can detect him tampering with the witnesses, I shall punish him."

The defendant here remarked, that the *Mohurrir* was once dismissed by the Magistrate for tampering with witnesses, and that his dismissal was sanctioned by Mr. Cracroft, the then Judge of the station,—it was therefore surprising how he was again employed.

Almoodeen's deposition continued. When I first went to Mr. T. Palmer's Office, in the New China Bazar, I was informed by the *Durwan* that he was not there that day, but had gone to Moneehkholah, and that he would not return before 10 o'clock the next day. This information I carried to Captain Birch, when that officer ordered the *Jemadar* to take 3 chookee boats and all the *burkundazes* and to keep strict watch over the boats of the Hagooreahs that not one might escape till Mr. Palmer's return. The *Jemadar* and myself did as we were commanded, and the next day, with 4 men, went

SEPTEMBER 24, 1839.

over to the gentleman's office, where we found him. We asked him if the men were his people, and he said, "No, but they work in my brother's factory. They are not dacoits, so let them go. They must have had some quarrel in the factory, and have run away to this place; but you may be sure they will return in 10 or 15 days." The Jemadar stated to Mr. T. Palmer, that he could not let the men go without his receiving a letter to the effect from Mr. Palmer, certifying that they were his men and not dacoits. Mr. Palmer wrote a letter, which the Jemadar took to Captain Birch, who said that the people were servants of the gentlemen, at the same time ordering their release. After this I went to my thannah. I cannot say whether the men remained in Calcutta after this or not.

At the time the 4 men were taken to Mr. Palmer's office, Ram Dial Jemadar asked that gentleman if he should bring him the whole of the men who were arrested, and he replied it was not at all necessary.

In reply to the Government Pleader. The prisoners present are part of the 22 that were arrested.

Nothing was spoken privately by Mr. Palmer to the men who wished to speak to him.

Questioned by defendant. You twice denied having arrested any prisoners, but now you state to the contrary—how do you account for the discrepancy?

A. I thought the question related to some other case and not this one.

Defendant rose and begged to inform the Court, that he had not received a reply from witness to his question. Mr. Biscoe told him he thought the one given was very appropriate.

Mr. T. Palmer sworn. I am related to the prisoner. I am a cousin of his. A communication was made to me by Captain Birch, in June last, mentioning that certain persons of a suspicious character were apprehended by the Police, who said they were the servants of my brothers. I recognized one man as being in the employ of my cousin, Mr. Edward Palmer, and gave the men a letter to Captain Birch. I can hardly see the ten prisoners from this distance much less recognize any one of them.

"Will you go into the light then?" said the Judge.

The prisoners were taken out into the verandah and Mr. Palmer, the witness, followed. After carefully scrutinizing the prisoners' features, he returned and said, "I remember the features of one or two of the men, from their sometimes having come to me with letters from my cousin. This time they did not come to me, and I do not know what business they had in Calcutta;" but deponent said that he now recognized only the same men whom he knew on a former occasion, when they were taken to his office by the Jemadar.

Another prisoner was brought forward, and Mr. Palmer was desired to look at him. He did so and then said, that he thought he had seen some of the prisoners' features before, but he could not recognize them.

I did not tell the Jemadar that these people had run away from the factory in consequence of a dispute there, but one of them mentioned it in the hearing of the Jemadar. In my letter to Captain Birch, I stated that I only recognized one man.

Q. By defendant. Are you my Agent in Calcutta?

A. I am.

Q. Have you ever received indigo from me as the produce of my factory?

A. Yes, for the last two seasons.

Q. In my dealings with you have you ever had reason to doubt my honesty?

A. Never.—*Hark. Sept. 25.*

MR. PALMER'S DEFENCE.

Just as the Judge and assessors were seated, the Judge asked Mr. Palmer if he was prepared with his defence. Mr. Palmer answered in the affirmative, and requested that his legal adviser, Mr. Dias, might be allowed to read it, which request being complied with, Mr. Dias read out as follows:

The defence of Mr. Edward Palmer, as presented to T. Biscoe, Esq., Sessions Judge of Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Sir and Gentlemen Assessors,—The charge upon which I have been committed for trial in this Court, is as follows:

1. Harboursing dacoits and aiding and abetting in the crime of robbery, by having in his pay and employ, and located in his indigo factory, the prisoners committed in case No. 2, and other gangs of Buddiahs and Hugoreahs, robbers by profession and men of the most desperate characters whom he has released from the jails of several districts, and given his personal security for their good behaviour.

2. The first fact of this charge—"Harboursing dacoits and aiding and abetting in the crime of gang robbery," imputes to me a crime of which, if I am really guilty, I should deserve the punishment that the law has provided for such cases. But if you regard the latter parts of it, which runs as follows:—"Having in his pay and employ and located in his factory, the prisoners committed in case No. 2, and other gangs of Buddiahs or Hugoreahs, robbers by profession and men of the most desperate characters, whom he has released from the jails of several of the districts on his personal security,"—you will find that the acts of which I am accused cannot, by any interpretation of the law, be constructed into a crime. I am accused of having taken out several persons from the jails of several districts, &c. If this be a crime, then it is a crime committed with the knowledge and the approbation of the Magistrates of the several districts. Moreover, it is provided for by the very Regulations which allow suspicious characters to be released from prison on the security of respectable persons. How then can I be convicted of that which is no crime by the regulations of that which the Magistrates of several districts have approved and authorized? But I shall explain here in detail the circumstances under which I released the security prisoners; and when you have heard the statement, supported by the evidence of official documents, I trust you will find, I am far from being guilty of a crime? I therefore proceed, first of all to deny the charge in its several features, and will then enter on the explanation.

4. I explicitly and positively deny having harboured a certain number of the tribe of natives, known by the name of Hugoreahs, for aiding and abetting in gang robberies or dacoits, and I also deny any connexion, beyond what will appear below, with the prisoners Itam-bonnooh, alias Rumpershaud, Treencowsee, Menick, Dammo Koorah, Gulaub, Bahadoor, Kakeeroo, alias Ram Salmutter, Kotaub, Mudhoo, and Meenjhan, convicted of having committed a dacoity, attended with wounding and murder, at a place called Gureeahaut, within this zillah.

5. I also deny having given the prisoners Bahadoor and his companions a pass letter, dated 20th May, 1839, and I deny further having had any knowledge of it, previous to seeing it at the Magistrate's Catchery in this zillah.

6. I deny having authorized the giving of the chit alluded to in the preceding paragraph, or of any other chit, to the prisoner Bahadoor, and the twelve coolies, as that chit certifies.

7. I deny having sent the prisoner, Bahadur, and his companions, on any business to Bhagora Bazar, and their having gone to that Bazar was without my knowledge or privity.

8. I now beg leave to observe, that when I first became proprietor of Hureengutta Factory, I found it in a neglected and uncultivated state, and the servants on it were of the appointment of Sumboonath Rai, or his dependents; and as it had no labourers on it, I naturally applied to Sumboonath Rai, to know by what means I could immediately convert the lands to an useful purpose. My attention was by him directed to a number of women of the Hugoreeah's tribe, then located on the aforesaid Sumboonath Rai's estate, adjoining Hureengutta factory. Those women came to me and said, that they had lived in the place for about three years, and that their husbands were prisoners at Barasett; that if I released them, they would labour for me and cultivate my lands. I was at the time ignorant of who the husbands of these women were; on reference, however, to the aforesaid Sumboonath Rai, I was assured by him for their being no risk attendant upon the release of those men, and after consulting with other natives in the vicinity, I effected the release of those imprisoned at Barasett.

9. From the several Zillahs of Hooghly, Barasett, and 24 Pergannahs, I at different periods released in all about 32 or 33 individuals, 8 of whom, whose names I cannot recollect, died, and the remaining men continued at Hureengutta factory, cultivating the indigo lands. The allowance made to them was the same as would have been given to any other tribe of similar labourers, by an indigo factor.

10.—A considerable time after the release of the men above referred to, I became acquainted with their real characters. A party of prisoners had broken jail and escaped from Moorsheedabad Zillah, which was announced by proclamation at the Hureengutta Bazar, and at that time the establishment of a new police, affording eligible uncovenanted employment, was also publicly announced. Having no claim to public employment, I determined upon rendering myself useful by the apprehension of all the dacoits infesting the nearest lower provinces. To commence upon the line I had proposed adopting, I made strict enquiry among the Hugoreeahs of my factory, as to their knowledge of those who had escaped from Moorsheedabad, and I found that some women were located in an adjoining village named Futteepore. I also discovered that at a place called Gorachand, in which a fair or *meela* is held, some Hugoreeahs were living in a Talook belonging to one Bauj Choudree, and that they were in the habit of visiting Futteepore. I constructed those visits as connecting the Hugoreeahs of Gorachand with those of Futteepore, and immediately communicated the above fact to the Joint Magistrate of Barasett. That gentleman having been succeeded by another, I got no reply, but repeated the communication to his successor, Mr. Sandys. Shortly after this I traced a man named Pauchoo, one of those who had escaped from Moorsheedabad to Futteepore. I induced him by promises and persuasions, to come to my factory, which he did. The intelligence of his apprehension was immediately made to the Joint Magistrate of Barasett, and to his reply, dated the 22d of January 1839, marked A., I crave reference. It will prove an immediate promise of co-operation of the police of our district; and Mr. Sandys's reply also led me to expect the co-operation of the Moorsheedabad Magistracy. Through Pauchoo's agency, I succeeded in apprehending four other men belonging to the gang, who had escaped from Moorsheedabad, and on communicating it to Mr. Sandys, I received a reply, dated February 2d 1839, marked D., to which I crave reference. It will there appear, that gentleman was awaiting instructions, from the Magistrate of Moorsheedabad,

to whom he had forwarded my letter privately. In this instance the Umdungachee daroga called at my factory, by the order of Mr. Sandys. I told him that he was at liberty to take those men away if he wished, but if they were left, I thought I would be able to arrest the others through them. The first gang released from Barasett was never secluded from the surveillance of the Barasett Police, as on my representation, the Ingoolee, Ramree jemadar and burkundazes, were ordered to watch and muster the men weekly.

12. I again wrote to Mr. Sandys, expressing my hopes to find the remainder of the Moorsheedabad gang through the five men already apprehended, and to his reply, dated 20th February, 1839, marked E, I crave reference. It will be shewn, that my communications to that gentleman, were delivered by the Umdungachee darogah, and the five men whom I had shown to that officer, are acknowledged by Mr. Sandys as being entered in the Moorsheedabad list. That gentleman placed every reliance on my proceedings, and it is evident in that document, that the Umdungachee Darogah was kept on the *qui vive* as to my proceedings, and ordered to abide by my advice. I should have had the co-operation of Nyluttee Police, but for some suspicion which was entertained against them, by Mr. Sandys, I promised the Umdungachee Darogah early intimation, if I got scent of any more of the Moorsheedabad gang.

13. The wives of the five men above referred to, and of the prisoner Golaub, who was then confined in the Hooghly jail, told me, that if I released Golaub, he would be able to trace those who had broken prison. I made known that circumstance to Mr. Samuella, then Magistrate of Hooghly, and was informed in reply, that if I presented a formal petition for the release of Golaub, my request would be complied with. That communication has been unfortunately lost. I petitioned the Magistrate of Hooghly, through a sircar, and the result was that Golaub was brought to my factory in charge of a burkundaz and left there. Golaub informed me of the other Hugoreeahs connected with the Moorsheedabad gang being in the Hooghly jail, and that they would enable me to trace the whole of the Moorsheedabad gang if released. I lost no time in communicating with the Magistrate of Hooghly on the subject; to whose reply, dated 14th of February 1839, marked D, I crave reference. It will there be seen, that the Magistrate expressed his willingness to release the men on my security, but could not give me a burkundaz, as requested, as my factory was not within his district. He consequently wished to know, if I had the means of preventing the escape of the men, and if I could guarantee their not returning to the commission of dacoities. Mr. Samuella was anxious at the same time of aiding me in every way in the arduous task I had undertaken; but was apprehensive of the Hugoreeahs proving a serious incumbrance to me, and he recommended their reconsideration of the subject. Mr. Samuella thought my giving information of the whereabouts of the Hugoreeahs to the nearest Magistrate, would be sufficient. That proposal, if acceded to, would have at once defeated my plan, that of collecting the whole body of dacoits, and delivering them to the authorities. I was apprehensive if I delivered over the five men, I would loose all trace of the remainder of the Moorsheedabad gang, and if I had succeeded in finding out the location of any others, and indicated the same to the Police, the fears of the Hugoreeahs would have been awakened, and my scheme would have fallen to the ground.

14. The Hugoreeahs were in utter ignorance of my intention, and gave the authorities with whom I co-operated my purpose was concealed from the people of my vicinity. With the co-operation of the Barasett Police, I felt no apprehension of the flight of the Hugoreeahs already in my factory. Mr. Samuella was answered on all the points urged by him, and after

entering into the guarantee required, I procured the release of the men proposed by Golaub from Hooghly.

15. I regret I did not retain copies of my letters to the authorities, with whom I was in communication. I never thought I would require them for the defence of my character and intentions, as in the present case, in which both are impugned. Besides the original letters now filed, several have been mislaid by me. I believe, however, they would be forthcoming among the files of the records of the Magistrate with which I corresponded. I leave it to the better judgment of the court, to call for those papers, if necessary.

16. The next communication is a letter No. 116, from Mr. Trevor, Joint Magistrate of Baraset, dated 25th April, 1839, marked E., to which I crave reference. Previous to its receipt, information reached me, while at Khatghonna factory, by one of the men for whom I had become security, that those I was in search of were in a place called Toonogee, in Jessore. This was also communicated to Mr. Sandys, then in charge of that district, and in that gentleman's reply, dated Jessore, 26th May, 1839, marked F, to which I crave reference, it is stated, that the whole of my proceeding had been reported to the Superintendent of Police who approved of them, and awaited their result with anxiety. In that communication, Mr. Sandys again promised me his entire co-operation. Previous to writing to Mr. Sandys, I had sent off two Hugoreeahs named Sheeboo and Buxoo, in search to Jessore, and while at Joypore, I heard of Sheeboo's return without Buxoo.

17. With reference to Mr. Trevor's letter, marked E., I have to state, that I wrote to that gentleman of my willingness, to make the men over to the Police, and that I would consider it a favor if they were taken from me. Just a little previous to this, I had obtained the superintendence of six factories belonging to Mr. James Furlong, at a salary of two hundred rupees per month, to which I was obliged to devote my personal and strict attention. It naturally interfered with the plan I had laid for the apprehension of the Hugoreeahs, and, but for being away from Hurringhatta, and from not knowing that I could have released myself from liabilities into which I had entered, by written communications, I should certainly have followed up my reply to Mr. Trevor, with a declaration to that effect, and the delivery of the five Moor-sheeddad men. Another difficulty intervened immediately, as it were. An affray took place at the Khatghonna concern, and I was ordered to attend at Kishnagur, before the authorities, where I remained the better part of May and June last; and though I wished to return to Hurringhatta to deliver over the Hugoreeahs, the circumstances before related prevented my doing so. When about to return from a place called Gaurree, at which I was attending for an affray, I again wrote to the Joint Magistrate of my willingness to give up the men, but got no reply. I told Premchand nazir, that when I arrived at Hurringhatta, I would petition the Magistrate for a pottwannah, authorizing Premchand to take charge of the Hugoreeahs from my custody. Mr. Alexander Dathel, of Gobhurdaugh, was present during that conversation.

18. My employment in the Joypore concerns, entirely interfered with the measures I was adopting for the apprehension of the men who had broken jail from Moor-sheebad. My attention being drawn away, and being obliged to be absent from Hurringhatta for a period of about six months, and not receiving any information, I had, I must confess, become negligent of the Hugoreeahs; but on the other hand, previous to leaving Hurringhatta, I took the precaution of instructing my gomashita Isurchunder Mooroomdar, and two burkundazes, against allowing the Hugoreeahs to go abroad. The escape of Bhadoor and others from Hurringhatta, occurred during my absence; and the carelessness of allowing such an escape is properly attributable to my

gomashita, in whose hands I had confided the entire controul and management of the Hurringhatta factory.

19. It is also imperatively necessary that I should bring to the notice of the Court, that before I left the station, the Session Judge of Hooghly took up the case of the ten men released by me from that district, and on reference to a Bengallee proceeding of the officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, dated the 30th July, 1839, marked G. which is an authenticated copy, it will be seen that the Session Judge did not consider any security necessary for them, and desired the magistrate to inform me of my having been released from the recognizance I had entered into. This communication was conveyed to Hurringhatta Factory in my absence, and the consequence was, that when those men heard of the circumstance, they availed themselves of the opportunity and left the factory. I did not receive this communication until the 10th or 12th of July, while at Khatghonna. I have also to explain that the remarks regarding the Baraset men herein made, also apply to those I released from this zillah. I trust I have succeeded in establishing the reasons for which I made myself instrumental in the release of thirty-two or thirty-three Hugoreeahs; and that those reasons were far from the infamous and disreputable charge with which I stand accused.

20. Having thus disposed of that part of the charge which accuses me of harboring dacoits and locating them in my factory, that is of doing what the law authorizes any one to do, and what the magistrate approved of my doing, I solicit the indulgence of the Judge and gentlemen of the jury, while I proceed to show the groundlessness of that part of my alleged offence, of aiding and abetting the crime of gang robbery.

21. To constitute the crime of aiding and abetting gang robbery, there must be proofs either that I released the Hugoreeahs for any such purpose, or that I was cognizant of their being employed in the commission of dacoities, or that I received any portion of the spoils which these men obtained by dacoity. No attempt has been made to prove any of these points. On the contrary, the witnesses, Kisto Govind, Muldusooden and Hyoolah, state positively, that to their positive knowledge, no dacoities occurred at Hurringhatta or near and about the village in its vicinity. While on this subject, I can quote documents to show, that it was attempted at one time to implicate the Hugoreeahs released by me in dacoities. Their habitations were searched, nay, dug up by the local police officers, and no property was found on them in those instances, and even then the magistrate co-operated with me in bringing to justice, if guilty, as will appear by the two letters marked H and J, dated the 23d June and the 28th July 1838, to which I crave reference. Finally, I now solicit the serious consideration of the court to the witnesses, Kisto Doss, Goroosunder, Muldusooden and Ujoolah. The characters of these four individuals are as follows:

The first is a strolling beggar, existing on village charity. The next is a vender of drugs in a small village bazar. The third is nothing more nor less than a sweetmeat vender of the same bazar. The fourth witness, to crown the character of the preceding trio, is nothing better than a coolie; and on reference to their respective asseverations, a string of hearsay evidence and of suspicious opinions are only found. I believe I am justified in protesting against their evidence—not only as to its being hearsay, but to its being merely suspicious; and lastly as to the evidence being given by men unworthy of belief. I have now again to call the attention of the Court to Subbopoth Ris, to whose zamindari, in the course of the cross-examination, I traced some of these witnesses to belong; and I believe I need not go further to develop the conspiracy of which I am at present the unfortunate object. The

evidence of Mr. Thomas Palmer at once puts the Court in possession of the pecuniary means by which the Hurringhatta factory was carried on. That gentleman acknowledged himself as being my agent; that he had received Indigo proceeds in return for the advances made by him; and I trust, in your judgment, the evidence of Mr. Thomas Palmer will be considered more than sufficient to set the evidences of the four preceding witnesses altogether aside.

22. To the evidence of the next two witnesses, Ramdeen and Alleemooddeen, Jemadar and Naiba of the Calcutta Police Division, I shall now respectfully beg leave to crave the attention of the Court. Ramdeen said that after arresting the men from the boats, he took four of them direct to Captain Birch; whereas Alleemooddeen, who accompanied Ramdeen, said the four men were taken first to Mr. Thomas Palmer's office. Ramdeen again denied, that any Bengalees or English writers were in the room in which he conversed with Mr. Palmer; but in the course of his cross-examination, acknowledged that there was one Bengalee writer in a corner of the room; and I may add, that his identification of the prisoners with those he arrested at the Ghaut, was abundant discrepancy. I have thought necessary to point out the discrepancies of these witnesses to show how groundless this prosecution has been against me.

23. There is but one other witness, to a part of whose evidence I am obliged to crave serious attention, that of Romee, Madub Jummadar. When he produced a pass letter as having been delivered to him by one of the men whom he apprehended, the prosecution believing that to be a genuine document, have filed it in evidence against me. I hope I shall be able to prove by respectable and unexceptionable testimony, that the supposed signature and initials are not mine; and I believe there has been nothing offered in the course of the evidence in support of that document. If it were a genuine one, there is nothing to show that it emanated from me, or that it had my sanction, consent or approval. Nor has evidence been adduced, that the prisoner Baha loor and his companions were on my mission or on any errand in any way connected with it implicating me.

24. I am sensible of the benefit of a trial before a British Judge and I am as sensible that a Jury composed of my countrymen will record their impartial and unbiased verdict, by which I anxiously await my acquittal from a charge, dangerous to society and infamous to character; and I shall conclude by closing my case, and the evidence I will adduce, both as to certain circumstances and character, to their mature consideration.

25. The Court will now, I feel assured, exempt me from the charge of harbouring dacoits, inasmuch as I maintained the release of these men publicly, and with the knowledge and consent of the public authorities; as well as from that of aiding and abetting in the commission of dacoity; inasmuch as I have shown, that I was actuated by motives of public good, and there has not been an iota of proof of my having derived any personal benefit from these men.

The defence was listened to with great attention by the Court, and also with considerable interest by many persons who had gone to hear the trial.

Mr. Palmer was then desired to approach the bench, when Mr. Biscoe addressed him to the following effect:

Mr. Palmer,—I have heard your defence with great attention, and if the gentlemen assessors acquit you of the 2d count of the charge, I don't see the necessity of calling your witnesses.

On reference being made to the assessors, they pronounced Mr. Palmer not guilty; after which the Judge again addressed Mr. Palmer as follows. You are likewise, in my opinion, fully acquitted of the charge on which you were committed to take your trial. I have now to inform you, that in the first instance of your commitment, in case No. 2, I was of opinion that the crime alleged against you was not of a nature to warrant a commitment. I then wrote to the Magistrate to know under what Regulation he committed you? The Magistrate answered, by charging you with harbouring dacoits, and aiding and abetting gang robberies. I immediately directed an indictment to be preferred against you. I now fully acquit you of the charges. It rests now with the Magistrate to try you for locating Hagoosa reebas in your factory, if he should think it necessary.

Mr. Dias submitted, that under a construction of the Sudder Nizamut, which he had at hand, it appeared to him, that as the indictment included the whole of the charges, the Judge could record a verdict of acquittal generally. Mr. Dias was, however, told by the Judge, that no reply was necessary to what he the Judge stated, that Mr. Dias had heard the opinion of the Court, and the Court hoped he understood it.

Mr. Dias then urged, that Mr. Palmer had been a prisoner for almost a month, and begged the Court to take that into consideration.

The Judge was still of opinion, that he had no jurisdiction in the former charges under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1810; but thought that Mr. Palmer would acquit Mr. Palmer on trial pending a reference to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut.—Hark. Oct. 9.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Sept. 14, 1838.

(Before Sir W. H. Stoten.)

CHARLES FRIM DE COMINIE, an Insolvent, there being no opposition, was discharged.

SHANK SOHAM GOWA, an Insolvent, no opposition, discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOB, AN INSOLVENT.

Further hearing in this case, was postponed until the first Court day after the beginning of next term, when sentence will have been passed upon the Insolvent under the conviction for perjury.

IN THE MATTER OF H. SCHLATTER, AN INSOLVENT.

Notice of opposition had been put in but was withdrawn. The Insolvent made affidavit as to the non-receipt of notices of application for discharge on Major 7th.

Grant and Mr. E. J. Smith, creditors of the estate. These parties the Insolvent had ascertained, were in Europe.—Discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF J. L. M. BEAUMONT, AN INSOLVENT.

—The *Advocate General* examined the insolvent touching three cases of military accoutrements of the value of about Rs. 14,000, which had been consigned by parties in England to the Insolvent, and by him transferred to a Mr. Gee, of Cawnpore. The Insolvent did not consider these goods as his own property. They had been sent out to him under authority of a general order from the Insolvent to the shippers, to send him whatever they thought likely to answer his purpose. Being in pecuniary difficulties when the goods in question arrived, he had transferred them to Mr. Gee, with a request to him to sell them for the benefit of the consigners.

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the Insolvent said, that there was no fraudulent intention in this transfer, the property having been given up to Mr. Gee on behalf of the consigners. *Examination resumed.* The Insolvent said that when he gave the order for those goods, he was in difficulties. They arrived here some time in "February last," before the writ of attachment had been served upon the Insolvent. He was arrested on the 24th of April last. In Jan. 1838, he communicated with Messrs. Holmes, Allen and Co., as Agents for Mr. Gee, respecting the goods which he expected, and again immediately after receiving them, he wrote to that firm. He sent to Messrs. Holmes, Allen and Co., the bill of lading of the goods. The goods are still in the possession of Messrs. Holmes, Allen and Co. The profit upon such Articles would not be less than 25 per cent., and probably might be 50 per cent. There was no connexion between Mr. Gee and the consigners.

Mr. R. W. Allen, of the firm of Holmes, Allen and Co., examined. He had received goods from the Insolvent on behalf of Mr. Gee. These were principally military accoutrements. One package, by the *Bahoo* they had received direct from Mr. Beaumont; but the rest through Mr. Gee. The value of each package was about £400. A letter was received from the Insolvent requesting Holmes, Allen and Co. to take charge of the goods on behalf of Mr. Gee. Inclosed in this was a letter from Mr. Gee himself.

The Insolvent said, that he was induced to transfer the property to Mr. Gee, because he thought it likely to be seized by Mr. Dickens in behalf of an estate to which he, (the Insolvent) stood indebted.

The Insolvent was discharged.

The *Advocate-General* on behalf of the opposing creditor, applied for allowance of costs, on the ground that the opposition had been the means of adding a large sum to the assets of the estate. Sir H. W. Seton replied, that *prima facie* it would appear that the creditor was entitled to his costs, but it remained to be seen how far the sums now added to the estate had been really in consequence of the opposition. He should, therefore, take time to consider the matter, and to look for precedents. Discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF RAM GOVIND DAT, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Turton, on behalf of the Assignee, (Mr. J. W. Alexander) applied for an order to annul the yet incomplete sale of the credits of this estate. The application was made on the ground that the Assignee was not empowered by the Insolvent Act, to sell the debts of an Insolvent, that the sale had not been properly advertised, and that only a totally inadequate sum had been obtained.

It appeared from the examination of the Insolvent, that the money due to him amounted to above three lakhs

of rupees. There was one debt of 80,000 rupees, owing by a family of the name of Seal. No legal proceedings had ever been taken for the recovery of these debts. The debts were sold by Mr. Alexander for rupees 1,600; that was the upset price. About 10 or 15 people were present at the sale, and among them was Mr. Preston, who purchased the debts. A few days after the sale; one of the Seals sent for the Insolvent, and wished to make some arrangements, for the payment of the debt. The Insolvent told him the debts were sold, and that in consequence he had no power to make such arrangement. He was not told by Seal, that Mr. Preston had written to demand payment of the debt in full. When asked to make arrangement for payment of the debt, he thought it was only a joke. The Insolvent, shortly after the sale, waited upon Mr. Preston, and voluntarily offered his services and assistance in recovering the debt. Mr. Preston, however, did not accept the offer, but told the Insolvent not to come to his office again. The Insolvent believed that Mr. Preston purchased the debts in the name and on behalf of one Dwarkanauth Chunder. He had heard, after the sale, that this Dwarkanauth Chunder was a servant of one Jadub Chunder Seal, a relative of the Seals, who were so deeply indebted to the estate. Jadub Chunder Seal, with whom the Insolvent was on very intimate terms, had said, that Dwarkanauth Chunder had purchased the debts, but did not know whether on his own account or not. The Insolvent denied that he had ever had dealings jointly with Jadub Chunder. He could not give an opinion as to whether Mr. Preston, Jadub Chunder Seal, or Dwarkanauth Chunder, was the real purchaser of the schedule.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of one of the creditors, applied to stop the sale on the grounds previously set forth, viz., that the Assignee had no power to sell, that the price was quite inadequate, and that the sale had not been properly advertised. Further, he said, it appeared that there had been collusion between the Insolvent and Jadub Chunder Seal, by the former of whom the Assignee had been misled as to the amount of the assets, and the circumstances of the case.

Mr. E. Preston, an Attorney, had purchased the debts of Ram Govind's estate for Rs. 1,600. He had previously made an offer of Rs. 1,500, but it was refused, and he afterwards bought them at the upset price, viz. Rs. 1,600. The debts were purchased by him in the name of and for Dwarkanauth Chunder. This man, the witness did not know, not having ever seen him. His instructions to purchase, he received from Jadub Chunder Seal, who gave them on behalf of Dwarkanauth Chunder. [The propriety of the question which elicited this information, was discussed at some length; but it was at length decided to be allowable.] The Insolvent came to the witness on the day of sale, to offer his assistance in collecting the debts, but the witness did not employ him; but told him, that it was possibly that at a future time he might avail himself of his services. Witness applied to the Seals for payment of the debt of Rs. 86,000; but made no proposal for composition. He did not recollect informing the Insolvent of his application to the Seals. Jadub Chunder Seal is one of the witness's clients. Dwarkanauth Chunder, witness believed, was now at Berham-pore, but his permanent residence is at Chinsurah.

Sir H. W. Seton said, that there appeared abundant reason for setting aside the sale, any one of the grounds advanced being sufficient for that purpose. However, as the parties implicated were not now before him, he could not at present adjudge the matter. It was therefore postponed for further hearing. *Stands over.*

IN THE MATTER OF BRIJNATH BARDOL, AN INSOLVENT.

An order nisi was granted for setting aside the adjudication of bankruptcy.

IN THE ESTATE OF DAVID CHAW, AN INSOLVENT.

A third dividend of Cos. Rs. 18 per 100 Sikkim rupees was declared upon this estate.

IN THE ESTATE OF ANDREW HEDBURN, AN INSOLVENT.

A fourth dividend of Co., Rs. 10 per 100 Sica rupees was declared on this estate.

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES CULLEN AND OTHERS, INSOLVENTS.

Mr. Leith, applied on behalf of the assignees of this estate, commonly called Crutenden and Co.'s, for authority to call certain witnesses, and to examine a certain deed, touching monies which now, on the death of the person holding a life interest in them under the provisions of the deed, revert to the above estate. The deed, whose production was applied for, was the settlement executed on the marriage of Mr. Alexander Falconer, with Miss Josephina Hume, (the late Mrs. A. F. Smith) The witnesses required were the trustees, or those who had been trustees, under that settlement, Messrs. Limond, Balfour and Judge.

Mr. Tilton, in opposition, contended that the Court had no power to compel the evidence of a trustee, or the production of deeds, in cases where it would be prejudicial to the trust estate, and stake the title of parties not implicated in the insolvency.

The case was argued at considerable length by Messrs *Trotter* and *Leith*, the latter quoting the case of *Mrs. Jacob's* marriage settlement, and the usage of the Bankruptcy Courts in England. The result was, that the Court, agreeing with *Mr. Leith*, permitted the examination of the witnesses; with a proviso that any improper question might be overruled by the Court, at the suggestion of the other party.

Mr. Leith then proceeded to examine Mr. William Limond, formerly a trustee under Mr. Falconer's marriage settlement. He stated that he had been discharged from the trust about 4 or 5 years ago. During his trusteeship, he had, by the advice of a friend, written to Mr. Holroyd, the assignee of Messrs. Crutenden and Co. This he did, on the supposition that they were creditors of the estate of Mr. Falconer. Originally there were no trust funds, but the trust was, he understood, secured by an insurance on the life of Mr. Falconer. What was the amount insured, the witness did not know, but whatever the sum, it must have been paid on the death of Mr. Falconer. The witness never received any money on account of the trust, but, on the failure of Ferguson and Co., he was required to sign the receipts for dividends, received from that estate. He also signed receipts, for the interest of Company's paper, which was handed over to Mrs. Smith, formerly Mrs. Falconer. The transactions were carried on by Mr. A. F. Smith, and the witness, as trustee, only signed the receipts. The Company's papers which were in the hands of Ferguson and Co., upon the failure of that house, were transferred to the Government Agent. He thought it probable that some portion of the trust funds was lost in the failure of Ferguson and Co. The dividends from the insolvent estate were regularly invested in Company's paper. Those papers, he believes, are now in the hands of Mr. Smith, agent, Messrs. A. F. Smith and Co. He believed that it Messrs. Crutenden and Co. were creditors of Mr. Falconer, that their estate would have an interest in the trust funds on the death of Mrs. A. F. Smith. The marriage settlement, the witness believed, had never been in his possession; and he could not say who had custody of it. About 4 or 5 years ago there was a change of trustees, and the witness then resigned. Who the trustees now were, he could not say.

Mr. Lewis Balfour, of the firm of Messrs. A. F. Smith and Co, and one of Mr. Smith's agents, was examined by

Mr. Leish. The partners in the house of Messrs. A. & F. Smith and Co., were, Mr. Smith, Mr. LeBougle, and himself. The trust funds are now in their hands. They consisted almost entirely of 22 Union Bank Shares, and a small balance of cash. On the departure of Mr. Smith for England, in January last, the witness was called to act as agent for him, and then first became acquainted with the state of the trust funds.

The Union Bank shares stand in the name of the trustee, who are Messrs. A. F. Smith, David Smith, and Charles Boucher. The two former are in Europe, and the last is in Duca. The witness, as one of Mr. Smith's agents, had often received dividends on the Bank shares since Mr. Smith went to England. He believed the amount was about 800 rupees, which forms the balance of cash previously mentioned. One share has been purchased since Mr. Smith left with accumulated interest of the others, previously received. The witness had every reason to believe that Mrs. Smith died at sea on board the ship *Scotia*. Mr. Smith was with her at the time.

By Mr. Taiton. Believed the amount of dividends received was about 21 or 22,000 rupees but did not know what portion of the whole fund the accumulations formed. One Union Bank Share was purchased from funds not Bank dividends, but from a dividend of the estate of Ferguson and Co., received before Mr. Smith went away. None of the accumulations were invested in the name of the trustees. The witness had heard that there are funds in England belonging to the trustees.

Mr. *Tutton*, on behalf of the trustees offered, to give a copy of the deed of settlement, with access to the original to prove correctness, the expense to be borne by the parties requiring it. A dispute, however, ensued as to whose Attorney, was to have the copying of the document, and the benefit consequent there upon. Several plans were proposed to obviate this difficulty, but none which seemed to meet the views of both parties. At length Mr. *Tutton* informed the counsel for the other side, that as the expense seemed to be so material an object to the estate, he would make them a present of the co. y.—*stands over.*

IN THE MATTER OF RAJNARAYAN, AN INSOLVENT.

This was the case, entered upon on a previous occasion, in which the insolvent had been imprisoned with others on a conviction in the Supreme Court for a riot, and, subsequently, under a decree in an action of trover, for the recovery of money said to have been carried off by him in the riot in question. The prosecution on the charge of misdemeanor, was one Freemanly D. seen, a widow, whose son was the leader of the gang that broke into her house and carried off jewels, money, tide drugs, &c., to a very large amount. When his companions were apprehended, and brought for trial, the son contrived to escape, and though the affair took place about two years ago, the action against him came on only last Session, when, after a conversation with the prosecutor, his mother, the man was allowed to be acquitted. It is said that the jewels taken away were then restored to her.

The insolvent, Rajnarain Day, not being able to give a satisfactory account of the monies said to have been in his possession, and, indeed, denying that he ever had them, has been kept in prison for about 18 months. He was now brought up for further hearing, and the case was discussed by Mr. Clarke for the insolvent, and Mr. Chebrens for the opposing creditor Steamship Dock Co. The result was, that the Court was convinced that, even if the insolvent ever had the monies, &c. in his possession they no longer were so; and, that no benefit could be derived from keeping him longer in custody. Discharged.—Hulk, 5 pt, 16.

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

LORD AUCKLAND.—Lord Auckland, it is stated, now purposes to be at Calcutta in the course of February next, and to return to England at the expiration of twelve months from the date of his arrival in town.

ICE.—Another cargo of ice has been received during the week.

POLICE SURGEON.—Mr. John Maxton, has been appointed Police Surgeon, by the Governor-General.

THE ONE-MAGISTRATE ACT.—The one-magistrate act has passed into law. Beshrew those who passed it.

OVERLAND DESPATCH.—The number of letters and papers dispatched by the overland mail on Tuesday the 27th ultimo, was five thousand one hundred and fifty nine.

GALLON MEASURE.—It is said that the Salt Boas have introduced the imperial gallon measure in the Algaee and Cuttums Department in Bengal.

INDIGO CROP.—The present crop of indigo is estimated at 180,000 chests. It has been a splendid season, and planters will be able to sing "money in both pockets."

ALMS HOUSE.—An Alms House is to be established by the District Charitable Society, in St. James district.

COL. JAS. YOUNG.—It would appear, that Colonel Young has resigned, or is about to resign, the Secretaryship of the Union Bank, having been permitted to recall his resignation of the Law Commission, if indeed he ever resigned it, of which we are not certain.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.—The Committee of the Mechanics' Institution, has selected Mr. Alexander Anderson, the Civil Engineer, as teacher for the schools to be established by that body.

ACCIDENT TO SHIPPIER.—On the night of the 15th instant, the *Fugitive* parted from her moorings and ran foul of the bow of the *Wild Watch*, but neither vessel received much damage from the concussion.

MESSES. MACNAGHTEN AND BIRD.—It is confidently stated, that Mr. Macnaghten is to remain at Calcutta for twelve months; and that Mr. Bird, of Allahabad, will officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, on Lord Auckland's return to the Presidency.

MR. EDWARD PALMER.—Mr. Edward Palmer, of Hurlingham factory, who was tried in the Twenty-four Pargannah's Judge's Court, for being *particeps criminis* in several dacoities, has been fully acquitted, not a little of credible evidence being forthcoming on the side of the prosecution. In fact, the whole affair wears the appearance of a conspiracy to ruin Mr. Palmer.

SIR HENRY FANE AND THE NIZAM'S ARMY.—Letters from Aungahabad mentioned, that there was a probability of an early visit to that city from Sir Henry Fane, who had been requested by Government to inspect the Nizam's force, and report minutely upon its condition. His Excellency, it was supposed, would afterwards proceed to Morambad, to see the irregular Horse. A revised Code of Rules and Regulations had been issued to the Nizam's troops, which appears to have given satisfaction.

MR. OSBORNE.—Mr. Frederick Osborne, of the Calcutta Bar, formerly Editor of the *Courier* newspaper, has just left Calcutta, and intends to proceed to Madras to try his fortune at the bar there. This is the third instance of a transfer from the bar of our Presidency to that of a Sister Presidency within a comparatively brief period, Messrs. Smythe and Blunt having deserted Calcutta for Madras some two or three years since.

UNCONVENTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—A Meeting of the Unconvented Service Family Pension Fund, was held at the Town Hall on the 21st ultimo, when it appeared that the prospects of the Fund were most cheering, and the Report submitted in the Meeting gave general satisfaction to all present.

SALVAGE OF THE ANTELOPE.—In the matter of the schooner *Antelope*, the Chamber of Commerce have awarded one-third of the present net value of both cargo and block, as salvage; one quarter of which is to be distributed amongst the volunteers who accompanied Mr. Hudson, the mate of the Floating Light, and the remainder to Mr. Hudson himself.

FRENCH FRIGATE.—The French frigate, which arrived the other day has on board a Monsieur Mont Brisson, an Aide-camp of the Governor of Bourbon, who has come to this place for the purpose of endeavouring to import the art of manufacturing silk by the worm into Bourbon.

TIDE RISE.—The tide rose very high on the night of the 24th instant, and overflowed the gates of the docks at Kidderpore, a circumstance which has not occurred within "the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." On the 25th also, a great part of the Strand Road near the Fort was laid under water from the same cause—the water flowing over into the glacis for a considerable distance.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—A new steamer was launched yesterday at Kidderpore. She is a fine vessel, intended to carry two engines each of 75 horse power, made by Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool, and just arrived in the *Royal Saxon*. The new vessel, which went off the ways in fine style, was christened the *Dwarkanauth*, by Mrs. H. M. Parker, is the property of the Steam Tug Association, and the most powerful steamer yet built here.

SHIP LAUNCH.—At about half past one o'clock, on the 25th instant, a launch took place at Howrah. The vessel was saluted with twenty one guns, named the *Paragon* by Mr. M. Dove, and glided most majestically into the river. She is of about four hundred tons burthen. The site of the launch was numerously attended by people of every class.

SHIPWRECK.—Private letters from Penang state, that the Captain and part of the crew of the ship *Manchester*, which vessel sailed from Bombay on the 15th of July, bound to Liverpool, and foundered at sea on the 2d of August, arrived at Penang, in the long-boat, on or about the 14th August. The second officer, four seamen and one boy are missing.

THE LACK.—The fortunate holder of ticket No. 5,450 in the Calcutta Lottery, was on the 31st of August, made richer by a lack of rupees, than he was the preceding day, that sum being drawn to his ticket. No. 5,159 came up a prize of Rs. 10,000, and is the property of a member of a mercantile firm in this place. No. 5,285 is a prize of Rs. 5,600, and No. 5,285 5,630, and 5,027 drew each Rs. 1,000.

THE WATER WITCH.—The *Water Witch* has not disappointed us in our expectations of her performance. She made the passage from Calcutta to Aden in thirty-eight days, while the *Orissa* was forty one days, in going from Bombay to Aden. This is a triumph for the comprehensives, which will make the Bombay Exclusives look not a little sour. The *Water Witch* was prevented from carrying the Mail, as to Suva, as was intended, from having sprung her main-top mast. The packets were, therefore, transferred to the *Constance*, and left Aden for Suva on the 28th of August last.

STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Three students of the Medical College, viz. Calla Chund Dey, Nobin Chunder Mookerjee, and Gopaul Kist Gupto, have been sent to Assam by the Assam Tea Company, for the purpose of establishing dispensaries in different parts of the hitherto neglected, but fruitful section of the British empire, and affording medical aid to the workmen engaged in Tea Cultivation. Their salary for the present, is fixed at 100 rupees a month.

SITUATION OF POST-MASTER AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.—The situation of Post-Master at Diamond Harbour, lately held by Mr. Hindmarsh, having been given on the untimely demise of that officer, to the Commander of the *Beacon* Floating Light, the vacant command of the Light is to be bestowed on Mr. Hudson, who distinguished himself so much in the case of the *Protector* and the *Antelope*, lately brought to notice in the papers. The salary of the command is about 400 rupees per mensem,—double what Mr. Hudson has hitherto received.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.—During the week, Messrs Johnson, Lebridge, and Batchelor,—in consequence of Mr. Francis Heley having taken measures to prevent Mr. Johnson's committing bigamy, by marrying a ward of his, while Mrs. Anne Johnson, wife of the aforesaid Johnson, was in existence,—in concert assailed Mr. Heley. But Mr. Heley, though very bantamish in dimensions, managed to get the better of his three cowardly opponents, in two rencounters; succeeded twice, with bare hands, in disarming Johnson of his horsewhip; and after marking the said Johnson's face, bound the valiant and worthy trio over to keep the peace.

ACCIDENTS.—The following accidents occurred during the night of the 22nd instant. The *Thames* parted from her outer moorings, at Cooly Bazar, from the strength of the tide, but was secured again the next morning without meeting with any injury. The American ship *Arab* parted from her anchors in the middle of the stream, and drove afloat hawse of the *Fatima*, where she lay during the whole of the night, but was brought into her berth along side the Banksall the next morning.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—The rain and gale last Saturday morning, did a great deal of injury both to pookah and thatched houses; the effects were more felt in the suburbs, where large trees even were up-rooted.

An upper-roomed house at Collingah, which was in rather a dilapidated state, tumbled down, and the pookah wall of a house in Elliott's Road, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, fell upon a thatched house, where some bakers were living, and buried three of them in its ruins.

LOTTERY.—It was part of the plan of the last lottery, that any surplus above fifty thousand rupees profit, should be transferred to the next lottery for the benefit of future speculators. Unfortunately, however, the total net proceeds of the last lottery were only twenty-two thousand five hundred rupees, and consequently the Committee have nothing to spare. The Scheme for the next lottery is now hatching, and that it will be on as liberal a scale as the last, excepting in one trifling instance, viz. the assignment of 30 rupees to the holders of blanks on a given day.

MARCH OR CHALLENGE.—A Hindoo gentleman, of sporting notoriety, had an altercation with an officer in the army, of fire-up celebrity, about a snuff box, and the Baboo, possessing a more fiery spirit than the generality of his countrymen, resented, properly, some expressions made use of by the officer, and challenged him to a duel, according to the modern code of honour. The officer, however, thought it most prudent, in consideration of running the risk of being disgraced from his rank, and suffering in the estimation of his brother officers, to cry *peccavi* and decline the combat.

PRINTING THE REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—At the suggestion of the Court of Directors, the Government have directed that one hundred copies of the reports on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, which are annually submitted by the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat, shall, in future, be printed. A few copies are to be forwarded to Leadenhall Street, but we have not heard what is to be done with the remainder. The Civil Report for 1833, is now in the Press. This measure will deprive the Deputies of a large portion of their income.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.—RUSSIAN FORCE.—The following extract of a letter from Bombay of the 2d instant, if it could be relied on, communicates the most important intelligence that has reached India for many years. If the Russians have advanced upon Constantinople with the force which is mentioned, it will be productive of the most momentous consequences to Europe.

"Extract of a Letter from Bombay, dated 2d September. —The *Hugh Lindsay* came in from the Persian Gulf last night, and brings accounts of the Sultan's death at Constantinople, and a report that a large Russian fleet and 37,000 Russians were only a very short distance from Constantinople.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—MR. COCKRELL.—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 3rd instant, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Denrie, seconded by Mr. Cullen, "That the Chamber cannot allow the first general meeting of its members since the death of Mr. Cockrell, their late President, to pass over, without recording the high sense they entertain of his sterling integrity, independence, and moral worth; and expressing the sorrow they individually feel for the severe loss which the community has sustained by his premature and lamented demise."

THE PATSALA.—At a meeting of the Committee for the erection of a Patsala, held in the Hall of the Hindoo College, on the 28th of August, after some desultory conversation in reference to the future prosperity of the institution, the formation of which has been entrusted to their management, the Members proceeded to examine the qualifications of three candidates who have applied for the situation of teacher, whose duty it will be to initiate the boys in the method of writing a fair and neat hand with accuracy, but whose salary will not exceed ten rupees a month. The Committee's attention was then directed to the preparation of suitable books in the vernacular language, and a Bengally Grammar, a Dictionary, as well as treatises on Geography and Astronomy, will soon be published, under the superintendence of the Committee, for the use of the new Patsala, and the native community in general.

SURVEILLING OF SALT IN SAUGOR ISLAND.—It appears that, when an uncovenanted servant, on the part of Government, was deputed to visit Saugor Island, belonging to Mr. Taitou, it was discovered that extensive smuggling of salt was going on there by the residents at the place. This circumstance was duly brought to the notice of the Salt Agent, and the affair was investigated and a check put to its further progress. Consequently, an order has been passed by the Board of Customs, that the Saugor grantees should have no licence in future to manufacture salt there. It appears now, that they have applied for permission to quit the Island, and go to Narainpore, for the purpose of manufacturing salt there.

SALT MONOPOLY.—It was commonly reported, that the monopoly of salt would be given up by Government. It is now stated, on good authority, that Government have offered to increase the amount of their usual contract with the Mullungees of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs Agency, during the ensuing season. From three lacs of

maunds, they intend augmenting it to eight lacs. This piece of intelligence will, no doubt, be gratifying to dealers in salt. The panic that struck the poor Mullengees, and the Sajoornahs of Jes-ore, the last year, appears now to have subsided. To each kalaree, which is expected to yield one hundred maunds of salt, five Mullengees are attached; so by this calculation the increase will give employment to no less than twenty-five thousand men.

MEDICAL COLLIER.—In consequence of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy's having been engaged in the investigating the affair of the alleged attempt to fire the Arsenal of Fort William, one of the native students at the Medical College, Seebchunder Kormokar, undertook, as a day's warning, to continue the course of lectures on Chemistry, which the Professor had begun, and which was interrupted by his occupation in the Fort.

The young man, with the sanction of the College Council, entered upon his arduous undertaking the very day after it had been proposed to him, and has already delivered several lectures, in a manner that has astonished and delighted all who have attended their delivery. He speaks with great fluency, in good language, availing himself little of notes, and his experiments are described as judiciously selected and well executed. This is a fact in the history of education in India, which cannot fail to make a deep impression on every reflecting mind. It is the first result of the education given at the Medical College that practically illustrates its value as a means of providing effectual native agency, for the instruction of the people at large.

GREAT JAIL.—We feel glad to intimate, that the Jail is in almost a deserted state now; the inmates on the second floor of the building are only ten in number, and those on the third floor seven. There are very few on the crown side. The inmates invariably enjoy good health, and the sick in the hospital amount to only three, two of whom, when admitted into the jail, were labouring under complaints. There have been no deaths this season.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There have been great improvements made in the House of Correction, relative to the convenience and comfort of those in duance there. The place has been considerably enlarged on the Eastern side. Twenty-four cells measuring 7½ by 4½ feet on each side, with a large hall in the middle, compose the building where the prisoners follow their usual avocation of grinding flour. Teak tables have been introduced, upon which the grinding-stones are placed. Another improvement is the introduction, by Mr. McCulloch, of leaden weights upon the stones, to give them a greater momentum.

Each cell is allotted to one prisoner, whose name, written on a ticket, is hung at the door, with the date of his admission, for what period, date of expiration, and the remarks as to his behaviour during imprisonment. These cells, though small, are properly ventilated, and white-washed every three months.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on the river, on the night of the 19th instant. The *Seetakoond* Steamer, which left Calcutta on the 6th, with Mr. Moore, for a cruise at the Sand Heads, in returning with the remains of that lamented gentleman, was disabled, and the *Andrew Henderson* was sent down to tow her up. In conveying a hawser from the latter to the former vessel, the *Seetakoond's* boat was upset, and it is greatly to be feared, the entire crew, consisting of an European gunner and five lascars, have met with watery graves. Boats were lowered from both vessels, and the *Andrew Henderson's* fell in with the capsized one, but with none of the people. It was said, that a fishing boat had saved the gunner and two men, but from their not having returned to the Steamer up to a late hour, this

report is supposed to be incorrect. The accident happened at Melancholy Point.

PERILOUS ACCIDENT.—On the 2nd instant, Captain Hindmarsh, the Post-master of Diamond Harbour, and a seaman named Glover, lost their lives by the upsetting of a boat.

It appears, that Captain Hindmarsh had gone on board the *Marquis of Camden* for medical aid, Mrs. Hindmarsh being unwell. As he was returning ashore with the Doctor, a squall came on, and the Doctor, who was steering, ordered the sail to be lowered. Captain H. objected to this, but the order was nevertheless obeyed. Captain H., however, again hoisted up the sail; the Doctor then refused to steer, and Captain H. went and took his place. He had not been at the helm above a minute, when the squall came on with greater violence. Instead of keeping the boat up to the wind, he kept the sail filled, and she immediately capsized. The whole of the party, consisting of Captain H., the Doctor, the man Glover, and a native, got upon the boat. They had not been many moments in this position, when Captain H. called out, that an alligator was in sight. Some precautionary measures were taken by the parties, the movement consequent on which precipitated them into the water, and the boat luckily righted, when they all got into it. Captain H. then stated, that if they remained in her, they would all be drowned, he would therefore prefer swimming ashore. He appeared determined, and was just in the act of jumping overboard, when the Doctor held him fast. Glover at this time said, "I'll swim ashore too," then jumped into the water and swam strongly, until he arrived within a short distance of the shore, when he was observed to sink.

In the mean time, Captain H. plunged into the water, in doing which he capsized the boat again. Captain H. swam towards the shore, but was scarcely twenty yards from the boat, when he was seen suddenly to turn on his back, and heard to utter a piercing shriek, after which he sunk, and was not seen to rise again. The Doctor and the native clung to the cutter of the *Marquis of Camden* came to their assistance, and reached them from their perilous situation. It is the doctor's belief, that Captain H. was carried off by an alligator. The bodies were found about three days after the sad occurrence—that of Glover entire, but that of Captain H. almost a skeleton, and recognised only by a ring on one of his fingers.

CONSECRATION OF BRIST'S CHURCH.—The neat little church, which has been built in Cornwallis' Square, for the use of native converts to, and enquirers after, Christianity, was consecrated on the 30th of September by the Lord Bishop and his clergy, in presence of a crowded congregation of all classes of society, but principally of Hindoos. Every seat was occupied, and numbers of people were standing in the aisles, as well as at the doors and windows.

The church is in the gothic style, with painted windows, and has a row of clustered columns on each side. The east window is of neat stained glass, and the several floors are also similarly ornamented. The altar, pulpit, reading desk, and the accommodation for the congregation, are all of teak, plain but very neat. About one half of the church is partitioned off into pews, containing not chairs as is usual in this country, but long cane-bottomed seats. The remainder of the church is unclosed, and furnished with seats similar to those in the pews.

The regular morning service was read by the Rev. Kistomohun Bannerjee. Interspersed with the usual prayers, were several, appropriate to the occasion, which were read by the Bishop himself.

After the service, an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon.

CRACKER SHOTS.—It having come to the knowledge of the Sudder Board of Revenue, that authenticated copies of correspondence between the Board and the Local authorities on the subject of suits pending in Courts of Justice, have been filed by the party opposed to Government, as evidence in such suits, the Secretary was directed to request the Commissioners of Revenue, that they will in no case grant copies of letters of the nature referred to, without in the first instance referring to the office.

By the order of the Sudder Board, and with the sanction of Government, the following notification of the IX Rule of practice, is communicated for the guidance and observance of the Commissioners of Revenue.

RULE IX.

Should a Commissioner desire, that any case decided by the Board, be referred for the orders of Government, the Board will use their discretion, and either report the case, or decline doing so; but if the Board decline, the Commissioner will be at liberty to make the reference, taking upon himself the responsibility of an unnecessary appeal to Government.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Committee of the Mechanics' Institution, have advertised for a teacher to give instruction in the Mathematical and Mechanical Sciences, &c four evenings in the week, for an hour and a half each time, and they offer him a salary of 100 rupees per month.

The members of the Calcutta Mechanic's Institution, met on the 27th Aug., and turned the reverend Mr. Atkins out of their society. They then passed a resolution, to the effect that the society approved of all the lectures that had been given ! ! ! ! The following are the resolutions.

1st.—“That the Revd. Mr. T. Atkins, not having appeared, in accordance with the request contained in Resolution the first, passed on the 23d of August, to justify his conduct, with reference to his acknowledged authorship of the letter signed Vamra, and having, by his subsequent conduct, aggravated his offence, the Committee, under this opinion, feel called upon, under Rule 30 of the Institution, to eject him from his present membership.”

2nd.—“That the lectures which have been delivered in this Institution, meet the approbation of the members and that all lectures on interesting branches of science be continued.”

3rd.—“That with reference to the proposed union of this Institution, with the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, and the Public Library, the members and friends of the Society be called upon to subscribe towards a Building Fund, but that the Committee shall be fully at liberty to appropriate such funds to the erection or purchase of a building, independent of the Institutions before named, should circumstances render it more expedient.”

4th.—“That the Committee be empowered to appoint a teacher upon a moderate salary, to instruct a class in the elements of Mechanics.”

FLOATING BRIDGE.—It is at least contemplated to construct a floating bridge across the Hooghly; and with this view the following letter has been addressed to commanders of vessels:—

To the Captains of vessels now in the port of Calcutta.

DEAR SIRS,—It being in contemplation to construct across the Hooghly, a set of steam floating-bridges, similar to those in use at Devonport and Southampton, it is of essential importance to ascertain, as near as possible, what is the greatest strength of tide with which we shall have to contend. Some experiments for this purpose are now in progress at the proposed site of the bridges; but it would be of very essential benefit to the

public, if any, or all of you, especially those whose vessels lie in the stream, would aid in the good work by heaving your log occasionally during the latter part of the ebb every day, during the remainder of the present month. In this month, as you are mostly well aware, the tides are strongest, and it is of great importance to ascertain their maximum force. In a series of experiments made in 1831, the speed seldom exceeded 5 knots, and never reached 6 knots except on two occasions in violent flurries, which lasted two or three minutes each. But 1831, is said to have been a moderate season, and it is asserted that the tides frequently exceed the above rates. If therefore, gentlemen, you will kindly give me the aid of your valuable assistance, to substantiate what is the real rate of the tides, especially at the latter part of the ebb during the present month, I should esteem it a very particular favor. Should you be disposed kindly to respond to this appeal, which, in order to save time, I have ventured to make thus publicly, you will confer a further favor, by obliging me, at the office of Messrs. Cair, Tagore and Co., with the result of your several logs, as early as convenient, after the close of the present month.

I remain, dear Sirs, yours very faithfully,

Calcutta, Sept. 12, 1839.

T. J. TAYLOR.

DORJELING.—The Government have published Rules for regulating the assignment of building locations and grants of lands, in the hill tract attached to Dorjeling, to be in force from the 4th instant. Letter from the Dorjeling Company to the Government, and the Government's reply.

(A.)

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Political Department.

Sir.—In a separate letter of this date, I have had the honor to address you as Chairman of the Dorjeling Committee, relative to the rules proposed for the grant and management of locations at Dorjeling.

2. The committee trust His Honor in Council will not think, on receipt of this letter, that the consideration shown towards them by those rules having been sent for their information and suggestions, had induced them to exceed due bounds with their communications.

3. The objects the Committee have in view, in now addressing Government, are, firstly, the repair and maintenance of the road from Purneah to Titalya via Khasgunge (the one the Committee believe temporarily made passable for General Oglender, but now no longer so) and the services of the convicts in the Dinagapore and Purneah jails being applied to this purpose. Secondly, the control and supervision of roads and public works beyond 15 miles from the station of Dorjeling itself, being taken out of the hands of the civil officer, and vested in the Superintending Engineer, and not partly in the one, and partly in the other.

4thly.—On the first point, the Committee would beg to remind his Honour in Council, that the steamers monthly despatched from Calcutta to the North Western Provinces, pass the spot Karagola, noted in the annexed tracing, and that from Karagola to Purneah (24 miles,) a very excellent road, which might with a very trifling expenditure of labour, be made fit for a barouche to pass, and which a member of the Committee has driven over, exists.

A good serviceable carriage road from Purneah to Titalya is, however, wanting. The Committee are given to understand by a competent professional authority, that the same would be a work of no very great difficulty or expense. Indeed the Committee are aware, from the personal knowledge of some of its members, that temporary roads can be made at a very small cost, and with wonder-

ful rapidly and ease in the direction indicated. The judge-planter also in the neighbourhood, confirm our statements.

With reference to convicts, the Committee believe there are 1,000 convicts in the Dinagore jail actually employed in making holes in the station, made only to be filled up again, for want of any other method of employing them being recognized by Government; half that number are precisely similarly situated at Rungpore and Purneah.

The easy access to Titalya, by the route in question, for travellers, its convenience for military purposes in the same direction, and the certainty of its being so generally conducive to the welfare of both districts of Dinagore and Purneah, must be obvious to His Honor in Council on reference to the map.

Under these circumstances, the Committee would respectfully, but must earnestly entreat His Honor in Council, to make the present a special case, and allow the convicts to be employed on the construction of a road of the nature, and in the direction referred to, and to order an estimate of the probable cost of the construction with convict labor, of such a road to be made by the Engineer Department, and to sanction that estimate, and the work being executed in the ensuing cold season, if the sum does not exceed 3,000 Rs. and to authorize the expenditure of that amount on the part of Government on the condition of the Darjeeling association making up the sum the Superintending Engineer may require to complete it, if in excess of 3,000.

With reference to the second object of this address, the Committee only refer His Honor in Council to the present state of that part of the road where Colonel Lloyd forced Lieut. Gilmore, to take the line Colonel Lloyd selected, and the state of that where Lieut. Gilmore was allowed to adopt a line, unfettered by Colonel Lloyd's authority. The Executive Engineer, as road-maker and constructor of public works, we would humbly submit, should in that capacity be under the Superintending Engineer and Military Board, though as commandant of the levy, it may be deemed proper that he should be subject to other authority, and had Lieut. Gilmore not had two immediate superiors to one and the same department, the whole road would have had a much better chance of being completely opened at the present date.

I have, &c.

J. W. GRANT, *Chairman of the
Darjeeling Committee*

Calcutta, Darjeeling Committee Office, Sept. 2.

(B.)

Extract reply.

5. In your separate letter of the 21 of September, you ask, for the aid of Government and its officers for the completion of the road from Karagola via Purneah to Titalya. It is stated by you that the first portion of the road, i. e. from Karagola to Purneah, is in good repair, requiring little new work to make it passable for wheel carriages with confidence. The continuation to Titalya is represented as not likely to be a very expensive work; indeed it is stated by the Committee that 5,000 Rs. will be sufficient for the purpose; and that if it cost more the Committee will take it upon itself.

6 Under these representations and assurances His Honor in Council will make a communication to the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, in order that the Magistrate of Purneah may be instructed to afford every facility to the preparation of the road proposed from Purneah to Titalya, employing upon it the convicts of the districts, if the means can be found of doing so with due attention to their comfort and security.

7. His Honor in Council apprehends, that the remains of a road must still be in existence, Titalya having been a cantonment fixed upon for the protection of the district, and therefore of necessity having a ready means of communication with the Sudder station, and that some of the nullahs and water-courses will, in consequence, be already bridged. The magistrate, in settling the line of this road, may consult with Lieut. Napier, the Executive Engineer at Darjeeling, but the services of Lieut. N. will not be available for its construction until the hill road be completed.

8. His Honor in Council does not apprehend that Lieut. Napier will experience any obstruction or difficulty in consequence of the relations in which he stands, to the civil officer in charge of the station of Darjeeling, and His Honor in Council would be unwilling to make any change in this respect, till inconvenience shall be experienced.

I have, &c.,

H. T. PRINCEP, *Secy. to Govt.*

Council Chamber, September 4, 1839.

Private accounts from Darjeeling are all highly favorable, and leave no doubt of the full success of the Committee's labors, and the realizations of the best public expectations. The new Resident, or "officer in Civil and Political charge," Dr. Campbell, is represented to be very popular—"just the man for a new settlement," and the Engineer Officer, active and "quite up to his work." Coolies are becoming abundant, and there is now no talk of "insuperable obstacles," &c. Indeed, there never existed any obstacles that might not have been speedily removed or surmounted, by a little zeal, goodwill, and cordial co-operation. All difficulties are now, rapidly vanishing, and in January or February next, one hotel on the top of the hill, and another at its foot, besides four staging bangalows, will be accessible to all those who can pay for their use.

DESTRUCTION OF A HAREM.—An interesting case, involving property to the amount of thirty lakhs of rupees, has been before the Chief Magistrate, in which Rancee Huroosondre, widow of the late Rajah Roreenauth Rai, formerly of Moorshedabad, is complainant, and her son Kissennauth Coorai is defendant.

The late Rajah Roreenauth Rai, on his death, left considerable property to his son Kissennauth Coorai, appointing the Rancee executrix and guardian, till such time as he attained the age of eighteen years. He is still a minor by three or four months, and under the will the property is still considered to be under the charge of the Rancee. On the evening of the 24th instant, the young Rajah instructed Mr. Strettell to remove twenty-one boxes from his premises, to the house of the joint executor Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland.

A Police Pike, stationed at the house, deposed almost to the same effect, and added that Mr. Strettell and others entered the premises with about fifty persons, and that when the sanctity of the zenannah was polluted, the Rancee called out "we are disgraced.—Christians have come in, and we have lost our caste." He further deposed to the removal of the twenty-one boxes.

Mr. Strettell stated, that at the request of the young Rajah he went, at half past five o'clock last Tuesday evening, in company with Mr. Lambriek, Digumber Mitre, and two Portuguese females, for the purpose of sealing property that was in the house, and which they knew to belong to the Rajah. He asked Mr. McCann to go likewise, in order to prevent any breach of the peace taking place. On his arrival at the house, he told the Rajah to desire the ladies to get out of sight. Shortly after the Rajah returned and told them, you may now enter the room where the property is. Mr.

Strettell and Digumber Mittre then went in with the Rajah. Mr. McCann stood at the threshold of the door to see that no property was taken away surreptitiously. The Rajah's servants took out the boxes, and Mr. Strettell caused them to be corded, and requested Mr. McCann to seal them. The only seal McCann had, was on the top of his pencil case, and he applied it to the boxes which were then removed on hackeries to Mr. Sutherland's house.

A Portuguese woman told Mr. Strettell, that the ladies of the house exclaimed to the Rajah, the property is yours, why then do you make this noise?"

There was no force used in the removal of the property. Mr. McCann refused to protect the property on the road. Mr. Hedger, the Rannee's Attorney, with several chowkeidars, came up to them near Mr. Sutherland's house, and endeavoured to take away some boxes from one of the carts, but they did not succeed. They said they had an order from Captain Birch to do so.

There were many arguments adduced by the Counsellors pro and con. Mr. Leith, for the prosecution, portrayed in the darkest colours the heinousness of polluting the sacred zenana, and endeavoured to bring a charge of riot against the parties. Mr. Turton, on the other hand, stated that there was no riot proved; for that the Rajah had access to every apartment in the house, and that he had removed his own property.

RANEE HURROONDREE RECHAS KISHANNATH RIE COOAR AND OTHERS.—In the depositions given by Rannee Hurroondree and Shousamohye, we omitted to mention that they were prevented from entering the Tosukhans by the two Portuguese ayahs, who shoved them about the room; and that when Rannee Hurroondree closed the door, of the room which contained the property, and stood beside it, the Coor forcibly opened the door, and it severely struck her on the head. Twenty lacs and twenty five thousand rupees in Company's papers, which were carried away with the other property, belonged personally to Rannee Shousamohye, and were left her by her late husband.

The case came on again on the 30th of September. Mr. Leith was desirous that those who aided and abetted in the affair, should be bound down, some in their own recognizances, and others to give bail. Mr. Turton objected to their being bailed. He stated that as their offence was only a civil trespass, if they were bound in their own recognizances, it would be sufficient. Mr. Turton refused to include Digumber Mittre, as no charge had been proved against him. Mr. Leith contended that the charge against him was for being one of the gang who entered the zenana, and assisted in carrying away the property, and also in aiding and abetting an assault. After some arguments urged on both sides, the depositions of two more witnesses for the prosecution were taken and the Coor was bound down in his own recognizance in the sum of 5,000 Rs. Mr. C. G. Strettell, in his own recognizance, in the sum of 3,000 Rs. Mr. J. J. McCann in his own recognizance, in the sum of 5,500 Rs. Mr. W. B. Lambick, in his own recognizance, in the sum of 600 Rs. and that of two sureties, 300 Rs. each. Digumber Mittre, in his own recognizance, in the sum of 500 Rs. and that of two sureties, 250 Rs. each; and Hunnoo Ayah, in her own recognizance, in the sum of 500 Rs. and two sureties, 250 Rs. each.

Mr. Leith wished Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland to be bound down likewise, but there was no charge proved against him.

RANEE BURSUNT COMARREE.—On the 16th instant, Mr. N. Hedger appeared in the Sudder Nizamut Adalat, on behalf of Nohra Rannee Bursunt Comarree, who had petitioned the Court against certain oppressive orders passed by the Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

This matter has been before the Court on former occasions, and the Court have had occasion to comment

upon the equivocal character of some of the orders recently passed in the case by the Judge at Burdwan. It appears that Rannee Bursunt Comarree has been for some time engaged in a suit involving considerable property, against Rannee Comul Comarree and Prawn Bahoo, now pending in the Supreme Court. In January last, she caused an application to be made to the Magistrate of Burdwan and afterwards to the Judge, stating that she was kept almost in a state of close imprisonment by Prawn Bahoo and Rannee Comul Comarree, and that she daily experienced indignities and ill usage at the Rajbarree, and praying that she might be allowed personal liberty and free access to her agents and Mooktees conducting the suit in the Supreme Court. In March, Mr. Wyatt, the Judge, passed a very proper order, to the effect that the Rannee should be allowed free access to her agent's, and that unless a suitable separate residence was immediately procured for her, she should be at liberty to select any other house she pleased for her residence. The Rannee was afterwards removed from the Rajbarry to the Golahbarry; but her freedom was only nominal there. The subsequent orders passed by Mr. Wyatt, were wholly contrary to the spirit and effect of his first order, and tended to render the operation of that order utterly nugatory. Prawn Bahoo had established a large number of his armed retainers at the Golahbarry, and the personal restraint in which the Rannee was now placed, was quite as strict as before her removal from the Rajbarree. All this was not only permitted but impliedly sanctioned and approved of by the Judge's orders.

To the petition were annexed letters of Dr. G. N. Cheek, Assistant Surgeon at Burdwan, which bore testimony in the strongest terms to the reality of the indignities and sufferings to which the unfortunate lady is exposed. The letters of the Doctor, (who visited the place officially) thus speak of the place in which a Hindoo lady of rank is now immured like a convicted felon:

"I am candidly of opinion that we should be much blamable should we keep our prisoners in the state in which the Hannee is now confined." "I earnestly call upon the Magistrate (and the Judge, if necessary) to see the place of imprisonment and say whether in human probability any one could exist long in such a situation."

Mr. Baillie appeared on the 16th inst. on behalf of Prawn Bahoo, and Rannee Comul Comarree. The Court had, on a former occasion, given time to the parties to put in their statement in answer; but he had not yet received it from his clients, and he wished for further time.

Mr. Hedger deprecated any delay in the matter, and he called attention to the facts before the Court, especially the letters of Dr. Cheek. It was a matter affecting the very existence of his client.

Mr. Baillie said, it would be contrary to the practice of the Court to refuse to grant time for putting in their statement in answer.

The Judge said that he should allow the parties further time until next Saturday, when, should no statement be put in, he would certainly proceed *ex parte*, and pass his order on the case.

IN THE MATTER OF MOHA RANNEE BURSUNT COMARREE.—This matter, (touching which we gave in a former report some history of the most strange proceedings which have been adopted by the Judge of Burdwan) came on again this morning before Charles Tucker Esquire.

Mr. Baillie filed on behalf of Rannee Comul Comarree, the answer for which time had been given her Monday. He contended that Mr. Wyatt, the Judge of Burdwan, had acted quite legally, that he had evidently no intention of placing the younger Rannee Bursunt

Comarce in custody, for he had put no police peon around her, but had merely permitted the elder Rannee's (Comal Comarce's) people to remain in attendance to watch and protect her. He said that Mr. Wyatt was not so great an ass as he had been represented! The Judge had given permission to the Rannee to reside at the Golah barres, and if being in the custody of her own relations could be called imprisonment, still it was according to the Hindoo Shastree! The elder Rannee claimed a right to have the custody of the person of the younger Rannee under the will of their deceased husband, Rajah Tezhunder Bahadoor. He (Mr. Baillie) understood that this will of Rajah Tezhunder had been considered a state-matter, and that the draft had been formally submitted in the form *Sudder Judges for their approval*!!

Mr. Bignell was heard in support of the position

The Judge said that he was clearly of opinion that the order of the 23rd March, and 29th August last, must be set aside as irregularly made, and illegal in themselves. The former was illegal, because it placed the Rannee under the control of her co-wife, whose rights were only equal to her own. The latter order was also illegal, and certainly calculated to create a breach of the peace, by bringing the armed retainers of each into collision. The learned Judge added, that he himself entertained no doubt about the Sudder's Jurisdiction in the case, but as some of his colleagues had entertained a different opinion, he should direct this appeal to be sent round to all the other Judges. The Rannee had a right to go wherever she pleased, and as it appeared that the Civil and Sessions Judge of Bardwan had received intimation, that the order had been appealed against before being carried into execution, it was at all events highly improper to execute it, pending the appeal, and the order, therefore, must be passed at once for its suspension. *Order accordingly.*

MAHA RANEE COMUL CAMARCE, Appellant, vs. MOHA RANEE BUSUNT COMARCE, Respondent, AND MOHA RANEE BUSUNT COMARCE, Appellant, vs. MOHA RANEE COMUL CAMARCE, Respondent.—These appeal cases, the particulars of which were published in the *Harkura* of Thursday last, came on on the 4th of October. The JUDGE (MR. RATTRAY,) on being informed that MR. TUCKER had directed the proceedings to be laid before all the Judges of the Court, said, he thought much time would be saved if the remaining Judges sat together and heard the case. There appearing, however some difficulty in ascertaining whether the other Judges would agree to this arrangement, the proceedings were then gone through.

Mr. Bignell and Mr. Baillie severally addressed the Court, and repeated their former arguments.

MR. RATTRAY said that he did not entertain a doubt respecting the jurisdiction of the Court in the matters appealed. The Regulation IX. of 1793 constituting the Court, had vested it with full power in such cases, and it was the duty of the Court to correct and check illegalities committed by any subordinate authority. As to the latter orders passed by MR. WYATT they were all clearly most irregularly made, and ought to be set aside. He would not say that the order of the 16th of March was an improper order, but the subsequent orders which placed the Rannee Busunt Comarce under restraint, were certainly illegal; the two widows had equal rights and he could not understand why the elder should be permitted to exercise any controul over the younger or prevent her from going where she pleased. The Rannee Busunt Comarce was in illegal duress, and in a place too where the Doctor certifies that he would not keep felons; she must be released and permitted to go where she pleased. He further stated, that he concurred actively in the view taken by MR. TUCKER, and in his opinion all the orders in question must be set aside as irregular and illegal. The JUDGE also possessed, the application

should be made to the remaining Judges, to hear the matter together.

PROLOGUE OF A MAHARAJAH.—That celebrated individual, known as the Rajah Pertab Chund, with some half a dozen aliases, finding, probably, the public interest in his fortunes rapidly on the wane, has been doing his best to get up a sensation, and draw upon himself again the attention of the novelty loving community. The man who has asserted his claim to the title and honors of a Rajah, has subjected himself to confinement in that depository of "honest," but uproarious lars and "larcenous coolies," the Town Guard. Maharajah Pertab Chund has been bound down to keep the peace towards all the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the lives of some of whom he has apparently, in a moment of gross inebriety, placed in jeopardy. The following are the details of the affair as deposed by Mr. McCann.

Consequent on the report of Richard Waring, Police constable, who lives next door to a house occupied by Pertab Chund, that the neighbourhood was alarmed by the dreadful screams of a female proceeding from the house of the latter, Mr. McCann proceeded to the place about 5 o'clock on the 3d instant. He found the outside door open, and sent up his name, after which he waited for about ten minutes, and receiving no answer, he went upstairs, and stood five or six minutes in the landing place. Pertab then came out, and Mr. McCann spoke to him respectfully, calling him Maharajah. Pertab looked at him for a while, and making use of abusive expressions towards him, told the servants to take Mr. McCann by the neck, and turn him out. The servants came up to him, and one of them put his hands on him. Mr. McCann cautioned the men, and told them, that he came with a message from the Police. They paid no attention, and Pertab repeated his order. He was drunk and very violent, and Mr. McCann thought proper to leave the place.

About six o'clock a report was brought down by the Sibtolah thanadar, and other police people, that a great crowd had collected at Pertab's house, and that street passengers had been forcibly taken into the house, and that as Pertab had a sword in his hand, they thought that he might murder some one. McCann lost no time in repairing to the place, leaving orders for a body of police people to follow. On getting near the house, he met Waring near the door of his own house. He then saw a man rush out from Pertab's house. He was, apparently, a stranger escaped in great alarm. The bystanders told him, that there were five persons in that house, who had been seized in the street. Before the door could be closed, McCann got in and called on the police to prevent its being shut. Seeing Pertab with a sword in his hand, he went up to him. Pertab made a thrust at him with the sword, so as to protect himself and was going to use a stick on Pertab, when one of his servants seized him (Pertab) round the waist. A burkundaz of the police seized Pertab, but his people rescued him. Pertab then ran into his house, pursued by Mr. McCann. It was dark and Pertab got into a room and was followed thereto. He was told to surrender himself, on which he seized McCann's stick and endeavoured to wrench it from him. In the mean time burkundazes came in and he was made over to them and brought to Captain Buch, who sent him to the Town Guard.

One of his servants, who was very active in aiding Pertab, was likewise apprehended by the police.

Pertab Chund, when called upon for his defence denied having committed any assault, and said that he did not bring any one into his house from the road nor flourish a sword at any one. He confessed that he had been drunk.

Thus far the case was heard in the morning, when it was postponed till four o'clock in the afternoon. At that

hour, the Court was crowded with people of all classes anxious to get a peep at the far-famed Pertaub Chund. Messrs. Graham and Shah attended on behalf of the accused, who was brought from the Town Guard and placed before the Magistrate. Mr. Graham raised an objection to the conduct of Mr. McCann, who, he understood, had broken open the door of Pertaub's house. To this the magistrate replied, that according to Mr. McCann's deposition he had found the door open and merely prevented it from being shut. Mr. Graham then attempted to show that as his client had not actually assaulted any one, Mr. McCann had no right to take him into custody. In answer to this objection the Magistrate called as a witness one Ali Bux, a police official, who deposed to the following effect. Last evening, as he was sitting near Captain Birch's house, he observed people running in the direction of Bow Bazar. On inquiring what was the matter, he learnt from one Ram Tullah, a police jemadar, that there was some disturbance at the house of Pertaub Chund, who had gone mad. On proceeding thither, he saw many gentlemen and a large crowd of probably a thousand natives, collected before the house. The Rajah was in the verandah, flourishing a drawn tulwar, and crying "kill the unbelievers." On seeing Ali Bux and his comrade, he called to his attendants to bring them both before him. This appeared to be done in the way of a drunken man, between joke and earnest. Ali Bux and his friend at first refused to go, but the servants persuaded them, and they went, being partly urged along by the attendants. After talking to them in a very rough drunken way, Pertaub struck Ram Tullah with the sword, but not in a manner to hurt him. They were then allowed to make their escape, and went and informed Captain Birch of what was going on. On this Mr. McCann went to the spot, and captured the rioter, as has been previously related.

After hearing this evidence, the defendant's advisers had nothing more to advance in his defence, and could only plead in palliation, the state of drunkenness in which he was at the time.

After some conversation on the subject, the Magistrate decided that he would call upon the defendant to give security to keep the peace, himself to be bound in Rs. 1000 and three sureties, each in Rs. 500.

SUPREME COURT.

Commission of Lunacy, held in the Supreme Court House, Wednesday, 11th September, 1839.

IN THE MATTER OF BAGRAM GEORGE BAGRAM, A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.

COMMISSIONERS.

C. A. NOTT, Esq. | E. D. BARWELL, Esq.
J. F. LEITH, Esq., COUNSEL.

JURORS.

R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Foreman, | W. STORM,
H. J. LEIGHTON, | L. DE SOUZA,
J. COWIE | M. P. OWEN,
H. GUNTER, | E. OAKES,
L. A. AVISTICK, | F. BELLAIRS,
R. C. PATON, | and
JOSEPH AGAR, | C. LYALL, Esq.

Surgeon DUNCAN STEWART, — sworn and examined.

Mr. Johannes George Bagram, the elder brother of the supposed lunatic, — sworn and examined.

Verdict. — That Bagram George Bagram has been of unsound mind, and without lucid intervals, from the 1st day of July 1837 to the period of this inquisition, and is incapable of managing his own affairs; that he has lost, and other property, and that he became of unsound mind by the visitation of God. That the Lunatic's nearest

relatives, are his mother and four brothers, all residing within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

25TH SEPTEMBER. — Sir H. Seton sat to-day, pursuant to a mandamus from the Court of Common Pleas in England, to examine witnesses in a cause pending there as *Yamuel v. Rawson*. It is a case arising from the defendant agreeing to accept bills, which he has subsequently refused to do, alleging fraud and other matters on the part of the plaintiff.

There are three counts in the declaration, to which the defendant put in sixty-two pleas, six of which have been demurred to. The damages are laid at £30,000.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke examined witnesses for the defendant. The points to which the evidence was examined, were to prove the signatures to numerous letters, and to shew that goods sent to Calcutta by the plaintiff were not adapted to the Indian market, &c. The defendant was agent here to the plaintiff, and the goods were consigned to a firm carried on in Calcutta under the name of Smithson, Holdsworth and Co.

INSOLVENT COURT. — SEPTEMBER 14, 1839.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

The following insolvents were discharged. Charles Frin de Cormire, Michael Schlatter, J. L. M. Beaumont, Shaik Golaun Gous and Rajnarain Day.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends were declared on the following estates, of David Shaw, third dividend of 18 Co's Rs per 100 Sicca Rupees; of Andrew Heberlet, fourth dividend of 10 Co's Rs per 100 Sicca Rupees.

JAMES JACOB, AN INSOLVENT. — Further hearing deferred until first Court day after the beginning of next term.

IN THE ESTATE OF RAM GOVIND RAY, AN INSOLVENT. — An application on behalf of Assignee, to set aside sale of debts, due to the estate, was postponed for further hearing.

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES CULLEN AND OTHERS. — An application for the production of the marriage settlement of Mrs. Josephine Hume and Mr. Alexander Falconer, as evidence of certain sums falling due to the above estate on the death of the above mentioned lady. Mr. Leith for the application, Mr. Turtan contra. After much discussion, and the examination of one or two witnesses, it was agreed, that a copy of the deed should be furnished by the parties holding it.

NATIVE STATES

PALLEE. — Letters from Nusseerabad announce, that the town of Pallee, in Marwar, was taken possession of on the morning of the 27th ultimo, by the Joudpore Legion, consisting of a Regiment of Infantry, one of Cavalry and two guns, under the command of Captain Maling, and the Bawar corps, under the command of Captain Dixon. No resistance was offered, although the enemy had ten guns and six or seven hundred men in the town. Mortel also fell on the same day to the 72nd and 22nd Regiments of N. I., with two squadrons of the 9th Cavalry and Light Field Battery, and Pindwarrah was about to be taken by Major Forster's Brigade. The Light Detachment from Nusseerabad, the Joudpore Legion, Bawar corps and Major Forster's Brigade, were to push on immediately on advance to Joudpore. Lutcheem Sing is reported to have fled from Joudpore.

NETAUL. — Mr. Hodson, the Nepal Resident, in a letter to a gentleman at Agra, speaks very decidedly of the hostility of the Nepalese and their determination to attack us after the Treaty is passable.

Letters from Benares also state, that the Governor-General's Agent had intercepted numerous letters tending to show the state of feeling towards us in Nepal, and to lead to the conclusion, that a campaign in that quarter is unavoidable. Mr. Hodgson also writes to his friends, in expectation of a misunderstanding with the Nepaulese, and this scrap of intelligence serves to strengthen the anticipation.

RAJPOOTANA.—The Rajpootana dāk, which, by a recent alteration, passes through this town, was on the 1st ultimo stopped, broken open, and a packet from Juepoor taken out. This robbery was committed near Bhurtpoor, and if not closely sifted, will render the dāks by this route, utterly insecure.

JOUDPORE.—A letter from camp received at Nusseerabad, on the 17th ultimo, announced the arrival of Maun Sing, with four hundred sowars, at Betelpore, about 24 miles from his capital, to make his salaam to the Agent, who it was believed, would accompany him to Joudpore as soon as joined by General Hampton. The force in advance would then be, the second brigade complete under Brigadier Rich;—the cavalry brigade (minus, one squadron left at Ajmere) with some guns and the sappers and miners. Brigadier Wild has two corps, the 30th and 39th, with a squadron of cavalry at Ajmere, leaving the 39th N. I. for cantonment duties at Nusseerabad. Brigadier Graham, C. B., was still at Ajmere, and it is said the park of artillery was not likely to go on.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.—The subjoined is an extract from a letter from Bombay.

"The news from Scinde, is of the most singular nature, and it is certain that the Ameers have been playing false with us in the most extravagant way. Saheb Khan, the chief of that hilly country lying between Kurachee, Soomeeancee, and Sehwan, has come into the camp of the Scinde Reserve Force, and produced a purwanna signed by the Ameers, and sent to him after Sir John Keane's Army advanced from Hyderabad towards Sehwan, directing him (Saheb Khan) to annoy the British troops in Scinde in every way, to make attacks on their camp by night, to plunder all people and stores or baggage coming into or leaving the camp, and to murder every officer and man, he or his people could find, distant from the camp. This infamous order was no doubt the cause of Capt. Haul being murdered, and Lieut. Clarke wounded severely at the same time, and there is only one opinion now in Scinde, that those three unfortunate gentlemen were murdered in Scinde in February last, by the orders of these ruthless and treacherous chieftains, when they were supposed to have been burnt by accident in a Shikargah. There have been many murders and attempts at murder in Upper Scinde likewise, and there is every reason to hope and believe that Mr. Rosa Bell, who is already so distinguished by his ferreting out the late treacherous correspondence between the Ameers and the Khilaut Chief, will also bring home these villains to the Hyderabad Princes."

CANDAHAR, AUGUST 8.—The news of the capture of Ghuznee was nearly producing a very serious disturbance here. A chief named Païndsh Khan had started a few days before to join the Shah, but being driven back by the Ghilziees, re-entered the city on the same morning as the arrival of the Convoy under the 43d Regiment N. I. Some of his followers thought proper to spread the report, that our army had been totally defeated by Dost Mahomed, and the town's people seeing the Convoy coming in, took it into their heads it was the remnant of our retreating army. On this the whole of the city was thrown into a state of commotion, and thousands of armed men turned out, and were on the point of attempting to seize the guns and attack the camp of the 37th (some had actually commenced on the commissariat go-down) when the truth transpired, that not the Shah, but Dost Mahomed was defeated. One of those most active in

spreading the report, was punished by the Shah's Son, by having his nose and ears cut off and being paraded through the City on a donkey. A few days ago the grass-cutters of Captain Anderson's horse, whilst cutting grass some five miles from the City, were attacked by the inhabitants of several villages; two of them were killed, many severely beaten, and all their tattoos and grass taken away. A party was sent out next day who seized and brought in the Chief men of the village. The Shah's son sentenced the two principal men to be blown away from a gun, and six of the less eminent offenders to have their ears and noses cut off. These horrible sentences were accordingly immediately carried into effect, and the heads and mutilated carcasses are yet kicking about the street where the execution took place. We were all at first advocates for conciliation and mildness, but since the constant, cruel and cowardly murders of our camp followers, a great revolution has taken place in our opinions, and we now see the actual necessity of severe measures with such brutal savages. The accounts from Girik are not very satisfactory, from being surrounded by extensive swamps and paddy fields, the place is unhealthy, and sickness is very prevalent among both officers and men. A party of eight men of Woodburn's corps, proceeding with clothing for the regiment at Girik a short time ago, were, owing to their own carelessness, cut to pieces, and all the clothing and camels carried away. The account given by the survivors is, that they had reached their encamping ground and were busy cooking, when a party of horsemen rode up to them the Sepoys challenged them, but they replied they were mere travellers, and had come like themselves to eat their dinner. After cooking they suddenly mounted their horses, and attacked the unarmed and unsuspecting sepoy, killing five of them, and desperately wounding the others. The force now here is the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, Captain Macan's Corps, a Wing of Anderson's Cavalry, a Hussalah of the 4th Local Horse, Captain Carbet's Company of European Foot Artillery, and Anderson's troop of Horse Artillery, all under the command of Colonel Stacy. The heat still continues excessive, and there is not the slightest appearance of rain yet, but to make amends for this we are rioting in the midst of a profusion of the finest fruits I ever tasted, and they are so cheap that the humblest camp follower can afford to enjoy grapes, apricots, &c.

ATTOANI-TAN, GHUZNEE, 25TH JULY.—The body of an European was found to day, and a Bible and books with Campbell's name. His head was cut off; and as it was said, Campbell would join us here, as he would not fight against us, it is supposed the Afghans took off his head. It is reported, that the Dost is coming down upon us. The 16th Native Infantry took a pair of colours during the storm of Ghuzni, one with a Persian Inscription from the Koran, and underneath, the words "the Colours of Victory."

CANDAHAR, 23d AUGUST.—Great fears were, at one time, entertained for the safety of the force sent in pursuit of Dost Mahomed; for a swar, breathless and panting, his steed dashing the foam from his head, and his flanks reeking, galloped at full pace into the town, sweating by all he considered most holy, that he had seen the whole party attacked, and every officer killed, and even giving particulars as to what troops had been killed or wounded. The town was filled with consternation and for some days great was the suspense. This state was, however, changed, to one of delight and congratulation, when, a few days after the lying Afghan had spread his report, the force, jaded and worn out, by a fortnight's useless march, made its appearance.

Dost Mahomed, it appears, was only 40 kos in advance of his pursuers, when, from the knocked-up state of men and horses, a halt was declared. Meer Hadji Khan Kakur, who commanded the body of Afghans that accompanied the party, seems to have acted a double part, at first refusing to march by night, then

conniving, it is supposed, at the desertion of the guides, thus leaving our gallant friends in a most precarious situation. In spite of the fatigue already suffered, a further pursuit was determined upon, when the Meer plainly, and perhaps with truth, told them that if they should overtake the fugitive, not a man would survive to carry the tale to Camp; for it was just as probable that his own men would join Dost Mahomed and turn upon our troops, as not. With this very pleasing prospect in view, it was decided in a council of war, that after a further halt of three days to recruit themselves, it would be more expedient to return to Camp.

The most daring robberies are nightly committed in Camp, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on the part of the several guards and sentries. The thieves are supposed to be Pathans of this part of the country, and they are more expert in their calling, than the thieves in and about either Meerut and Kurnaul! A few nights ago, they completely gutted the tent of an Officer of the Bombay Artillery, and carried off on a camel, which they brought with them, for the purpose, his camel-trunks, to a spot a couple of hundred yards in advance of a Guard of the Royals, where the trunks were forcibly broken open and rifled of their contents! A Subaltern Officer of the Lancers, who was sleeping, in a small tent, close to his Guard, had a pair of loaded pistols taken from under his head, without having been at all disturbed!!

Doctor Harland, who is now in the City, was cruelly tortured by Dost Mahomed some time prior to the troops nearing Cabul, in the vain hope of inducing the worthy Doctor to disgorge superfluous wealth; for the Doctor had none to disgorge!

21st AUGUST.—All was sinking gradually down into tranquillity there, and the letters are filled with vivid descriptions of the beauty of the surrounding country and of the plenty therein abounding. It is described as a perfect Paradise and Sanatorium.

No farther news has been received respecting Dost Mahomed's movements, although the Natives have various reports respecting them.

Several acts of cruelty are said to have been committed by the Shah, and with the cognizance of the British authorities, and that some of the horrors and enormities, which always attend upon a siege, have not been wanting to account for the immense slaughter of 3,500 persons, though this number is perhaps an exaggeration. A look is at present thrown over whatever may have taken place.

The death of that gallant and distinguished soldier, BRIGADIER ARNOLD, Colonel of the 16th Lancers, is announced. He had been suffering greatly from a complication of internal disorders, arising from the wounds he received at the battle of Quatre Bras. He was interred in the Armenian burying ground at Cabul with military honors, and amidst the regrets of every man who was capable of appreciating his soldier-like qualities.

Shah Soojah is about to strike a medal commemorative of his own accession, and the gallant achievement by which it was assured. His Majesty also meditates the creation of an Order of Knighthood, having three degrees, the first of which will be conferred on Sir John Keane and his generals,—the second on those who will take it and the third upon those who like to have greatness thrust upon them!—All this, however, is to depend on sanction being obtained from the Sovereign Power in England.

It seems that there is enough prize money to make it worth while to nominate Prize Agents. Capt. Lawrence, of the 2d Cavalry, is named for the Bengal troops; Captain Swanton, for the Bombay division,—and Lieut. Keane to look after Sir John's share of the spoil. Many valuable horses were found at Ghuzai, and sold for the benefit of the captors.

It is rumoured on the authority of private letters from Delhi, that Sir John Keane had resigned the command of the Army of the Indus. This step is said to have been undertaken in consequence of Lord Auckland's expressed disapproval of Sir John Keane's having taken on the Bombay troops, instead of those who constituted the advanced column in the first instance.

A letter from Cabool says, that the reported popularity of Shah Soojah is incorrect, and that he can only be maintained on his throne by British bayonets.

Dost Mahomed escaped with about 2,000 men, determined to resist with him. It is said the army is to advance into Balk!

28th AUGUST.—The following General Order was issued to the troops on the 27th of August.

G. O. ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Cabul, 27th August, 1839.—Subject to the approval of the Governor-General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following distribution of troops, composing the Army of the Indus:—

To remain at Cabool and its vicinity.

4th Troop 3d Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.
No. 6, Light Field Battery.
2d Bengal Light Cavalry.
Detachment 1st Local Horse.
H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry.
16th and 48th Bengal Native Infantry.

These troops will be under the orders of Brigadier Sale, C. B., who will receive his instructions direct from the Envoy and Minister.

To remain at Candahar.

4th Company, 2d Battalion, Bengal Artillery.
43d Bengal Native Infantry.

Under the orders of Lieut. Col. Stacy, who will also, until further orders, exercise command over the troops of H. M. Shah Soojah at Gushk and Candahar.

To remain at Shawl and to be disposed of as shall hereafter be specified

31st and 42d Bengal Native Infantry.

The following troops will be held in readiness to move towards the Bengal Provinces, on such day in October as may be hereafter directed.

2d Troop 2d Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.
H. M. 16th Lancers.
3d Bengal Light Cavalry.
4th Local Horse.
Sappers and Miners.
European Regiment.
35th and 37th Regts. Bengal Native Infantry.

The troops of the Bombay Presidency, under the command of Major-General Wiltshire, will be held in readiness to move on the 15th proximo, towards the provinces by such route as may be hereafter indicated.

Officers holding Staff situations in the provinces, who have been permitted to join their Regiment for the present service, and whose crops remain in Affghanistan, will return to their respective presidencies along with the troops under orders for Hindoostan.

SEPT. 20.—We have no particular news stirring. The heir apparent, Timoor Shah, and Colonel Wade, have been promising to come in for the last month. It was finally decided that they should make their appearance this morning, and parties went out to meet him, but their advent is again postponed till to-morrow. The unfortunate doomed to remain, are getting reconciled to their lot, and looking about them for the wherewithal to build some kind of habitation. No supplies for officers yet. A 2lb bottle of English Mustard, sold lately at Brigadier Arnold's (the late) sale, for 85 rupees; a dozen common Sherry rupees 150.

MORFESSIL.

NEEMUCH.—Major General Hampton, left Neemuch on the 27th, and is now at Ajmere planning the arduous campaign before him. Maun Singh is, however, said not to be making the slightest preparation to receive us, so that the gallant General will have it all his own way. The weather at Neemuch is very pleasant, and in fine order for the approaching march of the troops. Rain to the extent of 1·4 inches had fallen since the season set in.

MUSSEERABAD.—The following is an extract of a letter from Musseerabad dated 31st August. "The Artillery from Agra for the Battering Train, and the Sappers and Miners from Delhi, arrived here yesterday. The former had a very fatiguing march of it, without making one halt. They met with a great deal of rain, and, for many days, the roads were so flooded, as to be almost impassible. They also frequently found it difficult to procure supplies; and at one place, called *Aia Shahur*, where they were much in want of some *hakeries*, the people shut them all up in the ghurri or fort, and the killadar very insolently refused to let them have one. After all entreaties and remonstrances had failed, a party of gunners and kulashies, under the command of an officer, were ordered up to the fort, which stands upon a small rocky eminence, to take them by force. They quickly broke open the gate, and found inside a considerable number of hakeries and bullocks, from amongst which they selected what they required; but as they were removing them, the killadar, who had hitherto stood by aukily among some of his followers, suddenly rushed upon the officer with his tulwar. The blow he made, was fortunately parried by one of the gunners, the tulwar making a deep notch in his sword and the fellow was instantly cut down: his followers, after a little hesitation, ran away, and soon after, supplies were sent in abundance into the camp.

The Ne-much Force has not yet arrived, nor is it expected before the 3rd or 4th, so that the force will not be assembled and ready to march, until the 8th or 10th—2 troops of 9th Light Cavalry; 4 guns of the light field Battery, together with the 22nd and 52nd N. I. have been for some time at Meerut, about 20 coss from this, in the Joudpore country, and which was occupied by a very troublesome *Thakoor*; but they found the place deserted on their approach, and it is said that Maun Sing has carried civility so far as to order our sepoy's there to be constantly supplied with sweetmeats at his expense, indeed all accounts agree in saying, that he is leaving no means untried to cajole Government, so that he may be enabled to add some more acts to the old *furce* of submission in the rains, and insolence again when the warm weather comes and the wells begin to dry up. Other reports state, that he is determined to resist, if driven to the wall. The natives say, that all the fighting gentry of the country are flocking to Joudpore, where they are entertained as soon as they arrive, and other preparations secretly made for opposing us."

MORFESSIL.—A man named Sewy Sing, brother of a sepoy of the 24th Regiment, has been convicted of perjury by the Session Judge, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour and in irons. This fellow has been properly rewarded for his stretch of imagination in trying to save the men now in confinement and about to be tried by the Judge.

On the 22nd morning, the native portion of the community was thrown into alarm, from a jail burkundaz attempting to murder some people with his sword. It appears that this man had a *cheremie*, a Hindoo girl, and they had lived together for some five years. At last, about six days ago, she left the guardaman and went to her mother's house in the town. The disconsolate lover visited her repeatedly and tried to persuade her to return to his house, but all to no purpose; for he declares the mother, eldest sister and a Mohurri, prevented and persuaded her not to return. At last

thinking his honor at stake, he proceeded to the house early in the morning, determined to have his desire, or to revenge himself on the supposed enemies of his happiness. On knocking at the door, about day light, he found it shut, and received a somewhat unpleasant reply from his quondam lover's mother, that she would not open the door till day light. This it seems the hot blooded man could not bear, for he ran up-stairs and attacked the Mohurri and the sister of his beloved, and wounded them very severely. The mother on hearing the scuffle, ran up stairs and received a wound or two. Fortunately for them, the sword was a very bad one, and became twisted and nearly useless, from the force with which it was applied. Had it been a good bit of steel, murder must have ensued. The man was immediately seized and brought before the Magistrate, and confessed what he had done, and seemed to regret that he has not been able to kill the mother. The Magistrate visited the wounded people and took their depositions, for fear of accidents. The offender was sent to jail.

BOMBAY:

DEATH OF APPA SAHEB.—Appa Saheb, the chief of Nipaneer, is dead. By this event his jaghete, which annually yields upwards of five lakhs of rupees, lapses to Government, as the deceased has left no male issue. Nipaneer, though one of the most favourite military Commanders of Bajee Rao, was one of the first to desert him. Appa Saheb was some years ago, convicted by the Political Agent of Bharwar of having counterfeited the birth of a son to himself, and of murdering the child's real mother. The real or pretended child died soon afterwards; but the consequence of the accusation was, that he was publicly declared by Government incapable of adopting a child at any future time.

EXTENSIVE SEA WALL AND LANDING PLACES AT MUSSEERABAD.—It is said, that Government being about to grant Luxumon Hurrichund, generally known as Bhow Russell, a contract to build an extensive sea wall and landing places at Musseerabad Bunder,—advancing to him, on loan, a lac and a half of rupees in aid of the work, and ensuring to him certain rights of impost along the same when completed,—several of the leading natives made a representation to Government against the intended contract, alleging that it would confer upon Luxumon Hurrichund a power of taxation over the poor, which would be liable to abuse, or something to this effect. This representation has, however, not been considered sufficiently well founded to prevent Government encouraging the undertaking of a great public improvement.

THE OPIUM CROP.—Advices from Rutlam, state, we learn, that the crop of Opium this season will not be less than 20,000 chests, and that there are about 6,000 of last year's crop still remaining in Malwa. The price there is Rs. 676 per chest, deliverable in Bombay.

THE SATTARAH AFFAIR.—The Governor, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, is to proceed to Sattarah, in a few days, to enquire into the Rajah's affairs. He is to be escorted by 150 irregular horse, and a body of the 4th Dragoons. It has been asserted, that the settlement of the Rajah's case had been committed to Sir Jas. Carnac, by the Home Authorities, on his departure from England.

THE REVOLUTIONARY EXPLOSION AT POONAH.—It is said, that the tremendous revolutionary explosion which lately threw the military at Poonah into such awful agitation, was brought about by an old Moonshie, a discharged sepoy, and two other poor people, whose wordly means, if all clubbed together, would scarcely suffice to compass the destruction of an old goat. And further, that the whole fuss arose from their having made use of some silly language at a *bharra khana* at

the Artillery lines. When the cause of their imprisonment was published throughout the bazar, where they are known, it was laughed at as perfectly ridiculous.

GALLANTRY OF LIEUTENANT DANIEL OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—We observe with pleasure, the very handsome manner in which the Governor has been pleased to take notice of the gallantry evinced at the siege of Aden by Lieutenant Daniel of the Indian Navy.

The following is the General Order in which the justly-merited tribute of praise to Lieutenant Daniel is recorded.

Bombay Castle, 29th August, 1839.—No. 97 of 1839.—The Superintendent of the Indian Navy, having brought to the notice of the Honorable the Governor in Council the promotion of several Officers of Her Majesty's Naval Service, consequent on the Capture of Aden, on which occasion the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant Daniel, Indian Navy, Commanding the Honorable Company's Schooner, "Mahi," was particularly reported by Captain Smith of Her Majesty's Ship Volage, Commanding the Naval portion of the expedition, the Honorable the Governor in Council deems it but justice to that Officer, to mark such distinguished conduct by recommending to the Honorable Court to present him with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, and he regrets that the graduation use of the Indian Navy, precludes him from conferring additional rank on this gallant Officer.

CEYLON.

MR. STODDART.—The Hon'ble Mr. Stoddart, second Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, died on the 29th of August, of dysentery.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN.—A few herd of cattle have come down from the Shan states. From the report made by those who brought them down, it appears that they left Dr. Richardson at Labong, about three months ago, at which period he had sent off a despatch to Maulmain, and had directed some of his men to proceed to Lagong to purchase cattle. The men who come down state, that when they left, no difficulty existed in Labong and Lagong in procuring cattle, and that considerable numbers had been purchased and would soon be brought down. At Zimmay, however, they state it was not permitted to export cattle. If what they state be true, that Dr. Richardson had sent off despatches to Maulmain some three months ago, it must be concluded that the messengers have been carried off by floods or by tigers.

Great activity is said to have been of late going on, in collecting men and arms on the other side of the river. What it is all about is not known, but in all probability the idea prevails that as the Residency has been withdrawn, we are about to commence hostilities. There can scarcely be any other object in view than defence, for the old gentlemen at Belling would never dream of attacking us with his own provincial means.

The following is an extract of a letter from

ARRACAN, 6TH SEPT.—"The Burmese are advancing and making defences as they come on; all communications of a friendly nature has ceased, and our pedlar merchants, who have crossed the Boundary to traffic as usual, have come back in fear and trembling, while orders have been issued all along the frontier, to keep back the Shan merchants, and all cattle, such as bullocks, bullocks, &c., which have till now always come across the Umadongs in great numbers, the bullocks laden—and very fine animals they were. The rains which commenced this year on the 28th April, are now breaking up, and our port, which a few days ago boasted of only three or four sail, is now crowded with shipping,

all laden with Madras cloths, bullion, coconuts, and oil of the same. None have brought gram or kalai for our horses, and we are reduced to use paddy."

We copy the following important information from the *Hurkaru*.

Letters from Arracan state, that intelligence had been received from the out-post of Thorowah, on the Aeng route, to the effect, that the Burmese were pressing in large numbers upon our frontier, fully armed and equipped, and were constructing defences in the shape of stockades, as they approach, with guns, &c. It is therefore anticipated, that they will seize on an elevated spot on the summit of that part of the Amadong mountains, called Matzegain or Miragoin, over which lies the grand route from Aeng to Mape—or, in more generally explicit terms, the route from Arracan into the Burmese dominions; in which case it will be a matter of some little difficulty to dislodge them. The only method by which it would be achieved, would be by a movement on the Irrawaddy, and by our Rangoon force forming a position in the country to the rear, to accomplish which Shembegum must be in our possession.

RANGOON.—It is said, that the future export of gram and wheat from Rangoon, has been prohibited. This, if true, is another proof of the unfriendly disposition towards us of the Burmese King and Court.

It seems to be doubted at Rangoon whether positive orders have really been sent down to block up the river, and it is now said, that the plan has been altered into erecting stockades and batteries along all the reaches of the river, from the Elephant to the town.

Letters from Rangoon intimate, that it will be necessary to make strong warlike demonstrations, to induce the Arrawaddie to adhere to the conditions of the Treaty of Yandaboo. They add, "when he sees we are in earnest, he will strike his colours." He will of course be made to "pay the pipe" also.

PENANG.

Penang papers up to the 17th of August have been received. They state, that the remaining Malayan inhabitants of Quedah, had been carried away as captives by the Siamese to Leigore, for the purpose of being ultimately taken to Bangkok, and there sold as slaves. They were, in a most cruel manner, lashed to bamboos, in close files, and forced from Quedah. This then is the end of British interference in behalf of the Siamese—the selling of the whole of the aboriginal inhabitants into slavery!

SINGAPORE.

Singapore papers to the 1st of August, mention the death of the Sultan of Archen; the arrival of an Armenian Archbishop at Singapore, the ravages of tigers on the island, and other minor items.

MALACCA.

Malacca Registers, to the 3rd of August, have been received during the week. A number of this paper has a long article, showing up the little feeling of great men, and expatiating on the conduct of the Hon'ble H. Garling, who had declined to make use of the columns of the *Register* to give publicity to, by reprinting, the acts of Government, on the plea that the periodical had "lent itself as a vehicle for publications of a direct personal character," tending, in the Councillor's estimation, to the prejudice of social good feeling; to the introduction of factions, and the splitting of a small community into parties. The Editor of the *Register* hints, that the injudicious measures of Mr. Garling, were induced from that gentleman having been

disappointed in being allowed to have the entire controul of that paper. The Resident Councillor, certainly, figures in a very unenviable position.

CHINA.

The subjoined extracts from letters from Singapore to the 17th ultimo, furnish a few further particulars of China affairs. It will be seen, that Commissioner Lin is determined to extirpate the trade in Opium at Macao as well as at Lintin, if he possibly can. The alternative offered to Foreigners to return to Canton and order their ships to Whampoa, or to "be off a-together" within five days, will be rather a puzzler.

Singapore, August 9, 1839.—The importations of Opium per *Syph* and other vessels, met with a ready sale at Sp. drs. 23 to 250 per chest for Benares, and there is still a demand for both Patna and Benares to execute orders for Macao. Tin continues in good request at Sp. drs. 17½ a 17¼. Rattans, Sp. drs. 2½ a 2½. Betelout Sp. drs. 2½. Pepper, Sp. drs. 500 a 6½ per picul. Exchange on England 4-10. On Calcutta 11. Freight £ 4 4 a £ 5 10 per ton.

August 17.—No alteration has taken place in our market, except a further advance of Sp. Drs. 10 to 15 per chest in Benares opium. The demand, however, is dull, and as all the outlets of the port are well supplied, the maintenance of the present rate solely depends upon the nature of our next advices from China. Private letters from Manila mention, that the Governor had refused to deliver any portion of the 3,200 chests of opium landed there, in consequence of a communication he had received from the Governor of Macao. This, however, requires confirmation.

The *Ternate* has just arrived, from China the 1st July. Opium was still selling in small quantities at Hong Kong at Sp. Drs. 600 to 650 per chest, but was expected to decline on the arrival of any quantity.

A riot had taken place in Canton, during which the barriers lately erected between the European and Native town, were pulled down!!

The Imperial Commissioner has issued two Edicts, one requiring all Foreigners to return to Canton, and the ships to proceed to Whampoa, within five days, or to leave altogether; and the other demanding from the Portuguese Government the surrender of a Chinese (converted to Christianity) who had been engaged in smuggling opium, failing which the Commissioner threatens at once to attack Macao with 12,000 men.

PERSIA.

From the following extracts of letters it would appear, that the British name and influence in the Gulph, are suffering deeply from the recent events.

MAHOMERA.—"Mr. Farrar, the Consul General of Syria, went to Mahomera in the Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*. When the coal for her use was demanded, Shaik Faris said he could not give the coal (our own coal be it remembered) without orders from a Shaik three days journey distant. An impression having been received, that steamers could not fire guns, and might be taken by the Arabs, he said he did not care if we resorted to force; but the sound of the evening gun being particularly loud, he thought it prudent to give in, and the coal was sent in the morning. A person of more than usual ability was deputed to ascertain if the *Lindsay* could really fire guns, and Mr. Campbell took great pains to send him away satisfied on this point. He said we had been beaten off from Bushire, our army at Candahar had been cut to pieces, Mahomed Ali had driven us out of Egypt and taken all the Arabian Coast, and they wondered we had courage to ask for the coal. Here we see British influence undiminished in the

Gulph! pacific disposition in the people and pleasing prospects of uninterrupted tranquility; for the people are convinced we shall never resent an insult in time to come. Ill treating Colonel Woodfall, and pelting the Resident's son off his horse in the streets of Bagdad, are said in no way to interfere with harmony there.

Koorschid Pasha is in possession of the Arabian Coast, and notwithstanding all the expence of the expedition, up to 1820, and of the Navy and Residency since, and our treaty by Sir William Keir, the Shaiks have been abandoned, and all connection with them has been forgotten. Koorschid Pasha said, he wished them to pay him tribute, and turn their arms against any one he felt disposed, and though this was kindly published by the Pasha a year ago, we forgot they were independent, and no steps were taken to stop him, till his troops were at Cateef, Shirga and other places. We expect a brush with the Pasha in autumn.

KARAKA 23d JULY.—"The last accounts from the northern parts of Persia, state that the King of Kings was as obstinate as a mule; indeed he appears to have much of that animal's nature in him, and the business at Bushire was considered by Colonel Shiel, the "Charge d'affaires," of such importance, as to be beyond his recognizance, but must be settled by the Government. In the mean time the country is going to ruin, overrun with robbers and rebels. About three weeks since, the Commandant of the Prince Vice Roy of Fars, took away the daughter of one of the townsmen. The father applied to the Shaik Islam, who demanded the girl of the Prince and Vizier. They refused, and offered two hundred tomans to the father, who, with the Shaik Islam, called up the Shirazees, (the veriest cowards in the world) They assembled and drove the Prince Vizier, and all the regular troops out of the city, and will not allow them to return. The Vizier has been obliged to go off to Court, and unless the Prince sends off his troops, it is doubtful if he will get in again. The whole of the country on this side of Shiraz, is in a disturbed state. At Bushire, the new Governor is very quiet, as far as we are concerned, but is collecting a little among the merchants according to the approved Persian custom. "May his shadow never be less," and may he fleece them well, for they do must richly deserve it. It is a great pity a number of their brethren in Bombay are not with them. A little of the "Fellack" would be an improvement; in Bushire there is the vessel of War *Clive*,—the nondescript *Emily*,—*Ganges*, *Fat Rowhani*, *Lord Elphinstone*, and *Nasser Khan Merchant Ships*. The *John Adams* at Bussorah, the *Tigress* with the Commodore's "Pet," *Dee* gun boat here. The *Hugh Lindsay*, on her last trip down, took the Resident round to Bahrein and the Pirate Ports. The visit was not too early paid. Koorschid Pasha, as you know, has caused the chiefs of Bahrein to acknowledge Mahomed Ali, and pay 6,000 dollars annual tribute. Six months ago, all this might have been stopped, and the tribute paid to us for the name of our protection. Scijed bin Nutbuch is among the tribes, with six hundred men, and trying to establish Koorschid's authority. A partial but a doubtful stop, has been put to him on the coast, but the policy of Kuickerbucker's doubting Governor, seems to be the rage in these parts; "doubt what is to be done when you should do it."

By the following extracts of a letter, received from Karack by the *Hugh Lindsay*, it will be perceived that the internal state of Persia is such as to give Mahomed Shah little leisure for making a demonstration towards Herat, though another paragraph, on the exportation of horses, indicates the probability of his being by no means destitute of the will to annoy us. The heat at Karack is described as having produced dreadful effect on the Europeans, though the temperature was lower, and sickness had abated prior to the departure of the Steamer. The death of the Sultan

is incidentally alluded to, as a well known fact, and communications received from other sources, tend to confirm the previous intelligence.

"Mahomed Shaw was still at Teheran, and likely to remain there till the termination of the hot weather, when it was expected he would be obliged to move down towards Isfahan and Shiraz, as that part of his dominions, especially Shiraz, was in such an unsettled state as apparently to require his immediate presence to bring matters to a peaceful conclusion. At Bushire the report was current that the King had prohibited any horses being sent to India this season, but how far this will ultimately prove correct, seems as yet doubtful, as a similar report prevailed last year, when horses, it was well known, were shipped to a great extent for Bombay. The heat of the Gulf this season has been so unusually great, that hundreds of the Natives have died from its influence. At Karrack it was so dreadful to endure and its effects such during the first week of August, that no less than twelve strong Europeans were almost instantaneously deprived of existence. The temperature of the climate had, however, moderated before the Steamer left, and the sickness diminished; but cholera still prevailed to a considerable extent along the Arabian and part of the Persian coast."

From Bagdad no important intelligence had been received since the death of the Sultan was announced; but the English packets transmitted this season by that route, are likely to give great satisfaction, as they had hitherto arrived at Beyrout in excellent time for the Steamer.

At Muscat the Imam was expected from Zanzibar in less than a month, and his son was fitting out one of his ships, when the Steamer left to go down and meet his father off Rasellhead."

An extract from another letter gives some interesting particulars relative to the movements of the Egyptian army, and the future intentions of the Pasha.

"You will have heard that the Sultan's army under Hafiz Pasha has been completely destroyed by Ibrahim, the whole Camp with 140 pieces of artillery, ammunition, provisions, 20,000 stand of arms, 7,000 prisoners, and innumerable deserters taken by the Egyptians. Hafiz fled to Malatie. Ibrahim himself is at Morah; he has four regiments, some guns, and a large force of irregular Cavalry at Orfa. He has now orders from Mahomed Ali to stop where he is, otherwise he intended to go on to Koniah. The Sultan is not expected to live any time. He is in a consumption and dropsy brought on by hard drinking.

By the bye, when I was down at Mahomarah, one of the Sheikhs there, told me that Kershed Pasha was principally supplied from them, with grain, conveyed to him by Bahrein and Catiff boats, and he at one time had an agent there.

I hear that the Russians appeared at Stamboul, with a fleet and army to act as protectors and dictators, and that Mahomed Ali will seize the Pachalic of Bagdad, if not prevented by us; so that from all appearance the Turkish Empire is in a bad way."

The following letter, dated Kurrack 22d August, speaks in the most positive terms of the death of the Sultan.

"I have just time to say Sultan Mahmoud is dead, and his son Abdul Majid Khan has succeeded him. Ibrahim Pasha is at Orfa and expected at Diarbeker, when Bagdad will be cut off. Koorahid Pasha is expected to be moving in Bussorah. Mahomed Shah is reported dead also; but this is not very authentic.

EGYPT.

JULY 6.—We closed our last by informing you of the telegraphic dispatch, just then received, announcing the total defeat of the Turkish army in Syria by the Egyptians, and we also promised, when its detailed account reached us, you should be informed of the

particulars. They are as follow. On the 20th June, Ibrahim Pasha, commanding Mehemet Ali's army in Syria, left Aleppo, with his cavalry and horse artillery, to give battle to the Turkish cavalry, which were advanced in two divisions from Nizib, were the main army of the Sultan, under Hafiz Pasha, was encamped. The first division of this Turkish cavalry was about 13 miles in advance of Nezib towards Aleppo, the other division was still 12 miles nearer to Aleppo. Ibrahim Pasha fell in with this last and attacked it, on which they fled back towards the other division (12 miles as before stated) at Nezib, at a village called Negar.

Ibrahim Pasha came up with and attacked both divisions, and after a fight of an hour and a half, he totally routed them. They retreated to Nezib, leaving behind them 14 pieces of light artillery. Ibrahim Pasha halted here for two days, by which time the whole of his army from Aleppo and elsewhere joined him. On the 24th the whole body marched and took up their position within a mile of the Sultan's army. Preparations being then made a general battle began between both; but after two hours and a half the Turkish army was totally defeated, and many thousands threw down their arms and fled. The Turks left behind every thing. 100 pieces of cannon, 600 tents, 15,000 prisoners, and all their provisions remain in the possession of the Egyptians. The remains of the Turkish army retreated towards Marash next day, 25th. The Egyptian army was divided into 3 divisions,—the first division to march to and take possession of Orfa; the 2nd and 3rd to do the same respectively at Debauekir and Malathia. However, by the time, or before they had done so, the Pasha's order, through Soult's Aide-de-Camp, must have reached, desiring a suspension of hostilities.

The loss of the Turkish killed and wounded in the battle of the 24th, is stated at 7,000 men; that of the Egyptians 3,500.

JULY 7.—H. M. S. *Rhadamanthus*, arrived in Alexandria this day, reporting she had left the English Admiral two days ago with his fleet, off Candia. At sun set, a sailing vessel arrived in six days from Constantinople, to announce the death of Sultan Mahmoud. This vessel was despatched by the private agent of the Pasha.

9TH.—This day, a Turkish steamer entered the Port from Constantinople, being sent by the young Sultan, to announce the death of his father and his own accession; at the same time, tendering offers of peace and amity, to Mahomed Ali, and offering to guarantee him instant independence in Egypt. A Turkish corvette also came in here, with important despatches from the Captain Pasha, tendering the whole fleet under him to Mehemet Ali. We believe the same was accepted, as the Nile steamer left an hour afterwards with the return despatch. It appears, that Hourrouf Pasha, Prime Minister of the young Sultan, is at enmity with the Captain Pasha, and that this alone has prompted him to such an act of treachery.

14TH.—The whole Turkish fleet approached in the sight of Alexandria.

15TH.—The Egyptian and Turkish fleets saluted each other; and the Captain Pasha landed at this place, and was received with all honor and distinction, by Mehemet Ali, and is now residing as a guest of Mehemet Ali in one of his palaces here.

Thus between the 25th of June and 15th of July, in twenty days, the Turkish army has been totally routed in Syria. Sultan Mahmoud has paid the debt of nature, and the fleet of Turkey is now cruising peaceably off Alexandria, in company with that of Egypt. Verily, the star of Mehemet Ali is in the ascendant. We are anxiously awaiting to see what will be done, at this crisis by the Great Powers, in consequence of such ominous events between Egypt and Turkey.

25TH.—A French steamer arrived at Alexandria this day, with intelligence from England up to 5th July, but nothing of importance except in Parliamentary matter.

26TH.—For the last five or six days, the Turkish Fleet has been gradually coming in to Alexandria, and the land and sea forces have been busied in taking out their guns, &c., preparatory to coming in also. By the 28th they will be in ordinary at Alexandria.

29TH.—The English Steamer is looked for this day, therefore we close the present. If any thing of moment transpires we will add a post-script.

P. S. Another despatch, just arrived from Syria, states, that the remains of Hafiz Pasha's army, in its retreat from the late battle at Nezib, before alluded to, was fallen upon by the Kurds, in the most intricate places of their retreat, and slaughtered.—Hafiz, the General, escaping with only a small part of the whole army; the sacrifice of life, therefore, has been immense. Ibrahim Pasha at this last despatch, was encamped at Marash.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Ghaznie, the strong hold of Afghanistan, which was deemed impregnable, has fallen. Dost Mahomed's son has been taken prisoner, but his life has been granted him by Shah Shoojah. The total amount of killed on the part of the invading army, is seventeen, and the wounded one hundred and eighty-two. The following is the official account of the affair, and Sir John Keane's rather bombastic statement of the details.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, AUG. 29, 1839

The President in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General, with the copy of the Despatch of His Excellency Lt.-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. referred to therein, reporting the capture of Ghuznie by storm on the 24th July.

H. T. PRINCEP, Secy.

NOTIFICATION, SECRET DEPARTMENT, SIMLA,
THE 18TH AUGUST, 1839.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India has great gratification, in publishing for general information, a copy of a Report this day received from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, announcing the capture, by Storm, on the 24th ultimo, of the important fortress of Ghuzni.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired on the receipt of this intelligence at all the principal Stations of the Army in the three Presidencies.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India,

(Sd.) T. H. MADDICK,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr.-Genl.
(True Copy.)

T. H. MADDICK,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr.-Genl.

Head Quarters, Camp Ghuznee, 24th July, 1839.

MY LORD,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the Army under my Command, have succeeded in performing one of the most brilliant acts, it has ever been my lot to witness, during my service of 45 years in the four quarters of the globe, in the capture by storm of the strong and important fortress and citadel of Ghuznee, yesterday.

It is not only, that the Afghan Nation, and, I understand Asia generally, have looked upon it as impregnable, but it is in reality a place of great strength, both by nature and art; and in relation to the roads to suppose, from any description that I had received of it, although some were from officers in our own service, who had seen it in their travels.

I was surprised to find a high rampart in good repair, built on a steep mound about 35 feet high, flanked by

numerous towers, and surrounded by a Fausse Braye, and a wet ditch, whilst the height of the Citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire from the Hills on the north, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this, the walls had been built before the Gates, the ditch was filled with water, and unfordable, and an out-work built on the right bank of the River, so as to command the bed of it.

It is, therefore, the more honorable to the Troops, and must appear to the enemy out of all calculation extraordinary, that a Fortress and Citadel to the strength of which, for the last 30 years, they had been adding something each year, and which had a Garrison of 3,500 Afghan Soldiers, Commanded by Prince Mahomed Hyder, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ruler of the Country, with a commanding number of guns, and abundance of Ammunition, and other Stores, Provisions, &c. for a regular Siege, should have been taken by British science and British valor, in less than two hours from the time the attack was made, and the whole, including the Governor and Garrison, should fall into our hands.

My despatch of the 20th instant from Nanee, will have made known to your Lordship, that the Camps of His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Muolk, and of Major General Wiltshire, with the Bombay Troops, had there joined me in accordance with my desire, and the following morning we made our march of 12 miles to Ghuznee, the line of march being over a fine plain, the Troops were disposed in a manner that would have enabled me at any moment, had we been attacked, as was probable from the large bodies of Troops moving on each side of us, to have placed them in position to receive the enemy. They did not however appear, but on our coming within range of the Guns of the Citadel and Fortress of Ghuznee, a sharp Cannonade was opened on our leading Column, together with a heavy fire of Musquetry from behind garden walls, and temporary field-work thrown up as well as the strong out-work I have already alluded to, which commanded the bed of the River. From all but the out-work, the enemy were driven in, under the walls of the Fort, in a spirited manner, by parties thrown forward by Major General Sir W. Cotton, of the 16th and 48th Bengal Native Infantry, and her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry under Brigadier Sale. I ordered forwards three Troops of Horse Artillery, the Camel Battery and one Foot Battery, to open upon the Citadel and Fortress, by throwing Shrapnell shells, which was done in a masterly style, under the direction of Brigadier Stevenson. My object in this was to make the enemy show their strength in Guns and in other respects, which completely succeeded, and our shells must have done great execution and occasioned great consternation, being perfectly satisfied on the point of their strength in the course of half an hour I ordered the fire to cease, and placed the Troops in Bivouac. A close reconnaissance of the place all round, was then undertaken by Captain Thomson, the Chief Engineer, and Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, accompanied by Major Gaiden, the Deputy Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army, supported by a strong party of her Majesty's 10th Lancers, and one from her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. On this party a steady fire was kept up and some casualties occurred. Captain Thomson's report was very clear, (he found the Fortification equally strong all round) and as my own opinion coincided with his, I did not hesitate a moment as to the manner in which our approach and attack upon the place should be made. Notwithstanding the watch, the Troops had performed in the morning, and their having been a considerable time engaged with the enemy, I ordered the whole to move across the River, which runs close under the Fort walls, in Columns to the right and left of the Town, and they were placed in position on the North side, on more commanding ground and securing the Cabool Road. I had information that a night attack upon the Camp was intended from without. Mahomed Ubzul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahom-

ad Khan, had been sent by his Father with a strong body of Troops from Cabool to his Brother's assistance at Ghuznee, and was encamped outside the walls, but abandoned his position on our approach, keeping however at the distance of a few miles from us. The two Rebel Chiefs of the Ghilzee Tribe, men of great influence, viz. Abdool Kullman and Goolahomed Khan, had joined him with 1500 horse, and also a body of about 3,000 Ghazurs from Zimat, under a mixture of Chiefs and Monlaks carrying banners, and who had been assembled on the cry of a Religious war. In short, we were in all directions surrounded by enemies. These last actually came down the Hills on the 22d, and attacked the part of the Camp occupied by His Majesty Shah Shooja, and his own troops, but were driven back with considerable loss and their banners taken.

At day-light on the 22d, I reconnoitered Ghuznee, in company with the Chief Engineer and the Brigadier Commanding the Artillery, with the Adjutant and Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army, for the purpose of making all arrangements for carrying the place by Storm, and these were completed in the course of the day—instead of the tedious process of breaching, for which we were ill prepared, Captain Thomson undertook, with the assistance of Captain Peat of the Bombay Engineers, Lieutenants Durriads and McLeod of the Bengal Engineers, and other officers under him, (Captain Thomson) to blow in the Cabool Gate, (the weakest point) with Gunpowder, and so much faith did I place in the success of this operation, that my plans for the Assault were immediately laid down and the orders given.

The different troops of Horse Artillery, the Camel and Foot Batteries, moved off their ground at 12 o'clock that night, without the slightest noise, as had been directed, and in the most correct manner took up the position assigned them about 250 yards from the walls in like manner, and with the same silence, the Infantry soon after moved from their ground, and all were at their post at the proper time. A few minutes before 3 o'clock in the morning, the explosion took place and proved completely successful—Captain Peat of the Bombay Engineers was thrown down and stunned by it, but shortly after recovered his senses and feeling. On hearing the advance sounded by the Bugle (being the signal for the Gate having been blown in) the Artillery, under the able directions of Brigadier Stevenson, consisting of Capt. Grant's Troop of Bengal Horse Artillery, the Camel Battery under Captain Abbott, both superintended by Major Pew, Captains Martin and Colgrave's Troops of Bombay Horse Artillery, and Captain Lloyd's Battery of Bombay Foot Artillery, all opened a terrific fire upon the Citadel and Ramparts of the Fort, and in a certain degree paralyzed the enemy.

Under the guidance of Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, the Chief of the Department, Colonel Dennie, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding the Advance, consisting of the Light Companies of Her Majesty's 2d and 17th Foot, and of the Bengal European Regiment, with one Company of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, proceeded to the Gate, and, with great difficulty from the rubbish thrown down, and the determined opposition offered by the enemy, effected an entrance and established themselves within the Gateway. Closely followed by the India Column led in a spirit of great gallantry by Brigadier Sale, to whom I had entrusted the important post of commanding the Storming Party, consisting (with the advance above mentioned) of Her Majesty's 2d Foot under Major Carruthers, the Bengal European Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Orchard, followed by Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry under Major Trenson, and Her Majesty's 17th Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Croker. The struggle within the Fort was desperate for a considerable time. In addition to the

heavy fire kept up, our Troops were assailed by the enemy sword in hand, and with daggers, pistols &c., but British courage, perseverance and fortitude overcame all opposition, and the fire of the enemy in the lower area of the Fort being nearly silenced, Brigadier Sale turned towards the Citadel, from which could now be seen our abandoning the Guns, running in all directions, throwing themselves down from immense heights, endeavoring to make their escape, and on reaching the gate with Her Majesty's 17th under Lieutenant Colonel Croker, followed by the 13th, forced it open; at 5 o'clock in the morning the Colors of Her Majesty's 13th and 17th were placed on the Citadel of Ghuznee amidst the cheers of all ranks. Instant protection was granted to the women found in the Citadel, (among whom were those of Mohamed Hyder, the Governor,) and sentries placed over the Magazine for its security—Brigadier Sale reports having received much assistance from Captain Kershaw of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry throughout the whole of the service of the Storming.

Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton executed in a manner much to my satisfaction, the orders he had received. The Major General followed closely the Assaulting Party into the Fort with the Reserve, namely, Brigadier Roberts, with the only available Regiment of his Brigade, the 35th Native Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, part of Brigadier Sale's Brigade, the 16th Native Infantry, under Major MacLaren, and 48th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, and they immediately occupied the Ramparts, putting down opposition whenever they met any, and making Prisoners until the place was completely in our possession. A desultory fire was kept up in the Town, long after the Citadel was in our hands, from those who had taken shelter in houses, and in desperation kept firing on all that approached them. In this way several of our men were wounded and some killed, but the aggressors paid dearly for their bad conduct in not surrendering when the place was completely ours. I must not omit to mention that three Companies of the 35th Native Infantry under Captain Hay, ordered to the South side of the Fort to begin with a fake attack, to attract attention to that side, performed that Service at the proper time, and greatly to my satisfaction.

As we were threatened with an attack, for the relief of the Garrison, I ordered the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Stalker, to guard the Cabool Road, and to be in support to the Cavalry division. This might have proved an important position to occupy, but, as it was, no enemy appeared.

The Cavalry Division under Major General Thackerell, in addition to watching the approach of an enemy, had directions to surround Ghuznee, and to sweep the plain, preventing the escape of runaways from the Garrison. Brigadier Arncliffe's Brigade (the Brigadier himself I deeply regret to say, was laboring under very severe illness, having shortly before burst a blood vessel internally, which rendered it wholly impossible for him to mount a horse that day,) consisting of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers under Lieutenant Colonel Perce (momentarily Commanding the Brigade) and Major MacDowell, the Junior Major of the Regiment, the Senior Major of the 16th Lancers Major Cusston, an Officer of great merit, being actively engaged in the execution of his duties as Assistant Adjutant General to the Cavalry Division, the 2d Cavalry under Major Walter, and the 5d under Lieutenant Colonel Smyth, were ordered to watch the South and West sides. Brigadier Scott's Brigade were placed on the Cabool Road, consisting of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons under Major Daly, and of the 1st Bombay Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith, to watch the North and East sides. This duty was performed in a manner greatly to my satisfaction.

After the Storming, and that quiet was in some degree restored within, I conducted His Majesty Shah Shooja Ool Moolk, and the British Envoy and Minister, Mr. Macnaghten round the Citadel, and a great part of the Fortress. The King was perfectly astonished at our having made ourselves masters of a place, conceived to be impregnable when defended, in the short space of two hours, and in less than 48 hours after we came before it. His Majesty was of course greatly delighted at the result. When I afterwards, in the course of the day, took Mahomed Hyder Khan the Governor, first to the British Minister, and then to the King to make his submission, I informed His Majesty, that I had made a promise that his life should not be touched, and the King in very handsome terms assented, and informed Mahomed Hyder in my presence, that although he and his family had been Rebels, yet he was willing to forget and forgive all.

Prince Mahomed Hyder, the Governor of Ghuznee, is a Prisoner of War in my Camp, and under the surveillance of Sir Alexander Burnes, an arrangement very agreeable to the former.

From Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commanding the 1st Infantry Division (of the Bengal Army) I have invariably received the strongest support, and on the occasion his exertions were manifest, in support of the honor of the profession, and of our country.

I have likewise at all times received able assistance from Major General Wiltshire, Commanding the 2d Infantry Division (of the Bombay Army), which it was found expedient on that day to break up, some for the storming party, and some for other duties, the Major General as directed, was in attendance upon myself.

To Brigadier Sale, I feel deeply indebted for the gallant and soldierlike manner in which he conducted the responsible and arduous duty entrusted to him in command of the Storming Party, and for the arrangements he made in the Citadel, immediately after taking possession of it, the Sabre wound which he received in the face, did not prevent his continuing to direct his Column, until every thing was secure; and I am happy in the opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice the excellent conduct of Brigadier Sale on this occasion.

Brigadier Stevenson, in Command of the Artillery, was all I could wish, and he reports that Brigade Majors Backhouse and Caghan ably assisted him; his arrangements were good, and the execution done by the Arm he commands, was such as cannot be forgotten by those of the enemy, who have witnessed and survived it.

To Brigadier Leberis, to Colonel Dennie (who commanded the advance) and to the different Officers commanding Regiments already mentioned, as well to the other Officers and gallant Soldiers under them, who so nobly maintained the honor and reputation of our country, my best acknowledgments are due.

To Captain Thomson of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of the Department with me, much of the credit of the success of this brilliant Coup de main is due—a place of the same strength, and by such simple means as this highly talented and scientific Officer recommended to be tried, has perhaps never before been taken, and I feel I cannot do sufficient justice to Captain Thomson's merits for his conduct throughout. In the execution, he was ably supported by the Officers already mentioned, and so eager were the officers of the Engineers of both Presidencies, for the honor of carrying the Powder Bags, that the point could only be decided by seniority, which shows the fine feeling by which they are animated.

I must now inform your Lordship, that since I joined the Bengal Column in the Valley of Shawl, I have continued my march with it in the Advance, and it has been my good fortune to have had the assistance of two most efficient Staff Officers, in Major Graigie, Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Garden, Deputy Quarter Master General. It is but justice to those Officers, that I should state to your Lordship, the high satisfaction I have derived from the manner in which all their

duties have been performed up to this day, and that I look upon them as promising Officers, to fill the higher ranks. To the other Officers of both Departments I am also much indebted for the correct performance of all duties appertaining to their situations.

To Major Keith, the Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Campbell, the Deputy Quarter Master General, of the Bombay Army, and to all the other Officers of both Departments, under them, my acknowledgments are also due, for the manner in which their duties have been performed during this campaign.

Captain Alexander, Commanding the 4th Bengal Local Horse, and Major Cunningham, Commanding the Poona Auxiliary Horse, with the men under their orders, have been of essential service to the Army in this Campaign.

The arrangements made by Superintending Surgeons, Kennedy and Atkinson previous to the storming, for affording assistance and comfort to the wounded, met with my approval.

Major Parsons, the Deputy Commissary General in charge of the Department in the Field, has been unremitting in his attention to keep the Troops, supplied, although much difficulty is experienced, and he is occasionally thwarted by the nature of the country and its inhabitants.

I have throughout this Service, received the utmost assistance I could desire from Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, my Officiating Military Secretary, and Deputy-Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, from Captain Powell, my Persian Interpreter, and the other Officers of my Personal Staff. The nature of the country in which we are serving, prevents the possibility of my sending a single Staff Officer to deliver this to your Lordship, otherwise I should have asked my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Keane, to proceed to Simla to deliver this Dispatch into your hands, and to have afforded any further information that your Lordship could have desired.

The brilliant triumph we have obtained, the cool courage displayed, and the gallant bearing of the Troops I have the honor to Command, will have taught each a lesson to our enemies in the Afghan Nation, as will make them hereafter respect the name of a British Soldier.

Our loss is wonderfully small, considering the occasion; the Casualties in killed and wounded, amount to about 200.

The loss of the enemy is immense—we have already buried of their dead nearly 200, together with an immense number of horses.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing; I am happy to say, that although the wounds of some of the Officers are severe, they are all doing well.

It is my intention, after selecting a Garrison for this place, and establishing a General Hospital, to continue my march to Cabool forthwith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE.

No. 1.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H., in the assault and capture of the fortress and Citadel of Ghuznee, on the 23d July 1839.

General Staff.—1 Colonel, 1 Major wounded.

3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.—1 Rank and File wounded.

4th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and File and 1 Horse wounded.

Bengal Engineers.—3 Rank and File killed, 2 Rank and File wounded, 1 Rank and File missing.

Bombay Engineers.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank the File wounded.

2d Bengal Light Infantry.—1 Rank and File wounded,

1st Bombay Light Cavalry.—1 Havildar killed, 5 Rank and File and 7 Horses wounded.

Her Majesty's 2d Foot (or Queen's Royal).—4 Rank and File killed, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant and 26 Rank and File wounded.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.—1 Rank and File killed, 3 Sergeants and 27 Rank and File wounded.

Her Majesty's 17th Foot.—6 Rank and File wounded.

Bengal European Regiment, 1 Rank and File killed, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Sergeant, 51 Rank and File wounded.

16th Bengal Native Infantry.—1 Havildar, 6 Rank and File wounded.

35th ditto ditto.—5 Rank and File killed, 1 Havildar, 8 Rank and File wounded.

48th ditto ditto.—2 Havildars killed, 5 Rank and File wounded.

Total Killed.—3 Sergeants or Havildars, 14 Rank & File.

Total Wounded.—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 7 Sergeants or Havildars, 140 Rank and File, 8 Horses.

Total Missing.—1 Rank and File.

Grand Total—on the 21st and 23d of July, killed, wounded and missing—191 Officers and Men, and 16 Horses.

(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col.

Military Secretary and Deputy Adjutant

General Her Majesty's Forces Bombay.

WOUNDED.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing.

General Staff.—Brigadier Sale, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, slightly; Major Parson Deputy Commissariat General, ditto.

Bombay Engineers.—21 Lieut. Marriott, slightly.

Her Majesty's 2d (or Queen's Royal).—Captain Baitt, slightly; Captain Robinson, severely; Lieutenant Yunge, ditto; Lieutenant Stisted, slightly; Adjutant Simmons, ditto; Quarter Master Hadley, ditto.

Bengal European Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard, slightly; Major Warren, severely; Captain Hay, slightly; Captain Taylor, ditto; Lieutenant Broadfoot, ditto; Lieutenant Haslewood, severely; Lieutenant Fagan, slightly; Lieutenant Magnay, ditto; Ensign Jacob, ditto.

(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col.,

Military Secretary and Deputy Adjutant—

General H. M. Forces Bombay.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, before Ghuznee, on the 21st July 1839.

2d Troop Bengal Horse Artillery.—3 Horses wounded.

3d ditto Bombay ditto.—2 Rank and File, 2 Horses wounded.

4th ditto ditto ditto.—1 Horse killed.

2d Regiment Bengal Cavalry.—1 Horse killed, 1 Rank and File wounded.

4th Bengal Local Horse.—1 Rank and File, and 1 Horse missing.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.—1 Rank and File killed.

16th Bengal Native Infantry.—1 Captain wounded.

48th ditto ditto ditto.—1 Lieutenant, and 2 Rank and File wounded.

Total killed, 1 Rank and File and 2 Horses.

Total wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Rank and File, and 6 Horses.

Total missing, 1 Rank and File and 1 Horse.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Captain Graves, 16th Bengal Native Infantry, severely. Lieutenant Vanhomrigh, 48th Bengal Native Infantry slightly.

(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col.,

Military Secretary and Deputy Adjutant General.

H. M. Forces Bombay.

(True Copies)

T. H. MADDOCK.

Offy. Secretary to the Government of India,

with the Governor General.

A rumour is afloat, that a letter has been received by Lord Auckland, from Nader Raja Kurruck Singh, of Lahore, stating that Cabool had surrendered without a blow, and that Dost Mahomed was off to the mountains, perhaps to "hide his tune." A brigade of Infantry, with a European Regiment, and a troop of European Horse Artillery, were to remain at Cabool, and the Shah's Army of course. The Bombay troops, with Sir John Keane, were to return, as they came, to lower Scinde and Bama bay; perhaps also to settle accounts en passant, with the Belloochee chief of Khat, and with the amiable Ameer of Hyderabad.

The Shah arrived on August 3d at Kila Cusee, 5 coss from Cabool, and was to enter the city on the 5th.

Dost Mahomed is stated to have fled towards Bamian; with only four pieces of Artillery and 6 or 700 of his immediate followers, leaving the rest of his guns and heavy stores behind him.

The Kuzzilbashies of Cabool had refused him their assistance, and declared their adherence to the Shah.

Cabool, the Capital of Afghanistan, has fallen, and Dost Mahomed is an exile. The greatest portion of the troops, &c. of the ex-king, abandoned him and came over to Shah Soojah, who ascended the throne on the 7th of August. Cabool having surrendered the day previously. The following is the official account:

Fort William, 6th September 1839.—Political Department.—The Honorable the President in Council, has much satisfaction in publishing, for information, the following official papers received by Express from the Head Quarters of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, announcing the desertion of Dost Mahomed Khan by his Army on the 3rd of August, and the possession obtained in consequence of all his Guns, the subsequent advance of the Army under his Excellency Sir J. Keane to Cabool, which City was entered in triumph by His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk on the 7th ultimo.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of this important event; and a feu de joie will be fired in the afternoon upon the occasion of the intelligence being communicated to the troops in garrison.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Secret Department, Simla, the 26th August, 1839.

—The Governor General of India publishes for general information, the subjoined copy and extracts of the patches from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, and from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, announcing the triumphant entry of the Shah into Cabool on the 7th instant.

In issuing this Notification, the Governor-General cannot omit the opportunity of offering to the officers and men composing the Army of the Indus, and to the distinguished Leader by whom they have been commanded, the cordial congratulation of the Government upon the happy result of a Campaign, which, on the sole occasion when resistance was opposed to them, has been gloriously marked by victory, and in all the many difficulties of which, the character of a British Army for gallantry, good conduct, and discipline has been nobly maintained.

A Salute of 21 guns will be fired on the receipt of this intelligence at all the principal stations of the Army in the three Presidencies.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India. (sd.) T. H. MADDOCK.

Offy. Secy to the Govt of India, with the Govt. Genl.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B.

8c 8c. 8c.

MY LORD.—We have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that the Army marched from Ghuznee en route to Cabool, in two columns, on the 30th and 31st ultimo. His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Mulk, with his own troops, forming part of the second Column.

On the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief with the 1st Column at Hyder Khail, on the 1st instant, information reached him, and the same reached the Envoy and Minister at Haft Asmya, that Dost Mahomed, with his Army and Artillery, were advancing from Cabool, and would probably take up a position at Urghunde or Midan (the former 24, the latter 36 miles from Cabool). Upon this, it was arranged that His Majesty, with the 2nd Column under Major-General Wileshire, should join the 1st Column here, and advance together, to attack Dost Mahomed, whose son, Mahomed Ukhbar, had been recalled from Jelalabad, with the Troops guarding the Khyber Pass, and had formed a junction with his Father, their joint forces, accordingly to our information, amounting to about 13,000 men.

Every arrangement was made for the King and the Army marching in a body from hence to-morrow, but in the course of the night messengers arrived, and since (this morning,) a great many Chiefs and their followers, announcing the dissolution of Dost Mahomed's Army by the refusal of the greater part to advance against us with him, and he had, in consequence, fled with a party of 300 horsemen, in the direction of Bameean, leaving his guns behind him, in position as they were placed at Urghunde.

His Majesty Shah Shooja has sent forward a confidential Officer with whom has been associated Major Cureton, of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, taking with him a party of 200 men and an Officer of Artillery to proceed direct to take possession of those Guns, and afterwards such other Guns, and public Stores, as may be found in Cabool and the Balla Hissar, in the name of, and for His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Mulk, and the King's orders will be carried by his own Officer with this party, for preserving the tranquillity of the City of Cabool.

A strong party has been detached in pursuit of Dost Mahomed, under some of our most active Officers. We continue our march upon Cabool to-morrow, and will reach it on the 3d day.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lt. Col.
Commander-in-Chief.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Envoy and Minister.

Head Quarters, Camp Shikarbad, 3d August, 1839.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H., dated Head Quarters, Camp Cabool, 8th August, 1839.

"It gives me infinite pleasure to be able to address my Despatch to your Lordship from this Capital, the vicinity of which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Mulk, and the Army under my command reached the day before yesterday. The King entered his Capital yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the British Envoy and Minister and the Gentlemen of the Mission, and by myself, the General and Staff Officers of the Army and escorted by a squadron of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons and one of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, with Captain Martin's Troop of Horse Artillery. His Majesty had expressed a wish that British Troops should be present on the occasion, and a very small party only of his own Hindostanee and Afghan Troops. After the animating scene of traversing the streets, and reaching the Palace in the Balla Hissar, a Royal Salute was fired, and an additional salvo, in the Afghan style, from small guns

resembling wall pieces, named gingalls, and carried on camels. We heartily congratulated His Majesty on being in possession of the throne and kingdom of his ancestors and upon the overthrow of his enemies; and, after taking leave of His Majesty, we returned to our Camp.

"I trust we have thus accomplished all the objects which your Lordship had in contemplation, when you planned and formed the Army of the Indus, and the expedition into Afghanistan.

"The conduct of the Army, both European and Native, which your Lordship did me the honor to place under my orders, has been admirable throughout, and notwithstanding the severe marching and privations they have gone through, their appearance and discipline have suffered nothing, and the opportunity afforded them at Ghuznee of meeting and conquering their enemy, has added greatly to their good spirits.

"The joint Despatch addressed by Mr. Macnaghten and myself to your Lordship on the 3d instant, from Shikarbad, will have informed you that, at the moment we had made every preparation to attack (on the following day) Dost Mahomed Khan in his position at Urghunde, where, after his son Mahomed Akhbar has joined him from Jelalabad, he had an army amounting to 13,000 men, well armed and appointed, and thirty pieces of artillery, we suddenly learnt that he abandoned them all and fled with a party of horsemen on the road to Bameean, leaving his guns in position as he had placed them to receive our attack.

"It appears that a great part of his Army, which was hourly becoming disorganized, refused to stand by him in the position, to receive our attack, and that it soon became in a state of dissolution. The great bulk immediately camp over to Shah Shooja, tendering their allegiance, and I believe His Majesty will take most of them into his pay.

"It seems, that the news of the quick and determined manner in which we took their stronghold, Ghuznee, had such an effect upon the population of Cabool, and perhaps also upon the Enemy's Army, that Dost Mahomed, from that moment, began to lose hope of retaining his rule for even a short time longer, and sent off his family and valuable property towards Bameean, but marched out of Cabool with his Army and Artillery keeping a bold front towards us, until the evening of the 2d, when all his hopes were at an end, by a division in his own Camp and one part of his Army abandoning him. So precipitate was his flight, that he left in position his guns, with their Ammunition and waggons, and the greater part of the cattle by which they were drawn. Major Cureton, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, with his party of 200 men, pushed forward on the 3d, and took possession of those guns, &c. There were 23 brass guns in position and loaded, two more at a little distance, which they attempted to take away, and since then three more abandoned still further off on the Bameean road. Thus leaving in our possession 28 pieces of cannon with all the material belonging to them, which are now handed over to Shah Shooja-ool-Mulk.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Offg. Secy to Govt. of India,
with the Govt. Seal.

(Copy)

Extract from a letter from W. H. Macnaghten Esq. Envoy and Minister to the Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Mulk, dated Cabool, 9th August 1839.

By a letter signed jointly by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane and myself, dated the 3d instant, the Right Honorable the Governor-General was apprized of the flight of Dost Mahomed Khan.

STEAM MEETING.

In compliance with the following Requisition, a Public Meeting will be held at the Exchange Rooms, on Saturday, the 5th day of October instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the purpose therein specified.

J. YOUNG, Sheriff.

Calcutta, Sheriff's Office, October 1, 1839,

Calcutta, September 28, 1839.

To the Sheriff of Calcutta.

SIR,—The recent dispatch of the *Berenice* Steamer, without waiting for the Calcutta Mails of the 26th and 27th August, the latter of which days was notified by the Post Master General of Bengal as "the latest safe date" for dispatch from Calcutta, demands some expression of public opinion on the part of the Calcutta community, we the undersigned, accordingly request, that you will convene a General Meeting of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, at the earliest convenient date, to enable us to address the Government of India on the above proceeding, and to request protection against a similar evil to the Bengal community in future.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Thomas James Taylor	40	Thos Cullen
K R Mackenzie		John Cowie
R Walker		Dani Ainslie
F Dalrymple		Wm Storm
5 C B Greenlaw		R Stopford
D Bayley	45	Wm Starkart
John Carr		J P McKilligen
W Carr		A Gilmore
T Larkins		W A Gilmore
10 J Andrew, Jr		G M Robertson
Wm Bruce	50	E G Dunbar
Smal Smith		C A Cantor
Collynclear Pollitt		John Campbell
J S Stopford		F R Hampton
15 J F M Reid		Chas A Dyce
Fred Jas Halliday	55	Geo Vint
W Dampier		A Gouger
A St L McMahon		R Rayne
Neil B E Baillie		Francisco Pereira
20 Carrington Palmer		F Dallas
F Dushwood	60	A C Glass
J C C Sutherland		Henry Crooke
D M Gordon		Robt Lyall
Pronocoomar Tagore		W Duncan
25 H V Bayley		J W Roberts
W E Lowe	65	Geo Gibbon
F Millett		John Jackson
W Anley		James M Mackie
Thos E M Turton		John Allan
30 W Patrick		R D Lloyd
Dwarkanauth Tagore	70	Robert Paton
Radhipersaud Roy		Alex Fraser
J Cullen		Alexander Beattie
T Sarkies		G U Adam
35 Antonio Pereira		Jas S B Scott
Walter Raleigh	75	H M Parker
Fras Bayley		J Pottle
James Gowell		Wm Greenaway
Nathl Alexander		William J Heard

E Stone		Boloram King
80 J H Wagentricher		Nundkubore Roy
Wm M Westermann		T Bracken
W J Hampton		George F Remfry
J H Ferguson	150	W Remfry
Geo Dougall		R J Hagshaw
85 O S Richards		W C Braddon
James Campbell		Richard Blochyn
C MacLachlan		J P Jordan
W Guise	155	P Vangrieken
J D Dow		A Millett
90 E W Brightman		John Sandlers
James Crooke		W Bonnard
D C Mackey		P Bonnard
James Henderson	160	M Grant Castello
Chas Lyall		W Prinsep
95 D Lyall		N B Swendsland
C M Holmes		Charles Dearie
J Lyall		Henry Ford
C J Lackersteen	165	James E Cole
Thos Leach		W S Kelly
100 W W Kettlewell		Chunder Sakur Bon-
Wm Cumberland		nerjee
Geo Austin		Petamber Dutt
Muller and Co		Dayatehant Dutt
D B Syers	170	Gruchuro Biswas
105 Thos Taylor		Moheschunder Dutt
John Elliott		Grishunder Dutt
Rushtomjee Cowasjee		Nealmony Haldar
& Co		Prawn Gopal
C Fagan	175	Sibchunder Day
C G Bruce		Radanauth Mokerjee
110 D Templeton		Mohesoodan Mitter
Alex G Mackenzie		Moheschunder Soor
F Pinto		Ramchunder Nundy
A Bond	180	Moheschunder Mooker-
W N Forbes		jee
115 Robt Mackenzie		Nahocomer Mookerjee
Cockerell and Co		Moktaram Ghose
J S Smith		Gubind Chunder Gan-
James Clarke		geoly
Smith, Mackie and Co		Brijonath Bose
120 John Lackersteen and	185	J Becher
Brothers		W M Eddes
Lyall, Matheson and		M A David
Co		J Williams
W Duncan		G P Jordan
Robert Lyall	190	Sookmoy Doss
Gillanders, Arbuthnot		Ramgully Chowdry
and Co		Bisamber Nundy
125 George Massey		Bisnonauth Mullick
William Hoodless		Govind Chunder Goopt
James Clarke	195	W W Robinson and Co
J Mackey and Co		Pittar and Co
G W Duncan		C J Pittar
130 J R D'Costa		John Leabridge
J H -aviel		Burkinyoung and Co
Allan, Patton and Co	200	J S Hardman
Brightman and Co		W Burkinyoung
Watson and Co		John Storm
135 Leech, Kettlewell and		D S Smith
Co		John Gifford
Gilmore and Co	205	H Griffin
A Gouger		A M Valandreu
James S B Scott		Gungadur Dutt
Dighamber Mitter		Neemychurn Ghose
140 Nilcomul Ghose		Nobocomaur Ghose
Francis M French	210	Pudhocomaur Roy
Daniel Dismidt		Isachunder Ghose
Robert John Latley		Hurry Mitter
John Pittar, Jur.		C B M Jacobs
145 W Spiak		Hurry Chunder Cosson

- 215 S G Palmer
R Walker
W Bracken
J Campbell
N Campbell
- 220 R Evans
John O'Brien
John Culloden
O R Smith
E Wilkinson
- 225 J Vander Beck
F Des Brulais
W J Henry
J Counsell
Joseph Bayard
- 230 T Lewis
J Garrett
H Deefhofs
Ramdhun Ghose
Mohun Chunder Day
- 235 A Culloden
Gundadhar Sait
Joy Chunder Bose
Chunder Mohun By-sack
- 240 H Counsell
T D'Cruze
Bodden Chunder Ghose
Egan Chunder Dutt
Samboe Chunder Dutt
- 245 Shibram Chatterjea
Ramdhun Sait
Anand Chunder Bose
Moyes Chunder Bose
Russomoy Bose
- 250 Andoo Chunder
Chowdry
Bhojrub Chunder Mit-ter
Neelmony Sircar
Hulloohur Seal
Bisamber Bysack
- 255 Hurrochunder Chatter-jea
Gorochund Chucker-butty
Bany Madub Bose
Jugguth Nauth Naiy
Bindabun Chunder Chatterjea
- 260 Nemoychurn Bysack
Shihnarain Ghosaul
R Rutter
A B Clapperton
J J R Bowman
- 265 T T Harrington
G Uddy
H J Lee
J B Plumb
Prannauth Bose
- 270 O Morley
J H Young
Wallace Bickley
John P Green
W R Baillie
- 275 W Wright
G Clarke
N Baillie
M D'Cruze
Robert Hollow
- 280 Ramcomul Sen
F Baillie
J R Fraser
Robert Stuart
Cosminauth Doss
- 285 James Grindall
Gorochurn Bose
Esunchunder Banerjee
Tarokenauth Holder
Goluck Chunder Ghose
- 290 Kissen Chunder Ghose
Neelmoney Banerjee
Sheeh Chunder Dutt
G H Poole
M Crow
- 295 Gobind Chunder Baner-jea
Gourang Doss Mooker-jea
Shamal Doss Dutt
A A Ogg
Henry Palmer
- 300 Praun Kheen Bysack
Ramchund Seal
Cosminauth Paulit
Bindabun Chunder Dutt
Ranikissen Bysack
- 305 Thomas Palmer
James Neish
Fraser, McDonald and Co
Muller and Co
Livingston, Syers and Co
- 310 Jenkins, Low and Co
Ahmuty and Co
Watts and Co
T H Harman and Co
L F Bourkey
- 315 Wallis and Co
Arson and Co
Burkinyoung and Co
J S Hardman
H Burkinyoung
- 320 Kelsalls and Potter
Ramgopal Ghose
M S Templeton
E Botellho
R Kerr
- 325 R G Macgregor
Edward T Milner
W Forestry
J Kerr
T P Whittenberry
- 330 Geo Wood
R A Kerr
J Sinclair
P H Reid
John Rebello
- 335 J Marriott
D R James
Jno Robeiro, Jnr
John Andrews
J Mercado, Jnr
- 340 A Gomes
J Mercado
D Mercado
A Mercado
L F Pereira
- 345 C W Harris
S M Gasper
H Andrews
A Bathie
F Bolat
- 350 C F Menoun
Geo Gill
C Francis
Rd Deefhofs
M Whittenbaker
- 355 F G Stewart
- R M Thomas
W N Hedger
W D Shaw
Richd Jas Lyons
- 360 R Swinhoe
Jos Camell
W W Burkinyoung
C E Barwell
J A Burkinyoung
- 365 N B E Baillie
R Molloy
Nathl Hudson
J Sandes
T Sandes
- 370 F C Sandes
W H L Frith
W D H Oclima
P J Paul
P Peard
- 375 A D Kemp
H C Kemp
Longueville Clarke
M T G Sandes
C R Prinsep
- 380 T C Morton
W P Grant
T Dickens
H Holroyd
James Low
- 385 James Low
Hurrischunder Ghose
W H Smoult
E D Barwell
Terachund Chucker-butty
- 390 T Kenderdine
Thos Botelho
Wm Lawrence
M Cockburn
Hy Jenkins
- 395 W Belletty
M D'Souza
Jos Roger
G Mackertich
J R Douglass
- 400 M Gonsalves
Twentyman and Co
R W Chew
J Gray
E Gray
- 405 D Edmond
Burkinyoung and Co
J S Hardman
Chas Morel and Co
J A Richy
- 410 R Thomas
I B Biss
John Biss
J H Stocqueler and Co
J L Carrau
- 415 Adam Freer Smith and Co
Fras Pereira
R Scott Thomson and Co
C F Dumaine
P A Roussac
- 420 J Morgan
Boyd and Co
Hurrochunder Bose
Macleod, Fagan and Co
R Presgreve
- 425 John Low and Co
Moore, Hickey and Co
J DeCruz
F D'Assis Pinto
H Martindell
- 430 H Martindell, Senr
N Palologus
Wm J Judge
Wm P Downing
Bisamber Chunder Ghose
- 435 G J George
Buddien Chunder Auddy
Rajbullab Day
Rennarain Singhly
Lewis Michael
- 440 Gungarain Ghose
Raminohun Mitter
Hurrochunder Mooker-jea
Khettermohun Day
Ramrutton Doss
- 445 Sreeram Chuckerbutty
Edwd Peters
Shibchurn Day
Heraloll Day
Govinchunder Monah
- 450 Dossaratty Boserjee
John DeCruz
Kissenpersaud Bose
Kissoremohun Day
Kistnopersaud Holder
- 455 Gobinchunder Raha
Harranchunder Singhee
Wilham Jackson
Prawnkissen Doss
Rajchunder Doss
- 460 Madubchunder Mooker-jea
Nusseram Mookerjee
Sreenauth Doss
G Henderson
W E Campion
- 465 P Homfray
Mothoormohun Day
F Fegrado
M Gonsalves
Emi Panioty
- 470 Mothoormohun Raha
Obhnychurn Ghose
Collymohun Ghosal
Geo Collier
T B Swinhoe
- 475 James Gill
J Deesa
Jno King
Jos Le Roy
Bhojrubchunder Bose
- 480 Pittember Ghosail
Jas Chew
Bulloram Gangooly
F Guilleron
J DeSilva
- 485 G Thomas, Jur
S Dossa
T Suard
J Payne
J X DeRozario
- 490 L Fernandez
J Empson
J A P Murray
J Henry
Geo Smith
- 495 J Brown
L J DeMello
J Urage
J Simonin
Raneemadhub Day
- 500 W Robertson
P Pereira
P Pereira, Jar.

Thos Casperz	J H Ross	Chs Pereira	Treelochun Mookerjee
Gunganarain Chatterjee 560	V Jewall	Henry Hall	Rajkissen Chatterjee
505 Frae Rodrigues	R Williams	G W Bright	Bholanath Ghose
Mothoomohun Roy	W Oxborough	W Thacker and Co	675 J J McCann, Junr
Joyrist Mokerjee	David Ogilvey	620 R Leishman	D Wark
W J Lloyd	Mackenzie Lyall & Co	R J Calbery	R R Macnaughten
J Edwards	565 Thos Boulton	Thos Black	James Hume
510 H T Green	W Holloway	J Patten	D L Richardson
Ramlochan Mullich	M M Manuk	J G Stuart	680 P W Luard
Srenauth Burrall	J McKinnon	625 W F Ferguson	E B Ryan
Nilmomy Roy	Edward Harding	J H Ferguson	William Cockburn
G C Weguelin	570 Sibchurn Mullich	R H Rattray	Carr, Tagore and Co.
515 L W Judah	Rataparsaul Bysack	C Tucker	James Smith
Guluck Chunder Gan-	Hulladar Mullick	E Lee Warner	685 W Thompson
goly	F Patrick	630 W Braddon	Eben B Crocker
Hurrynarain Day	R E West	D McLeod	Charles Oman
Benny Madub Day	575 Archd Lacroix	John Trotter	John Oman
Dehnarain Seal	John Worrall	E C Currie	John Worrall
520 Nobinchunder Sircar	Joe Williams	A D H Larpent	690 W F Gibbon
M Pinto	J Agabeg	635 J Piddes	T Brae
D W Madge	Bolon Chunder Roy	F V Raper	W S Smith
R Forbes	580 W H Hamerton	William Rushton	Chunder Mahun Chat-
C K Dove	J Patten	Kemp Brothers	terjee
525 Kissenchunder Dutt	Alex Aldwell	J Holmes	Moothoornauth Tagore
Isarchunder Chatterjee	F A Madge	640 R Campbell	Radanath Dutt
Ramrutton Doss	G H Madge	J F Moran	Benj Halfhide
C Waller	585 W Heyaham	Nundoomar Bose	Anshutos Day
Nundololl Mitter	Takoor Doss Bose	F H Hart	Promothoth Day
530 Gungadhar Roy	Cossinauth Bonnerjee	D Wilson	Ramchunder Mitter
C Burkinvaung	Harranath Mookerjee	645 Jas Keymer	Callykissen Ghose
W L White	R W Allan	E Creaton	Dayalchund Mitter
R Lepage	290 W Clark	F W Brown	Grishchunder Deb
T Ostell and Co	J Dunn	Geo Shearwood	Jno. D'Cruz
535 J Barrett	White, Holmes & Co	John Matter	John Alexander
D McDonald	J Calder	650 C Brownfield	705 Premchand Doss
Alex Holmes	Robert Frith	Wm Storm	DD'Cruz
R J R Campbell	595 David C Low	Gen F Remfry	J D'Cruz
Ed White	C Guerece, Jr	W H Gilbert	Thomas D'Souza
540 A Parker	J Curtis	C J Pittar	H D'Souza
T Larkins	J Dorin	655 W Pittar	710 John Pereira
Edml Boyle	J Sawers	Madhobchunder Doss	Thomas Pereira
M D'Rozario	600 W DeBude	Srenauth Chatterjee	Joe Gomes
W F Hair	J Waster	Jno Leebridge	Modunmohun Paulit
545 Robt Hunter	A D McLeod	R Miller	Buddnachunder Paulit
W F Parrott	J W Cragg	660 J Chance	715 Bisannauth Doss
Aug Perry	A Muller	C McAfer	Darkanauth Ghose
Thos Richards	605 Chas Lyall	Tarraney Churn Chat-	Hariprasud Sain
A G Glass	Chas Oman	terjee	Muddun Mohun Paul
550 F Dallas	Richd J Chambers	Moheschunder Sing	Tetioram Biswas
Jonth Short	John Porteous	J H Johnston	720 Gobind Chunder Doss
W Bel	W Turner	665 G H Hattmann	Cassinuth Paulit
A Garstin	610 Saml Smith	J Shelverton	Gungerram Doss
P M Stravers	R Scott Thomson	W H Carey	F. Roger
555 J Stathan	H A Wollaston	Gen Brown	John Hunter
J B Patton	R J Dring	J D'Rozario	725 R S Strickland.
James Church	N Grant	670 J Baptist	
L A Avetick	615 Thos E Thomson	Sookmoy Nundes	

Hurk. Oct. 3]

AN APPEAL TO THE BRITISH AND NATIVE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—It is the last straw that breaks the back of the camel. It is the last drop which causes the cup to overflow.

Heaven knows that, in this matter of steam communication with Great Britain, we have had many a last straw to bear, and many a cup, overflowing with bitterness, to drain.

I trust, however, that neither our backs nor our hearts are broken, but that we are still

Steady to resolve, and stubborn to endure;

patient, yet determined; sinking not, fainting not, halting not, but pressing unanimous, right onward, with steady steps and resolved hearts towards that, our

undoubted right, which was years ago recognised by the ministers of the Crown and by the Imperial Parliament,

You have determined, wisely I think, and as became you, after this last very bitter dirt which we have been made to eat, to assemble and call upon Government for relief from these intolerable grievances, grievances affecting the interests and safety of the state, as well as our own hearts and fortunes.

It is well that for such occasions we should be prepared before hand; I therefore venture to submit—not, I implore you to believe, as pressing its adoption—but merely to submit to you a sketch of a petition, such as the sheriff might, perhaps, present in your names; and in which no class, either military or civil, clerical or lay, legal or mercantile, might feel itself precluded from joining.

I offer this sketch, I cast it on the waters, that it may be pruned or expanded, cut up or cut down, by abler and better men than myself. I only hope that any more suitable memorial which may be preferred to it, will be one that every Company's servant in Calcutta and its neighbourhood may join in without difficulty; since, in pursuit of the great act of justice which we claim, unanimity is all in all. I have the honor to remain—Fellow-citizens.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, 2d October, 1839.

H. M. P.

TO THE HON'BLE T. C. ROBERTSON, Esq.

President of the Council of India, Deputy Governor of Bengal, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity assembled this 5th day of October, at the Exchange Rooms pursuant to due notice issued by the Sheriff of Calcutta.

Humbly Sheweth,—That on the 5th May last, the Hon. Company's Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, which had left Bombay with the overland mails on the 16th April, put back. Those mails were subsequently conveyed on the *Berenice*, thirty seven days after the latest safe date advertised by the Post Master General for the letters leaving Calcutta.

That on the 1st August last, the H. C. Steamer *Zeno* quitted Bombay without the Calcutta mail of the latest safe date notified (viz the 17th July) by the Post Master General for its leaving Calcutta. The Calcutta letters by that mail were subsequently forwarded on the *Berenice*, which left Bombay on the 13th September, fifty eight days after the latest safe date, notified as above by the Post Master General.

That on the 13th of September the H. C. Steamer *Berenice* left Bombay without the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th August, although the latter had been the latest safe date notified by the Post Master General. Those mails with, it is understood, leave Bombay on the 7th of the present month, being forty-two days from the date of the letters in 3073 covers leaving Calcutta.

That an English mail, via the Red Sea, was landed at Bombay on the 20th March last. Its entire contents had not arrived in Calcutta until the 4th April, being fifteen days from the period of its reaching Bombay.

That the receipt, in Calcutta, of the English mail which arrived at Bombay on the 5th May last, was not com-

pleted in less than sixteen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt in Calcutta of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 21st of June last, was not completed in less than seventeen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt of the English mail which reached Bombay on the 27th June last, was not completed in Calcutta until eighteen days after its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 6th ultimo, was not completed in Calcutta until twenty six days after its arrival at Bombay.

The above is an enumeration of some of the grievances to which your petitioners have been exposed, within the short space of half a year, by the imperfect condition of a scheme of steam and overland communications between this Empire and Great Britain, which, properly worked, could not fail to promote the power, the wealth, the prosperity and happiness of both countries.

But if your petitioners were to extend the period, a longer list of vexations, of disappointments, and of losses, might be placed before your Honor in Council, yet still without including very many from which your petitioners have greatly suffered in common with all India. In justification however of themselves, and in duty to their British and Native fellow-subjects throughout this Presidency, your Petitioners consider it incumbent upon them to notice the following. On the 22d August, 1837, the H. C. steamer *Berenice* left Bompay having the Calcutta mails of the but put back on the 25th; she got to sea next day and again put back on the 12th September. Her packets were subsequently taken on by the *Atlanta* on 26th September, or fifty-three days from the date of the mail leaving Calcutta.

In June, 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay that the *Atlanta* would leave that port on the 3d July for the Persian Gulf. The Calcutta mail despatched on latest safe day viz the 15th June, arrived on the 29th a few days before the advertised date of departure. This Calcutta mail was detained till the departure of the *Berenice* for the Red Sea on the 12th September, or eighty-nine days from the despatch of the letters from Calcutta.—The Calcutta covers on this occasion amounting to 2666, did not reach London till 135 days after their despatch from Calcutta.

In June 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay, that it was intended to despatch a steamer either to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, on the 25th July, and the 8th of the month was assigned as the latest safe date, allowing seventeen days from Calcutta to Bombay—the mail arrived at Bombay on the 22d, or in fourteen days—but intermediately another notification had appeared intimating that a steamer would be despatched to the Red Sea on or about 1st August, and the 16th July was advertised as the latest safe date from Calcutta.—The mail of that day arrived at Bombay on the 30th July, and remained two days at Bombay before the *Atlanta* left; but instead of going to the Red Sea as advertised, the *Atlanta* was despatched to the Persian Gulf. The united mails from Calcutta of the 8th and 16th July comprised 3678 covers, the first portion of which was twenty-three days from the date of despatch from Calcutta to that of departure from Bombay. This mail was plundered by the Arabs, and the letters scattered over the desert.

In August, 1838, the *Berenice* was advertised to start on the 8th September, but the Calcutta mails which left on the latest advertised safe date (23d August) not arriving she was detained till the 12th, eighteen days having been required for the conveyance to Bombay.—On

this occasion the packets from the Right Honorable the Governor General at Simlah did not arrive in time.

Your petitioners respectfully represent to your Honor in Council that, although there may be palliatives, there is but one effectual remedy for the state of things adverted to above,—a state of things which has involved heavy losses, great commercial injury, and much private distress to your petitioners; which has no doubt been prejudicial, at a most important crisis, to the service of Government; and which is manifestly calculated to bring the power of this vast Empire, and the character of its rulers, into discredit with our fellow subjects at home, and with foreign states.

The remedy to which your petitioners advert, was distinctly recognized by the Lords of the Treasury, by a Committee of the Imperial Parliament, and by the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Control in declarations to the following effect.

' Their Lordships of course assume, that the question reserved for their consideration, will embrace the communication by steam with the three presidencies.'

' That, inasmuch as in the opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before your Committee, a direct communication by steam from the Red Sea to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, would be practicable at all seasons of the year, by the employment of vessels of adequate tonnage and power, and as, under judicious arrangements, such extended establishment would appear to offer a prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay, by the conveyance of the passengers and some valuable articles of merchandize, which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone; your committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company.'

' I have also to direct your attention to the concluding paragraph of their Lordship's letter, and to state that I entirely concur in the view therein expressed, as I am convinced that any plan which does not embrace a communication by steam packets with Madras and Calcutta, as well as with Bombay, will entirely fail to give public satisfaction, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and of India.

(Signed) JOHN HONNOUR.

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors.

That the views of the Lords of the Treasury, of the Committee of the House of Commons, and of the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Control, were as equitable towards British India as they are now easy of execution, cannot for a moment be questioned.

Those views required no more for their perfect accomplishment than steam vessels of a power and capacity which should ensure their making a certain and speedy voyage between Bombay and Aden; between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Aden; and between Aden and Suva, at all seasons of the year.

Such steam vessels, the property of a private Company, now traverse the Atlantic, between Great Britain and the United States, winter and summer, with a speed and regularity which leave nothing to be desired; and that with this encouraging example before the British nation and the Government of British India, similar advantages have not been extended to this Imperial dependency is a matter of equal grief and astonishment.

Your Petitioners, however, most respectfully trust and entreat, that your Honor in Council, witnessing and feeling the mischief which has been occasioned to the most important public and private interests by the present imperfect system, will urge upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the part of the Supreme Government—most respectfully on the part of your Petitioners—and in the name of all India, that the Honorable Court will be pleased to close with a proposition, approved by Her Majesty's Government, which has been submitted to the Honorable Court by Mr. T. A. Curtis, of London, on behalf of a Joint Stock Company; which Company is, under pledges and penalties (to be prescribed by Parliament) prepared to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Great Britain, by means of powerful steam vessels, calculated to accomplish their voyages with certainty and celerity, at all periods of the year; and at a cost to the state less than that of the present inefficient system.

While awaiting an act of justice toward this Great Empire, with a confident expectation that it cannot fail to be accorded, your Petitioners solicit permission respectfully to advert to the palliative for the present state of things, to which they have already alluded.

Your Petitioners believe that it is in contemplation to make a better road between Bombay and Calcutta. But this measure as is clear to all who have considered the subject, will merely mitigate, without removing the evils which we now most respectfully place before the Supreme Government.

Imperfect as this palliative must be, with reference to the rivers on the route, at times altogether impassable, and which it is impossible to bridge;—with reference to the extreme difficulty of maintaining such an establishment as shall convey the entire Mail to or from Bombay in one despatch;—with reference to the climate on portions of the route through which the road must be carried, and where the requisite number of dāk runners can, it is believed, only be maintained at a deplorable sacrifice of human health and life—imperfect, we beg to repeat, as this palliative must necessarily be, still it can only be applied at an enormous first outlay to the state, and at an enormous and constant expenditure for repairs, as well as for increased establishment. And what is more to our present purpose, years must elapse before such a palliative can be applied at all.

In the mean time, although paying a heavy amount of inland postage for our letters, from which charge Bombay is exempt, we, your petitioners, are exposed to a repetition of evils, vexations, and disasters, most injurious to the entire public, as well as to the best interests of this wealthy and commercial presidency; and detrimental, as your Honor in Council cannot but have found them, to the service of the state.

We therefore humbly and respectfully intreat, that the Supreme Government of British India may be pleased to assume the control of the overland mails, as of the other branches of the Indian Post-office, and that your Honour in Council will issue instructions to the proper authorities, that steam vessels conveying mails from Bombay to the Red Sea, or Persian Gulph, shall not leave Bombay until they have received on board the mails despatched from Calcutta, Madras and Agra on the latest safe date publicly notified by the Post Master General at Calcutta and the Post Masters at Madras and Agra.

In submitting this appeal to your Honor in Council, your petitioners most distinctly and unequivocally disclaim any desire or intention to impute blame to the Government or authorities at Bombay, for the failures which your petitioners have adverted to, or the vexations and losses which they have endured. These failures,

vexations, and losses were clearly inseparable from the imperfect system by which your petitioners have suffered so deeply, and can only be wholly guarded against by its abandonment for the Scheme approved by Her Majesty's Government.

Your petitioners further respectfully intreat, that this petition of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta may be submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, with a favourable recommendation from

your Honor in Council, respecting that portion of the prayer of the Inhabitants which it rests with the Honourable Court to have carried into effect.

Signed for the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta duly convened, and in the Exchange Rooms assembled, this 5th day of October, 1839.

J. Y., Sheriff of Calcutta.

Hurk. Oct. 3.]

STEAM MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE ROOMS.

On Saturday afternoon, the 5th Oct. at half past three, a very crowded meeting was held in the Exchange Rooms, pursuant to a notice issued by the Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition presented to him, bearing the signatures of 725 European and Native gentlemen. There was hardly room enough in the Exchange hall, to permit of any body moving about, and the very staircase was full of people, who could not get into the hall itself. The meeting was the largest, that has been held in Calcutta for some time, and the very largest that has ever been convened on the Steam question. The object of the meeting was the framing, or adopting, of an address to Government, expressive of the public opinion on the recent despatch of the *Bernice* steamer from Bombay, without the Calcutta mails of the advertised latest safe date.

JAMES YOUNG, Esq., the Sheriff, on taking the chair, read the requisition, in accordance with which he had summoned the meeting. He then observed, that he considered it better for the Chairman of a meeting of the nature of the one over which he had the honour to preside, especially if a public functionary, to take no active part in the proceedings. He should, therefore, abstain from offering his opinion on the subject in question. He hoped, that all would support him in preserving order, and said that it was desirable in meetings of that nature, that unanimity should prevail as far as possible.

CAPT. T. J. TAYLOR then rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen; on an occasion like the present, when there is probably not a person in this room who has not suffered by the untoward despatch of the *Bernice*, without the Calcutta Mails of the 26th and 27th of August, the last of which days was notified by the Post-Master-General of Bengal, as the latest safe date of despatch from Calcutta, it is necessary to dwell but briefly on the grievous injury we have sustained. Every man feels his own peculiar wrong, and sympathizes with the general grievance. The communications between parent and child,—between husband and wife,—between brother and sister,—between merchant and fellow merchant,—between agent and constituent,—and last but not least, between the Supreme Government in India and the ruling authorities in Europe—have been cut off by this deplorable resolve of the Government of Bombay. (Hear, hear and cheers.) There is, however, often some consolation to be derived from misfortunes however great, and when matters are at the worst, they sometimes mend. One good we have already derived; in the orders published in last night's *Gazette*, we have a guarantee that we shall not experience a like misfortune again. (Cheers.) I trust, moreover, we shall obtain some further good, as the Home Public and the Home Government, will more than ever feel the inadequacy of the present system, and the necessity for reform, and that reform can alone be found in powerful steamers on the most comprehensive line. (Cheers.)

The orders of Government in last night's *Gazette*, have been seen by all: they have somewhat anticipated one of the objects of this meeting, and the quiet rebuke to the Bombay authorities, conveyed in that despatch, will doubtless be felt as it deserves to be. The Government of India having already expressed its censure, it may probably be politic for this meeting to abstain now from expressing, in its petition, disapprobation of the Bombay proceedings; but, although it may be politic for the meeting collectively to abstain from such expression I see no cause for concealing individual feelings; and I will not conceal that, in my opinion, material blame attaches to the authorities at Bombay. (Hear, hear.) I will not conceal, that I think they have acted, on this occasion, with singular want of courtesy, want of consideration, and want of justice to the interests of this important and wealthy city. (Cheers.) and that their conduct is most reprehensible, whether considered as public officers—or as men. (loud and long-continued cheers.)

The British Governments are not placed in India, like the Spanish colonies in South America—as separate, independent kingdoms, warring against and plundering each other—speaking, it is true, a common language, but having no community of feeling, no common interest. No; our position in Hindostan being very different, the three Presidencies here are component parts of one empire, (hear, hear and cheers,) amenable to one law, subject to one supreme authority, (hear) and entitled to equal and impartial consideration. (Much cheering.) It cannot be too strongly impressed on every public servant in India, that all mere sectional interests should be made subordinate to the general good; (cheers) and that each individual, wherever placed, is but one of the general system, and should endeavour, therefore, to promote the general weal. Had the Bombay authorities borne this circumstance in mind—had they been actuated by those principles of regard for the general welfare, which ought to be the main-spring of every ruling power—had they recollected that whether men are situated to the east or west, or north or south—in the rice fields of Bengal, or the cotton plains of the Deccan, they are all equally entitled to the paternal care and consideration of the Government; (Cheers.)—had the Bombay authorities remembered this, we might have been spared the ills of which we now so justly complain. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

In making these observations on the Bombay authorities, it is but an act of justice to the Governor, Sir James Carnac, to state, that I acquit him individually of all blame. He was not at Bombay, at the time of the *Bernice's* despatch; but was at Poonah, 96 miles distant. He could not, therefore, control proceedings, of which he could only have been made aware, when too late to remedy the evil (Hear, hear). Had Sir James Carnac been at Bombay, I do not think he would have

Despatched that steamer without our mails. (Hear, hear). Sir James has ever been a warm defender of the Comprehensive Steam Communication (Hear). An energetic writer in an European Magazine, Carnac first stood forth our friend; (cheers), and subsequently, as Chairman of the Honorable Court, and while strongly opposed by all the bigotry and obstinacy of that antiquated body, (laughter) he ever stood forth our friend: (Cheers) when, therefore, I review the whole of Sir James Carnac's career—when I remember that he is a soldier, a statesman, a scholar, and a gentleman, I will not believe that a change of position can have wrought in him a change of feeling; or that the mere circumstance of his being nominated to the Government of Western India, will make him belie his principles or desert our cause (Loud cheers)

But although we have reason to complain of the Bombay officials, it is pleasant to mark the contrast exhibited by the conduct of the mercantile community of Bombay on the occasion, as shown in a letter from their Chamber of Commerce to the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta,—which letter, with the permission of the meeting, I will read. You will observe from this letter, that the Bombay mercantile community, does sympathize with the injury we have sustained, and that they would have remedied the evil, had such been within their power.

To the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Calcutta.

Sir.—I regret to inform you, that the steamer for Suez, started this morning at daylight, I fear without any of the Mails from Calcutta; as the one dispatched on the 26th ultimo, only reached Bombay this forenoon after 12 o'clock.

A reference was made by Government to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, who gave it as his opinion, that he considered any further detention here, would greatly endanger the arrival of the Steamer at Suez, in time for the conveyance to London of the Indian Mails by the English Steamer, to leave Alexandria on the 8th October. That at this season the time required for the voyage to Suez, was extremely uncertain, especially from the near approach of the Equinox, and the probability of strong northerly winds down the Red Sea; and that a greater number of days must, therefore, be allowed. That this was besides particularly necessary on this occasion, as the new shaft had just been fitted to the Engines of the *Berenice* and there had not been sufficient time to have it tried.

Considering the Season of the year, it is much to be regretted, that 18 or 19 days, for such heavy Mails as those for the Overland route, were not calculated on by, the Post Master General, in naming a safe day for their despatch from Calcutta.

The Mail of the 25th, reached this on the 9th instant but was a very tight one.

Had the decision of this Government been known in time, the Committee of this Chamber, I am requested to state to you, would have considered it their duty to have suggested to the Government, that as the convention between the British and French Governments, now provided for the conveyance of all the Mails by the French steamers (which were therein timed to leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, and was to come into operation on the 10th September) they could only, at the most, endanger a detention of the Indian Mails for 10 days, by detaining the *Berenice* for the Calcutta Mail of the 27th, at all events until day light of the 15th.

The decision of the Government, however, founded on the reasons I have stated, only became known this morning, after the steamer had left, and the Committee therefore regret that they had not the opportunity of serv-

ing the interests of the Mercantile Community and public at Calcutta, which they would at all times be happy when in their powers, to do.

I remain, Sir, your obdt. servt.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER, Chairman,

Bombay, 13th September, 1839.

This letter is most creditable to the body whence it has emanated, and is in singular contrast to the conduct of the Bombay Government; but there are one or two expressions in it, which require an observation—one as strongly confirmatory of our opinion, as to the miserable inefficiency of the present steamers; while another appears to be based on misapprehension, which it is proper to clear up.

Firstly, it appears that with such vessels as the *Berenice* it is necessary to allow not less than 26 days between Bombay and Alexandria, and that even then, the arrival of the mail at Alexandria in time, is a matter of doubt. Why, with a proper ocean steamer, (such as the *Achilles*, the *Great Western* or the *British Queen*,) the voyage would be made in 13 days between Bombay and Suez—or 6 days less than the time now contemplated.

Again, the Chamber lament that the Post-Master General at Calcutta had not calculated on 18 or 19 days, at this season, for heavy mails! Now, it should be stated, that between Poonah and Bombay, the mail travels regularly within 18 hours,—the road is excellent, and the mails are conveyed by cart and by boat. From Poonah to Calcutta the distance is 1,090 miles. Now at 5 miles an hour, this distance would be performed in 9 days and 2 hours; at 4 miles an hour, in 11 days and 8 hours; and at 3 miles an hour, in 15 days and 3 hours—so that adding the time between Poonah and Bombay, the whole time occupied between Bombay and Calcutta, would be, at 5 miles an hour, 9 days 20 hours; at 4 miles, 12 days 2 hours; and at 3 miles, 15 days 21 hours.

Now, our Post Master General allowed 16 days! and yet the mails were left behind! That of the 26th was 13 days and 16 hours on the road; but the delay was in the Bombay Post Master General's jurisdiction. The mail reached Nagpore, 670 miles, in 193 hours; but between Nagpore and Poonah, 420 miles, it was 108 hours—that is, 5 hours less than from Calcutta to Nagpore, though the difference in distance was 250 miles! From Nagpore to Poonah the mail did not exceed 2½ miles an hour! It was hardly to have been expected, that the Post Master General of Calcutta, could anticipate that the mail's travelling in the Bombay Presidency—would be at a pace little better than a snail's gallop, or that of a Freemason's funeral. (Cheers.)

Having made the above explanation—I have only to repeat, that the Bombay commercial body, deserve our best acknowledgements for their courtesy, so strongly contrasted with the discourtesy of the Bombay authorities. (Much cheering.)

H. M. PARKER, Esq.—I should not have ventured to trespass on your time, gentlemen, by addressing you, since there is little to be said beyond what has been said already, with respect to the great cause which assembles us here this day; had it not seemed to me desirable that something definite should be proposed to the meeting. I find no other gentleman apparently disposed to make such a proposition, or I should gladly leave it in worthier hands—nor indeed am I about to make any distinct proposition myself; but I will endeavour to explain.

The draft or sketch of a petition, suggested as the sort of address it might be desirable to present to the Supreme Government on the present occasion, has been going the rounds of the newspapers, for the past few days. It has been suggested by a set of initials, which I am a little alarmed to find, bear no inconsiderable resemblance to

my own ; (much laughter) and I even imagine, that have a sort of acquaintance with the gentleman who uses or misuses them. (Laughter.) But be that as it may, the draft Petition, a copy of which, altered to suit the altered circumstances of our case, and express our sense of the admirable conduct of the Supreme Government, I now hold in my hand, seems to have been cast by its projector on the waters. If any gentleman is prepared with another, which can scarcely fail to be equally good or better, this can sink gently in the stream, and no harm be done beyond a little waste of ink. If there is no other, I will, with your permission, read my absent friend's production to the meeting, merely craving your patient endurance of its length, which I would gladly have curtailed, both for yoursakes and my own.

Before doing this, however, I would solicit your permission, as a deeply interested friend of the great cause, to submit one or two remarks.

In the first place, although he is more likely to be correct on such a subject than myself, I do not altogether adopt my friend Capt. Taylor's views, with respect to the degree of blame attaching on this occasion to the authorities at Bombay. At all events, those views have been spoken by a voice more potential in such a matter, and more likely to make itself heard in the echoing halls of Bombay Castle, than any sound which even this numerous assembly—the most numerous which our wrongs have yet driven into communion, could utter.

But if I did consider the Bombay Authorities blameable, I do think, that our time would only be uselessly occupied, in any longer trying to make petty streamlets pure or passable, while the great fountain in which they have their source, is welling up, like some mighty Geisler, with a volume and power as great as ever. If Mahommed of Ghiznee, betook himself, as was his "gracious custom in the afternoon," to destroy an Idol, I am much mistaken if he set about his laudable undertaking, by inflicting a multitude of small taps upon its ear, or knocking off an occasional little filiger. No, assuredly,—but with a great swing of that mighty mace, which men can scarcely lift from the conqueror's tomb,—with blow and dint and crushing thump, like thunders strokes, showering upon trunk, and limbs, and head of his grim enemy, he broke and smashed it utterly into vile fragments—and, mark, gentlemen, usually found some most comprehensive jewel in the shattered mass, amply remunerative of his holy toil.

Thus we, gentlemen, have our great incomprehensive Idol to subdue, and a grim and ugly monster it is in all conscience ; but to waste time on its mere extremities, will be waste indeed—or to drop metaphor before it drops me,—It is the whole rickety, lopsided system of the incomprehensive scheme, that we must struggle against with all the power that is in us, and not with the little miserable failures, from rain in this place, or the want of runners in that ; a broken shaft, or a Steamer sent off too soon, or unfit to go at all, in another. This is our course, gentlemen ; let us pursue it honestly, temperately and unanimously, and God defend the right.

But one more remark. My friend, Capt. Taylor, has read you a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and a very pretty, civil, spoken letter it is. But as my friend, I should rather say my acquaintance, H. M. P., was told the other day, when he flattered himself he had said something particularly touching to the Agra people, "Fine words butter no parsnips," (much laughter)—why, I ask, did not the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stand forward and say, like manful British merchants—"You tell us that the *Berenice* can't do this, and can't do that, and may arrive too late, and may not reach Suez in nineteen days. Why, we demand, in the name of all India (since you insist upon all India being dependent upon this port)—why, we demand to know, are we in this year of Grace 1839, left with such wretched, ineffi-

cient steamers to carry on the service? Why have we not a *Great Eastern*, which would make her voyage with certainty in a known time, moonsoon or no moonsoon, and thereby spare us this present pain of leaving all our Calcutta friends in the lurch?" (Loud and long-continued cheers.) This, gentlemen, would have been the attitude for British merchants to have assumed ; and they might, occupying a proud position in the eyes of all India, have paused for a reply.

I shall detain you no longer, gentlemen, but with an apology for having detained you even so long, proceed to read the sketch of the quasi-anonymous petition.

TO THE HON'BLE T. C. ROBERTSON, ESQ.

President of the Council of India, Deputy Governor of Bengal, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity assembled this 5th day of October, at the Exchange Rooms pursuant to due notice issued by the Sheriff of Calcutta.

Humbly Sheweth,—That on the 5th May last, the Hon. Company's Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, which had left Bombay with the overland mails on the 16th April, put back. Those mails were subsequently conveyed on the *Berenice*, thirty seven days after the latest safe date advertised by the Post Master General for the letters saving Calcutta.

That on the 1st August last, the H. C. Steamer *Zenobia* quitted Bombay without the Calcutta mail of the latest safe date notified (viz the 17th July) by the Post Master General for its leaving Calcutta. The Calcutta letters by that mail were subsequently forwarded on the *Berenice*, which left Bombay on the 13th September, fifty-eight days after the latest safe date, notified as above by the Post Master General.

That on the 13th of September, the H. C. Steamer *Berenice* left Bombay without the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th August, although the latter had been the latest safe date notified by the Post Master General. Those mails will, it is understood, leave Bombay on the 7th of the present month, being forty-two days from the date of the letters in 3073 covers leaving Calcutta.

That an English mail, via the Red Sea, was landed at Bombay on the 20th March last. Its entire contents had not arrived in Calcutta until the 4th April, being fifteen days from the period of its reaching Bombay.

That the receipt in Calcutta, of the English mail which arrived at Bombay on the 5th May last, was not completed in less than sixteen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt in Calcutta of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 21st of June last, was not completed in less than seventeen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt of the English mail which reached Bombay on the 27th June last, was not completed in Calcutta until eighteen days after its arrival at Bombay.

That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 6th ultimo, was not completed in Calcutta until twenty-six days after its arrival at Bombay.

The above is an enumeration of some of the grievances to which your petitioners have been exposed, within the short space of half a year, by the imperfect condition of

a scheme of steam and overland communications between this Empire and Great Britain, which, properly worked, could not fail to promote the power, the wealth, the prosperity and happiness of both countries.

But if your petitioners were to extend the period, a longer list of vexations, of disappointments, and of losses, might be placed before your Honor in Council, yet still without including very many from which your petitioners have greatly suffered in common with all India. In justification, however, of themselves, and in duty to their British and Native fellow-subjects throughout this Presidency, your Petitioners consider it incumbent upon them to notice the following. On the 22d August, 1837, the H.C. steamer *Berenice* left Bombay, having the Calcutta mails of the 15th but put back on the 25th; she got to sea next day and again put back on the 12th September. Her packets were subsequently taken on by the *Atalanta* on the 26th September, or fifty-three days from the date of the mail leaving Calcutta.

In June, 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay, that the *Atalanta* would leave that port on the 3d July for the Persian Gulf. The Calcutta mail despatched on the latest safe day, viz the 15th June, arrived on the 29th a few days before the advertised date of departure. This Calcutta mail was detained till the departure of the *Berenice* for the Red Sea on the 12th September, or eighty-nine days from the despatch of the letters from Calcutta.—The Calcutta covers on this occasion amounting to 2,666, did not reach London till 135 days after their despatch from Calcutta!

In June 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay, that it was intended to despatch a steamer either to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, on the 25th July, and the 8th of the month was assigned as the latest safe date, allowing seventeen days from Calcutta to Bombay—the mail arrived at Bombay on the 22d, or in fourteen days—but immediately another notification had appeared intimating that a steamer would be despatched to the Red Sea on or about the 1st August, and the 16th July was advertised as the latest safe date from Calcutta.—The mail of that day arrived at Bombay on the 30th July, and remained two days at Bombay before the *Atalanta* left; but instead of going to the Red Sea as advertised, the *Atalanta* was despatched to the Persian Gulf. The mail mails from Calcutta of the 8th and 16th July comprised 3,678 covers, the first portion of which was twenty-three days from the date of despatch from Calcutta to that of departure from Bombay. This mail was plundered by the Arabs, and the letters scattered over the desert.

In August, 1838, the *Berenice* was advertised to start on the 8th of September, but the Calcutta mails which left on the latest advertised safe date (23d August) not arriving, she was detained till the 12th, eighteen days having been required for the conveyance to Bombay.—On this occasion the packets from the Right Honorable the Governor-General at Simlah did not arrive in time.

Your petitioners respectfully represent to your Honor in Council that, although there may be palliatives, there is but one effectual remedy for the state of things adverted to above,—a state of things which has involved heavy losses, great commercial injury, and much private distress to your petitioners; which has no doubt been prejudicial, at a most important crisis, to the service of Government; and which is manifestly calculated to bring the power of this vast Empire, and the character of its rulers, into discredit with our fellow subjects at home, and with foreign states.

The remedy to which your petitioners advert, was distinctly recognized by the Lords of the Treasury, by a Committee of the Imperial Parliament, and by the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Control, in declarations to the following effect.

' Their Lordships of course assume, that the question reserved for their consideration, will embrace the communication by steam with the three presidencies.'

' That, inasmuch as in the opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before your Committee, a direct communication by steam from the Red Sea to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, would be practicable at all seasons of the year, by the employment of vessels of adequate tonnage and power, and, as, under judicious arrangements, such extended establishment would appear to offer a prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay, by the conveyance of the passengers and some valuable articles of merchandise, which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone; your committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company.'

' I have also to direct your attention to the concluding paragraph of their Lordship's letter, and to state that I entirely concur in the view therein expressed, as I am convinced that any plan which does not embrace a communication by steam packets with Madras and Calcutta, as well as with Bombay, will entirely fail to give public satisfaction, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and of India.

(Signed) JOHN HOBHOUSE.

To the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors.

That the views of the Lords of the Treasury, of the Committee of the House of Commons, and of the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Control, were as equitable towards British India as they are now easy of execution, cannot for a moment be questioned.

Those views required no more for their perfect accomplishment than steam vessels of a power and capacity which should ensure their making a certain and speedy voyage between Bombay and Aden; between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Aden; and between Aden and Suez, at all seasons of the year.

Such steam vessels, the property of a private Company, now traverse the Atlantic, between Great Britain and the United States, winter and summer, with a speed and regularity which leave nothing to be desired; and that with this encouraging example before the British nation and the Government of British India, similar advantages have not been extended to this Imperial dependency is a matter of equal grief and astonishment.

Your Petitioners, however, most respectfully trust and entreat, that your Honor in Council, witnessing and feeling the mischief which has been occasioned to the most important public and private interests by the present imperfect system, will urge upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the part of the Supreme Government,—most respectfully on the part of your Petitioners—and in the name of all India, that the Honorable Court will be pleased to close with a proposition, approved by Her Majesty's Government, which has been submitted to the Honorable Court by Mr. T. A. Curtis, of London, on behalf of a Joint Stock Company; which Company is, under pledges and penalties (to be prescribed by Parliament) prepared to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Great Britain, by means of powerful steam vessels, calculated to accomplish their voyages with certainty and celerity, at all periods of the year; and at a cost to the state less than that of the present inefficient system.

While awaiting an act of justice towards this Great Empire, with a confident expectation that it cannot fail to be accorded, your Petitioners solicit permission respectfully to advert to the palliative for the present state of things, to which they have already alluded.

Your Petitioners believe, that it is in contemplation to make a better road between Bombay and Calcutta; but this measure, as is clear to all who have considered the subject, will merely mitigate, without removing the evil, which we now most respectfully place before the Supreme Government.

Imperfect as this palliative must be, with reference to the rivers on the route,—at times altogether impassable, and which it is impossible to bridge;—with reference to the extreme difficulty of maintaining such an establishment as shall convey the entire Mail to or from Bombay in one despatch;—with reference to the climate on portions of the route through which the road must be carried, and where the requisite number of dāk runners can, it is believed, only be maintained at a deplorable sacrifice of human health and life—imperfect, we beg to repeat, as this palliative must necessarily be, still it can only be applied at an enormous first outlay to the state, and at an enormous and constant expenditure for repairs, as well as for increased establishment. And what is more to our present purpose, years must elapse before such a palliative can be applied at all.

In the mean time, although paying a heavy amount of inland postage for our letters, from which charge Bombay is exempt, we, your petitioners, are exposed to a repetition of evils, vexations, and disasters, most injurious to the entire public, as well as to the best interests of this wealthy and commercial presidency; and detrimental, as your Honor in Council cannot but have found them, to the service of the state.

We therefore humbly and respectfully intreat, that the Supreme Government of British India may be pleased to assume the control of the overland mails, as of the other branches of the Indian Post-office, and that your Honour in Council will issue instructions to the proper authorities, that steam vessels conveying mails from Bombay to the Red Sea, or Persian Gulph, shall not leave Bombay until they have received on board the mails despatched from Calcutta, Madras and Agra on the latest safe date publicly notified by the Post Master General at Calcutta, and the Post Masters at Madras and Agra.

In submitting this appeal to your Honor in Council, your petitioners most distinctly and unequivocally disclaim any desire or intention to impute blame to the Government or authorities at Bombay, for the failures which your petitioners have adverted to, or the vexations and losses which they have endured. Those failures, vexations, and losses were clearly inseparable from the imperfect system by which your petitioners have suffered so deeply, and can only be wholly guarded against by its abandonment for the Scheme approved by Her Majesty's Government.

Your petitioners further respectfully intreat, that this petition of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta may be submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, with a favourable recommendation from your Honor in Council, respecting that portion of the prayer of the Inhabitants which it rests with the Honourable Court to have carried into effect.

Signed for the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta duly convened, and in the Exchange Rooms assembled, this 6th day of October, 1839.

J. Y., Sheriff of Calcutta.

Gentlemen, you have heard the proposed petition, such as it is. Most happy, I am sure, would the author be, to see in substitution for it, something more likely to forward the great scheme. For my own part, I have merely been the reader, that it might be *redde*, and I now cast it amongst you to be rejected or adopted, cut up or cut down, not having the slightest intention of either proposing its adoption myself, or of seconding such a proposition by another. (Laughter and cheers)

It was then moved by T. E. M. Turton, Esq., and carried by acclamation,

“That the Petition just read be adopted by this meeting and be presented by the Sheriff on behalf of the British and Native inhabitants of Calcutta.

After which it was proposed by Colonel McLROD, seconded by DWARKANATH TAGORE, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the Sheriff be requested if not inconvenient to himself, to select twenty or thirty gentlemen from amongst those who signed the requisition for this meeting, in order that they may accompany him on the occasion of his presenting the petition to the Honourable President of the Council of India.

Proposed by W. PATRICK, Esq., seconded by JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the Steam Committee be requested to forward copy of this petition, with such explanatory and other observations as they may consider necessary, to their Agent in England, and that they will be pleased to instruct Captain Barber to print two thousand copies of the petition and observations, for distribution to the members of the House of Commons, taking an interest in Indian affairs, to the most influential members of the Court of Proprietors, to the British India Association and to the Chamber of Commerce at the Principal Trading cities.

T. E. M. TURTON, Esq., recommended that a copy of these should be printed in particularly large type, and presented to Sir John Hobhouse, who had said that the communication betwixt Calcutta and Bombay, could be performed in 10 days. Mr. Turton then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,—we have had a great deal of complaint, and that of a kind which our friends at Bombay are apt to consider as peculiar to the dwellers within the Mah-ratta Ditch; but we have not yet said any thing of a remedy for the evils of which we complain. I congratulate the meeting who, I am sure, will agree with our friends at Bombay, that it is not quite certain whether our letters will ever find their way to England by their conveyances or not. (Laughter.)

That the present system of communication with Bombay is a bad one, is beyond a doubt. It is no matter whether the fault is owing to natural causes or to the want of due care in forwarding the mails. There may be mountains, there may be rivers, there may be jungles in the way; no matter what the obstructions are, they cannot be satisfactorily removed, and they are all arguments in favour of a better system. (Cheers.) Our friends at Bombay ought to join us, heart and hand, in forwarding the comprehensive scheme. Communication by steam will be infinitely more advantageous to them, as well as to us, than the existing exceedingly defective system. So much for that (Cheers.) But I do not like mere complaint—I would rather look for a remedy for the cause of it. I would wish to start the great comprehensive at once; but since we have not the means of doing that at present, let us do the best we can with what we have at command.

It was proposed sometime during my absence from Calcutta, to start a steamer quarterly from hence to Suez, to accommodate the inhabitants of this city. I have turned my attention to this scheme,—I have calculated what would be the expense of a quarterly steamer. The use of a quarterly steamer, though an imperfect communication, would be great, especially as far as passengers are concerned. Moreover, it would pay (Loud Cheers.) It is of no use addressing a meeting, whether a Calcutta or a London assembly, on behalf of a scheme that will not pay. Such may flourish for a time, but ere long will languish and die.

We must go on by degrees. The Steam Tug Company here, began, I understand, with one vessel. Can not we begin with one steamer? (Hear, hear and cheers.) We may do that for £60,000. For that sum we can get a vessel of 1,000 tons with engines of 450 horse power. If this would injure the prospects of the comprehensive scheme, I would say nothing about it; but it would not do so—it would forward, it would expedite its completion. It would, to use a somewhat fashionable phrase, be a "precursor" to it. It would show that our strength did not evaporate in mere talk, but that we could do for ourselves, what we could not wring from the justice of others. (Cheers.)

I have had conversations on the subject of this plan with the members of many mercantile firms here, and several of them have expressed their readiness to take as many as 50 shares of rupees 1,000 each, and 600 shares are all that would be required. We will have a public meeting to consider this scheme shortly. In the mean time, I may state that a communication has been made to parties in England, authorising them to buy, if possible, and if not, to build, a vessel that could triumphantly face any monsoon. (Cheers.) No doubt this plan will meet with the approbation of all in the room, but that approbation will be useless unless you come forward and subscribe to it. (Laughter and cheers.) There is no test like the money now. (Laughter.) Show me the man that freely puts down his money—he is a real friend of the Comprehensive Scheme. (Cheers.) I would not give a penny for the man that always keeps his breeches pocket buttoned up. (Cheers.)

But I don't want to take away your money from the Comprehensive. Those who have subscribed to that, will let their money lie. I want you to come forward anew in support of this proposed experiment, and I have no doubt of our triumphant success. (Loud cheers.) Then, if our Bombay friends behave handsomely, we will perhaps take them in at Aden. (Laughter and Cheers.)

But now, to leave these matters for a while; let us think of those who have done us good service in England. I think you will agree with me, that there is no man there who has done more for us than Mr. Timothy Curtis. (Loud cheers.) And yet he has received but cold thanks—such in appearance but not really so. In England, it is not in the nature of things, that his labours in this cause can be so universally known and appreciated; but here such an acknowledgment is a matter of course. Therefore, to give the meeting an opportunity of testifying its gratitude to Mr. Curtis for his exertions in the Comprehensive cause, I will put to it the following resolution:—

"That this meeting returns its hearty thanks to Mr. T. A. Curtis, for his valuable persevering and unabated exertions, in the cause of Comprehensive Steam Navigation."

Mr. Curtis, gentlemen, will be glad to hear, that when met together to complain of the injuries we have received,

and to utter our wailings to the Government that had power, in some degree, to remedy the evil, our hearts turned to those who were boldly fighting in our cause in England, and that we did not forget him who has done his best to forward that cause.—Mr. Turton then sat down amid loud cheering.)

CAPTAIN T. T. HARRINGTON.—While we are so ready to return thanks to people in England, let us not forget those who have done us service here. We have just heard a petition read, which expresses in the happiest manner all we want to say to the Government. That petition was read to us by a gentleman who told us that he had some slight knowledge of the author of it. Now we do know that this petition, when it appeared in the newspapers, was adorned with the well known initials H. M. P.; I therefore beg to propose, that the thanks of the meeting be awarded to H. M. P., with three cheers.

This appeal, though quite out of order, was instantly responded to, and the cheers were given with the utmost enthusiasm.

LONGFVILLE CLARKE, Esq.—I am aware that to call my friend Captain Harrington to order, would be entirely useless. I know that it is extremely difficult to keep him in order, when he is disposed to obey the dictates of his heart, as in the present instance; but I would suggest, to my friend, that the motion we have in hand at present, relates to Mr. Curtis only, and I think it is but justice, to award him a distinct and substantive vote of thanks. Gentlemen, I would not have intruded upon you, only for one expression which dropped from my friend Mr. Turton just now. It was when he said, that the obstacles in the present line of communication cannot be removed. Gentlemen, but a quarter of an hour ago one obstacle was made known to me, and it is such a one as I dare say never fell within the observation of any one here. Our mails have been left behind, and the excuse made by the Bombay Government is, that they could not detain the steamer a few hours, for fear it might not arrive at Suez in time for the English boat from Alexandria—(Hear, hear.) But they can find excuses for waiting some times, and I will make you acquainted with one of them. The anecdote I am about to relate to you, was given to me by one who came out in the January steamer, and if any one should doubt its truth, I can refer you to my authority. The steamer was waiting at Suez all ready to start, the passengers were there, the mails were there, and all were impatient to get under weigh; but the Captain refused to proceed. There were, he said, certain engineers, half a dozen in number, on their way down to join the vessel, and he had orders not to sail till they arrived. They did arrive, gentlemen—drunk (much laughter.) The cause of the delay in their transit across the desert, was that whenever they became sober they had stopped to get drunk again (Laughter, and an enquiry "what kind of engineers were they?") They were civil engineers, gentlemen. Now, gentlemen, I have told my tale, and will trespass on you no longer, but to ask your pardon for the interruption.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Curtis, proposed by Mr. Turton, was seconded by Captain T. J. Taylor, put to the meeting from the chair, and carried *nem. con.*, with much applause.

CAPTAIN HARRINGTON was again about to propose a vote of thanks to H. M. P. in a more formal manner, when.

H. M. PARKER, Esq. said:—My worthy friend Captain Harrington, has been so good as to make favourable mention of a gentleman with initials, and with whom I

must confess a certain degree of acquaintance. Such a degree, indeed, as emboldens me to say for him, that without troubling you, Mr. Sheriff, to put the sense of this Meeting on record, he will feel proud indeed, when I convey to him the estimation in which you have been pleased to hold his humble services; and most grateful to the mover of the contemplated resolution, as to all here present, for the infinite honour they have done him. Indeed, gentlemen, it would be impossible to say what effect a repetition of your three tremendous cheers would have upon this shadow of a shade—the poor little individual H. M. P., might be startled out of their attenuated existence, and he might become an invisible ghost of himself, before his mission in favor of the Great Comprehensive has been fulfilled. (Laughter and cheers.)

CAPTAIN J. H. JOHNSTON arose and said:—Gentlemen; we have said a great deal; and returned a great many thanks to Mr. T. Curtis and others, who have done much to establish the Comprehensive Scheme, but there is one gentleman, who though absent on this occasion, can never, I think, be forgotten by us. For six years, all the time that he might have set apart for domestic entertainment and relaxation, has Mr. Greenlaw devoted to the furtherance of the Comprehensive Plan of Steam Communication. (Enthusiastic cheering.) With him it originated, and to it almost every hour that he could spare from his official duties has been dedicated (Cheers). I therefore beg leave to propose the following resolution

“That the thanks of this Meeting, be given to Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, for his unceasing exertions, through a period of more than six years, in collecting the suffrages of the people inhabiting India, for the maintenance of a regular Steam Communication with Europe, and in directing that influence towards the establishment of the Comprehensive Scheme; and that Mr. Greenlaw, be entreated to continue his exertions with the same untiring zeal, to the full accomplishment of the only measure, that will satisfy the just expectations of the Indian public.”

The resolution being seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq., was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously, amid hearty cheering.

H. M. PARKER, Esq.—I have restrained my wish to second Capt. Johnston's resolution, which I should with pride and pleasure have supported, only because I desired that some one might come forward of the many anxious to do so, who was not a member of the Steam Committee,—a body happy in the possession of the most indefatigable, the most able, the most zealous and the most conscientious of Secretaries, Charles Becket Greenlaw—(Cheers.) I have for years had daily, hourly opportunities, of seeing all his admirable qualities, for the promotion of our great cause, put to the test, and never for a moment found him wanting. Vehement as our excellent friend is known to be for right and justice, and in the pursuit of all honest and worthy objects, his mind is, I am sure, more deeply interested in none, more than in the good cause we have met to promote: so much so indeed that, as Nelson said of his frigates, I verily believe that if Mr. Greenlaw were now to die—*as Heaven forbid*, for the sake of many who love, honor and esteem him, no less for the sake of our great enterprise;—the word “Comprehensive” would be found written on his true and honest heart. (Cheers.)

JAMES HUME, Esq.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; an inhabitant of Calcutta a few months only, and wholly unknown to nineteen out of twenty in this meeting which you have heard a gentleman well known to you say, is the largest he remembers to have attended on any similar occasion,—I may perhaps be thought presumptuous in coming forward to address you; but gentlemen, I have thought that this was an occasion on which the humblest member of the community might be expected to feel acutely, and that one might

look for indulgence at your hands, even though he should venture to take an active part in the proceedings of this day. Grant me, gentlemen, that indulgence, and I promise not to abuse it. (Cheers.) It is not my intention to reiterate facts with which you are unfortunately already too familiar,—it is not my intention to attempt to add any thing to that mass of evidence which month by month, and year by year, has been accumulating, to prove that the Steam Communication between England and India is a disgrace to the mother country, and, if I am to speak the truth, I must add, to the Government of this. (Cheers.)

It has been often well, and always truly said, that facility of communication breeds intercourse,—intercourse begets enquiry—enquiry knowledge, and knowledge is power. Gentlemen, the last link of this chain comes inevitably into the hands of the people: they forge it into weapons of offence, and defence, against arbitrary power and all its offspring; the strongholds of exclusion, monopoly, and injustice are successfully attacked, the treasures there stored up are scattered abroad for the amelioration of the many, instead of being hoarded as luxuries for the few; parties, sections, factions, are annihilated, and fortunately find their ruin in the public good. Gentlemen, it is not necessary that I here enquire how far this is, wholly or partially proved to be the truth, by the past history of this country during the years that we have been its masters; it is sufficient for my present purpose, that there are some here who believe it, and in England many; and this brings me directly to the subject which has more particularly influenced me in addressing you. Gentlemen, you cannot fail to have observed, that a Society has been recently established in London—*The British India Society*, for the purpose of watching over the interests of this country; for promptly exposing, if they cannot promptly redress, its grievances; for extending its commerce, augmenting its resources, befriending its people, and, in the emphatic language of O'Connell, doing justice to India. That Society, gentlemen, already numbers amongst its members some of the best and ablest of England's public men; and, pray pardon me if I pay a just though inadequate tribute to the nobleman,—noble by patent, but thrice ennobled by nature,—who, if not directly originating this Society, and upon that point I will not speak positively, became at once, what he ever has been, the ready, warm, and enthusiastic advocate of a cause seeking to promote the civilization, liberty, and happiness of his fellow men. His philanthropy is for no sect. Nor latitudes nor longitudes can limit it. It traverses the world seeking objects to serve; and, as no scheme for human amelioration is too large for its benevolence, so no human creature is too humble for its exercise. Men may be of different politics, ranging with this party or that: but when I mention the name of Lord Brougham, it is impossible but that every one should agree with me in saying, that he is in the largest sense,—the friend of the people. No matter whether they be his fellow countrymen among whom he lives, or the people of a distant clime, he is alike prompt and energetic in the defence of their liberties; he has one general, undeviating aim, which is to secure constitutional freedom to all, to spread the blessings of education, to elevate morals, to improve the social condition of the world. This is the man who has placed himself in the van of a large body of gentlemen who are ready to emulate each other in a noble cause,—to run a race of honourable rivalry,—to match their exertions against each other in ministering to the enlightenment, and securing the liberties of this great and distant portion of a mighty Empire. *The British India Society*, has been formed for no sinister purpose; it is above suspicion, for it numbers men of all parties. Tory, Conservative, Whig, and Radical, are combined in one common cause; and sure I am, that the least we can do, is to acknowledge our sense of their devotion, and to express our thanks as gratefully as we may. Sure I am, that it is our interest to do so; even

as far as efficient Steam Communication is concerned; for I am convinced, that such a body of noblemen and gentlemen, acting in co-operation with us, will do more towards securing the Great Comprehensive, than the most untiring and exemplary services of any private individual. From the British India Society, the Government, whether of Downing Street, or Leadenhall Street, could not escape. In Parliament and out of Parliament, in the public Halls of London and throughout the provinces, agitation would be kept up, and the cause we have so much at heart, advocated by men whose public lives are our evidence that neither opposition can intimidate, nor delays weary them.

"I venture then to conclude with proposing, "That a Committee be appointed from this Meeting, to communicate with Mr. T. Crawford, and to request that gentlemen to urge on the British India Society, the importance of their co-operating with the friends of Great Comprehensive."

T. E. M. TUNTON, Esq., said, that he agreed with every syllable that had fallen from his learned friend, but he begged to call his attention to a resolution that had been passed, in which the British India Society was alluded to. Mr. T. having read the resolution, remarked that he thought that that was sufficient on the present occasion; but he agreed so cordially with what had been said respecting the British India Society, that he conceived that its formation merited a distinct and public acknowledgment.

JAS. HUME, Esq., said, that he was in the situation of many others at his end of the table, in not having heard a word of any of the resolutions read. This was the first moment he was aware that the Society in question had ever been alluded to. He agreed with Mr. Tunton, and begged to assure the Meeting, that he would not have troubled them at all, had he understood what had passed.

On Mr. Hume sitting down, he was greeted by loud and continued cheers. When order was restored.

LONGUEVILLE STARKS, Esq., rose and said—There was one expression which escaped my friend, Mr. Hume, which I think, on maturer consideration, he will recall. He has told us that he has been but a short time in the country and I am sure if he had been here longer he would not have used it. He has stated that the Steam scheme has met with considerable opposition from this Government. I am sure he could not mean to convey any reflection on the Supreme Government, which has ever done its utmost to further the rapid communication between this country and England; but as he made use of the term this Government, I would give him an opportunity of explaining.

JAS. HUME, Esq.—My friend is so much used to address public meetings, that he thinks he has, and he possibly may, in fact and memory, have, the advantage of a young speaker addressing a public assembly for the first time in his life (Loud cheers.) But I submit it to the meeting, whether I did make use of the word ascribed to me by my friend. I submit that I did not use the term. But if he wants to know whether I blame the Bengal Government or not, I give him the simple answer—*I do* (Cheering.) It is but the answer—it is but the assertion of an individual,—of one who has been in the country but a very short time; but I have been in India 16 years ago, when Mount Stuart Elphinstone was here. My friends my nearest relatives, both male and female, were all in India, and though I came out here by the overland but a few months ago, yet I came as it were to my home, and was not in such profound ignorance of its affairs as my friend may think (Loud cheers).

LONGUEVILLE STARKS, Esq.—I am glad that my observations have elicited from my friend that he did mean this Government, as his words certainly were, as I can prove both from my own recollection, and from that of friends around me. I think I can contradict the calumny which my friend has uttered against the Supreme Government, by pointing out to him the conduct of that Government, and its heads, for several years past. Did Lord William Bentinck throw obstacles in the way of the Comprehensive Scheme (Cries of no! and cheers.) He was a staunch friend of the cause. (Cheers.) Nor have I found Lord Auckland at all behind hand with him in that respect; and if we look at the papers of last evening, we shall find that his successor, his deputy, was not slack in promoting the success of the cause. Looking at these things, I think my friend will agree with me, that we are much indebted to the Bengal Government for its exertions in our behalf.

JAS. HUME, Esq.—Not being the cool and practised speaker that my learned friend is, I find it a little difficult to remember the precise words or turn of expression I have used. I believe I spoke of this Government, generally,—the Government of India. But if my learned friend is desirous of having my opinion definitively, and asks me, do you think the Bengal Government to blame? I answer boldly,—let my opinion be worth what it may—that I do; and in my own justification I will give my reason. Because it did not do long ago what it did last night.

J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq., here rose and remarked, that within last fortnight the Bengal Government had shown a disposition not to forward the interests of Steam Communication. When the Chamber of Commerce requested them to keep back the Steamer for a few days, they answered that they would not do so. (Hear and cheers.)

CAPT. R. J. H. BIRCH inquired, if the meeting was to separate without expressing its opinion on the conduct of the Post-Master General, of Calcutta, who had been impeached in some quarters of having in some measure been the cause of the late disappointment. He trusted that every one would agree with the Government, which stated that Mr. Alexander was not at all to blame for the delay which had occurred in the despatch of the mails. He would, therefore, propose, that the meeting should express its concurrence in this vindication of Mr. Alexander from the charge which had been thoughtlessly brought against him.

J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq., suggested, that as the Post-Master-General was connected with the Government, it would be better when they were assembled to canvass the acts of that Government, not to meddle with or to pass any opinion on the acts of any individual member of it, either in the way of praise or of blame. This view of the case appearing to meet the concurrence of the meeting, Capt. Birch declined pressing his motion.

There being now no other question before the meeting, the Sheriff was moved out of the chair by Mr. Parker, and Col. McLeod invited to take his place. When this had been done.

T. E. M. TUNTON, Esq., in a brief address, proposed the thanks of the meeting, to his old, kind and true-hearted friend James Young, Esq., their late Chairman, whose heart, though he had deemed it proper not to express his opinions, had, he was very sure, gone along with them in all that they had done and said."

The motion was carried with loud acclamations, and the meeting then separated, at a little before five o'clock.
—Hark, Oct. 7.]

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE STEAM PETITION.

No. 197,

To J. Youvo, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta.

General Department—Marine—Steam.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition signed by you on behalf of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled at the Exchange, on the 5th instant, enumerating the grievances to which the Petitioners have been exposed by the present imperfect system of Steam and Overland Communication between this empire and Great Britain; praying that the Supreme Government will urge upon the Honorable Court of Directors, to close with a proposition approved by Her Majesty's Government, and submitted to them by Mr. T. A. Curtis, on behalf of a Joint Stock Company, to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Great Britain, by means of powerful Steam

Vessels; likewise, soliciting that the Petition may be submitted to the Hon'ble Court, with the favorable recommendation of this Government.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, that copies of the memorial have been forwarded to the Hon'ble Court, with the expression of a strong opinion from the Local Government, in favor of establishing a scheme of Steam Communication with all the presidencies, either through individuals and private Associations, or through Government Steamers.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 9th Oct. 1839.—Hark. Oct. 23.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.

The seventh half-yearly Meeting of the members of the Steam Tug Association was held at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., on Tuesday at noon. The accounts were laid upon the table, and the Secretaries' report read, which showed the affairs of the Association to be in a very flourishing condition. A dividend of Rs. 100, equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum on each original share, and of Rs. 23, equal to 9½ per cent. per annum, on each of the new shares was declared.

The draft of a petition to the Board of Control was read in, and approved by the Meeting. Its object was to induce the Board to prohibit the unrestricted employment of Government Steamers as Tugs on the Hooghly. It has been rendered necessary by the Government having expressed its intention of reimbursing itself for the expenses of its Steam establishment by letting out its boats (including those expected to arrive here shortly) on hire, as Tugs, when not otherwise engaged. The report, and probably the draft petition will be published shortly.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Hill, seconded by Capt Sewell.

1st.—That the accounts for the half year ending 31st August, 1839, be passed and approved, and that the report of the Secretaries be approved and published.

Proposed by Mr. W. Bruce seconded by Dwarkanauth Tagore.

2nd.—That a dividend of 100 Rs. per share, being the equivalent of twenty per cent. per annum, be declared upon shares from No. 1 to 200 in the Association, being upon the capital originally subscribed, and that a dividend of 23 Rs per share, being equivalent to 9½ per cent. per annum, be declared upon shares Nos 201 to 400 in the Association, being upon the amount of increased capital subscribed.

Proposed by Mr. W. Bruce seconded by Mr. J. Carr.

3rd.—That from the further amounts of the profits upon shares No. 1 to 200, a loan of Rs. 3,100 be made to the Association, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Proposed by Capt. Taylor, seconded by Mr. W. Bruce.

4th.—That payment be declared of the interest due to the subscribers to the increased capital to 31st May, 1839, from which date they enter upon the receipt of dividends from the profits of the Association.

Proposed by Capt. Richards seconded by Mr. Hill.

5th.—That the Association address to the Board of Control, a petition against the competition of Government vessels as Tugs on the River Hooghly, and that the petition read to this meeting be adopted subject to such modification as the Committee may suggest.

Proposed by the Chairman—

6th.—That the meeting record its sense of obligation for the services rendered by Capt. Henderson to the Association, and vote to him a piece of plate value one hundred guineas, with a suitable inscription.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—On the last occasion of our having the pleasure to submit our usual half yearly statements of accounts and proceedings, we reported to you that the *Andrew Henderson* had been recently launched, and was then receiving her engines, that the new Steamer then on the stocks, had been lengthened in order to adapt her for Engines of greater power than had previously been expected for her, and that as soon as the *Andrew Henderson* should enter upon regular work, it was intended to take the opportunity of laying up the *Forbes* and the *Seetakaund* for a few necessary repairs.

The *Andrew Henderson* entered upon her first engagement on the 1st June, and we are happy to say that she has afforded very great and general satisfaction,

and has fully answered the most sanguine expectations that could have been entertained of her.

The *Forbes* was put into Dock during the month of May, and re-coppered, and some necessary repairs having been effected, she has since worked as satisfactorily as ever. In the absence of any immediate engagement, the thinness of some of her Boiler plates occasioned our lately again laying her up to have new plates put in, rather than risk accident in the midst of our busy season, by delaying a repair that would soon have become inevitable.—She again began to work this morning, and, both in respect of her Hull and Engines, is, we believe, in excellent order.

The *Seetakoond* during the past half year has earned a greater amount of hire than at any previous period; but of late has constantly required more than usual attention and repair to her Engines, which are now much worn. We trust that she will continue as she has hitherto done, to contribute her fair proportion of profit to the association, until an arrangement can be made for placing in her new Engines, and of greater power, to which the proportions of the boat are well adapted. Now, however, that we have two more powerful and efficient boats, and shall shortly have another at work, more powerful than any, the *Seetakoond* will naturally fall into less urgent requisition, as we of course make it a rule to give the best and most powerful Steamer that is available whenever the services of all are not required at the same time.

Our fourth Steamer was launched since the close of the half year now under consideration. She is named the "*Dwarkanauth*," and is at present in Dock receiving her Engines, which arrived on the *Royal Saxon* a few weeks ago. The Committee have appointed Capt. Randle, a well-known commander of this port to the charge of the *Dwarkanauth* until she is completed, when the choice of the Steamers will probably be thrown open to the commanders in order of their seniority of appointment, unless the committee should have reason to make some other arrangement.

Mr. Forgan, who served for many years on the *Mermaid*, and is very strongly recommended, has been appointed mate.

Preparatory to her being launched on the 7th ultimo, and for a few days afterwards, we are unwilling to withdraw from the new vessel the services and attention of the builder and of other persons at the Dockyard whose assistance we required in making out the statements which are now submitted. To this circumstance, and the interruption of frequent references to Kidderpore and Howrah, which became necessary in checking the statements, must be attributed our having delayed somewhat beyond the usual period presenting to you the general accounts of the half-year which, however, we hope will now be found sufficiently clear and satisfactory in their details.

In addition to the usual account of receipts and disbursements we have drawn out a more comprehensive statement of the position of the Association, embracing, besides the entries included in the half yearly account, an exhibit of that general expenditure which represents the value of our block against the amount of capital realised, and liabilities incurred to meet the excess of that value beyond the capital subscribed.

In the statement referred to, the *Forbes* and *Seetakoond* stand at their first cost of Rs. 1,10,000 or Co.'s Rs. 1,17,333-5-4 and Rs. 90,000 or Co.'s Rs. 96,000 but a more just comparative valuation of Hull and Machinery, would perhaps admit of adding Rs. 6000

to the value of the *Forbes*, and deducting a like amount from that of the *Seetakoond*; and if this proposal meets with your concurrence the *Forbes* will stand upon the Books at 1,23,333-5-4 and the *Seetakoond* at 90,000, as we are assured that the *Forbes* is well worth the increased amount.

The *Andrew Henderson's* Block it will be seen is stated to have cost Rs. 1,40,000, of which amount the expense of her engines has been Rs. 58,400, and of her Hull 64,500.

The further expense of 17,100 has been incurred in landing and fitting her Engines, and in Dock hire, Stores, Crew, and Establishment to the date of her undertaking her first engagement. In the latter item are included, besides the salaries of her own Commander, Mate and Engineer, those of the Engineer and Boiler maker who accompanied the Engines from home. There are also many payments included, such as those for Crew, &c. which do not usually fall to the estimate of a ship's cost, but which we have placed to the Block account as they are necessarily incurred in completing the vessel preparatory to her entering upon employment.

Statements in detail, with full particulars of all materials used in her construction, are upon the Table, and we hope will be considered satisfactory.

Similar statements in regard to the *Dwarkanauth*, embracing all expenditure to the 31st Aug., are also before you. The amount standing at debit of this vessel is Rs. 59,986-2-8, and since the date to which these accounts have been brought up, we have paid Rs. 25,000 on account of the cost of her Engines, and have come under acceptance for Rs. 52,993-6 for the balance of that account.

Proportionally to the cost of the *Andrew Henderson*, the *Dwarkanauth* ought to cost, when completed, about 1,75,000.

It will be seen that the cost and building the *Andrew Henderson* and of her engines, scarcely, if at all, exceeds the amount originally estimated; but in completing her equipment for service, and in the heavy cost of fitting her Engines an amount of outlay has been incurred which was not sufficiently allowed for. And in regard to the *Dwarkanauth*, a further unavoidable increase has attended our receiving engines of increased power.

During the past half year, we have had also to meet the cost of Machinery received from England as advised in our last report. Premises have been taken at Howrah where the machinery is set up, and it enables us now with comparative ease and cheapness as well as with greater quickness and better dependence upon the quality of materials and workmanship, to undertake many repairs for which we had previously been dependent upon other establishments.

But these unexpected disbursements, falling extra upon an estimated cost of block which even in the first instance was in excess of the amount of capital which it was proposed to raise, has already thrown the association somewhat into debt upon its block account, and the amount must necessarily increase before the *Dwarkanauth* can commence working. When in addition to this debt must be further contemplated the eventual provision of new Engines for the *Seetakoond*, it may become a question whether at no distant date it would not be desirable to form another addition to capital which it is now ascertained can always be employed profitably.

Returning however to the subject of the accounts now before you, it will be recollected that the amount of increased capital subscribed was to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. until the date on which the first of the new steamers should commence working, and

that after that date the new shareholders were to receive one third of the profits of the Association, until in, like manner, the second steamer should be ready, after which they would share equally with the old subscribers.

The date on which the *Andrew Henderson* commenced working, exactly divides the half year into two equal parts. And we do not think that by any more intricate division of accounts, a more correct result would have been obtained, than by the more simple mode which we propose with the sanction of the Committee, of dividing the entire profits of the six months into two equal parts, and considering the one-half to represent the net earnings from the 1st March to the 31st May, the period anterior to the completion of *Andrew Henderson*, and the other half as belonging to the earnings of the joint steamers and subject to the apportionment above explained.

Thus: the profit of the half year being in the aggregate..... Rs 27,720 13 0

The first half as referring to the period from 1st March to 31st May belongs to the old shareholders..... Rs 13,860 6 6

And to this must be added two-thirds of the remaining half, or..... 9,240 4 4

Making a net profit to the original shareholders of .. Rs 3,100 10 10

While the new shareholders receive one-third of the earnings from 1st June to 31st August 4,620 2 2 27,720 13 0

Small as is the amount falling to the new shareholders upon so short a period of earnings, we trust, that this will not be considered unsatisfactory, when it is recollected that it is at the rate of more than 9½ per cent, per annum, upon the entire amount of new subscription, and is derived from the earnings of only one of the two new boats for which that subscription was paid. When the *Dwarkanauth* shall begin also to contribute to the profit of the Association, which we hope will be during the current half year, the new shareholders will enter upon the full rate of profit enjoyed by the original subscribers.

The interest payable to the new subscribers to 31st May last, is an item which should fall against profits. But until the equalisation of profit and liability occurs, it will be perhaps better not to debit the amount as against the profits of any particular half year. Nevertheless, we think it would be satisfactory, on declaring a first dividend to the new shareholders, to pay off their claim of interest at once, and debit the amount subject to future adjustment. This, accordingly, with the sanction of the Committee, we shall have the pleasure of proposing for your approval.

The original proprietors, we trust, will find every reason to be satisfied, if after a half-year in which we have had to contend with, the total stagnation of one principal branch of trade which, hitherto, has most constantly employed our steamers, we are yet prepared to propose to them the usual dividend of Rs. 100 on each share, and a reserve of Rs. 3100 in further loan to the joint fund. The total profits of the old Association to the day on which the junction of the old and new capitals was effected, has been no less than the mere fraction under 607 realised in the course of three years and a quarter. We are sanguine in our hope that the joint fund will work not less profitably: especially so soon as the first difficulties shall have been surmounted of having had

to meet the charge of a Block account of greater value than is compassed by the amount of our subscribed capital.

Our report having somewhat exceeded the usual limits, we shall pass over any further subject of remark that might occur, in order to request your attention to the circumstance of a correspondence which we have lately had relative to the employment of Government steamers as Tugs upon this River.

We have understood that instructions were recently sent out by the Court of Directors, requiring that all those steamers which are now building in India, or at home, for the Government service, should be employed here as Tug vessels, upon a calculation of the probability that their earnings may cover their expenses. We have no great apprehension on this latter score unless enhanced rates of hire be charged; but whether working to a profit or loss it is evident that the employment of a Government vessel whenever one of our Tugs remains idle, does a positive injury to this Association, and one which can have no excuse of necessity, or even of convenience to the public, while we believe it to be also in utter disregard of the spirit and letter of the East India Company's Charter.

Being well assured of the correctness of our information, we addressed Government on the subject, and pointing out that we now should shortly have no fewer than four Tugs available to the general wants of the river, we urged their declaring an intention no longer to compete with us, more especially on the extended scale, which we understood to be contemplated by the Court of Directors.—The answer of Government was, necessarily unfavorable to our request, the orders of the Court of Directors being of course regarded as paramount to every other consideration.

We have consequently to suggest that the entire Association should directly address the Board of Control of whose decision we believe little doubt need be entertained. In the event, however of disappointment in this respect, we would even press the subject, in appeal to still higher authority.

A petition to the Board of Control has been prepared, and is submitted for your general adoption; but there has not yet been time to place it before the Committee for consideration, and therefore it is merely offered, under such modification as they may direct; after which we shall propose obtaining your signatures thereto, and forwarding it to England at as early a date as possible, as it might be essential that the interference of the Board of Control should be in time to prevent the new competition on the part of Government, which it might be easier thus to anticipate, than to resist when once actually commenced upon.

The grounds of objection that we would urge are, we trust, set forth with sufficient clearness to prevent their being in any way misconstrued into the depreciation of any other than a Government competition. From any other which may arise, we can only desire to meet an open, fair, and generous struggle for public preference and patronage; and we shall only further say in the spirit of these remarks, that if indeed the *Satellite* which arrived in our River but yesterday, should thus be destined to compete with us, we hope only that without trenching upon the profits of our own business, she too may equally find employment as profitable to the port and to her owners as our Boats have ever proved themselves.

CARR, TAGORE AND CO.

Secretaries Steam Tug Association.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS, &c. OF THE STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.

Capital originally subscribed,.....	Sa. Rs.	2,00,000	0	0			
Increased Capital,	Co.'s Rs.	2,00,000	0	0		2,13,333	5 4
Less due on 5 Shares,.....		3,416	10	8			
Do. on 11 do.,		11,000	0	0		14,416	10 8
						1,85,583	5 4
Add interest realized,.....						175	0 0
						1,85,758	5 4
						3,99,091	10 8
Less refunded to original Shareholders in equalisation of subscription,						13,333	5 4
						3,85,758	5 4
Amount borrowed from the Union Bank,		21,000	0	0			
Do. from old Proprietors, Sept. 1838,.....		10,000	0	0			
Do. do., March 1839,.....		10,000	0	0			
		23,000	0	0			
Balance of profits to 28th February,.....		30,056	12	4			
Less as above loan from old Proprietors, ..		10,000	0	0			
Charges General,		17	4	0			
		10,017	4	0			
		20,039	8	4			
Reserved for unclaimed Dividends and Batts,.....		3,563	5	4			
						23,602	13 8
Total amount of Capital subscribed and of Funds collected or borrowed, ..						4,55,361	3 0
ASSETS—							
Block of the Forbes,.....	Sa. Rs.	1,10,000	0	0	1,17,333	5	4
" Seetakoond,		90,000	0	0	96,000	0	0
" Andrew Henderson,					1,40,000	0	0
" Dwarkanauth, to 31st Aug., 1839, ..					59,983	2	8
					4,13,319	8	0
Dead Stock,.....					4,450	9	6
Stores,					27,920	0	6
						1,45,600	2 0
General balance upon gross amount of Capital subscribed and of Funds borrowed after deducting amount of expenditure upon Block, &c.,						10,671	1 0
RECEIPTS OF HALF YEAR ENDING 31st Aug. 1839.							
Forbes,.....					41,967	11	6
Seetakoond,					35,950	0	0
Andrew Henderson,					20,000	0	0
						96,117	11 6
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Forbes,.....					27,819	8	11
Seetakoond,					22,394	5	1
Andrew Henderson,					7,057	1	9
Dividends unclaimed,		2,480	0	0			
Do. of March 1839,		19,100	0	0			
Batts,		266	10	8			
					21,846	10	8
Charges General,					6,459	1	9
Secretaries Commission on Earnings,.....		96,117	11	6			
Less not subject to Commission,		2,002	13	3			
		94,114	14	3			
5 per cent on Net earnings of the Steamers,					4,705	11	10
						90,282	
						16,506	4 6
Cash Balance as above,.....					16,506	4	6
Assets,		4,45,693	2	0			
Capital Subscribed,		3,85,758	5	4			
					59,931	12	8
Less debts incurred,.....		47,000	0	0			
Dividends unclaimed,		1,716	10	8			
		48,716	10	8			
					11,215	2	0
					Profit Co.'s Rs	27,721	6 6

E. E

CARR, TAGORE AND Co., Secys. Steam Tug Assn.

Calcutta, August 31, 1839.—Hark, Oct. 10,

ADDRESS TO SIR HERBERT COMPTON.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, relative to an address, and a valuable testimonial transmitted from hence to England to Sir HERBERT COMPTON. The presentation of these would have taken place here, previous to his departure, but the compliment was declined by Sir HERBERT, as he had not then received the acceptance of his resignation from England. We believe it met him at Suez,

A number of the opulent and influential heads of the Natives, met on an invitation at the residence of Sir J. AWDRY a few days ago, for the purpose of hearing the reply of Sir HERBERT. Sir JOHN AWDRY had the honor of communicating to his former colleague, the wishes of the Natives, and was accordingly made the channel of his answer.

Alluding to the subject, on which they had assembled His Lordship expressed his gratification in having such agreeable duties devolved on him; he expressed his pleasure at seeing the talent and integrity of his learned friend duly appreciated, he hoped that the sentiments delivered in the reply he had the honor to read, were in harmony with their own feelings, and hoped, that nothing should tend to damp or retard the spirit of improvement which was now abroad. His Lordship concluded with some other remarks of a congratulatory nature, and shortly afterward the gentlemen took their departure all apparently highly gratified.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY
KNIGHT, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF HER
MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.

HON'BLE SIR.—At the request of our Countrymen, who have signed the accompanying address to Sir Herbert Compton, late Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of this Presidency, expressive of their respect and gratitude, for the manner in which he discharged the important functions of that high office, and the benefits which the native community have derived from his endeavours to promote their welfare, we most respectfully beg you will do them the favor to forward that document to Sir Herbert Compton.

The subscribers to the address hope, Hon'ble Sir, that you will kindly excuse the liberty they have taken in making this request, as they were precluded from giving expression to their sentiments before Sir Herbert Compton's departure, owing to his retirement from the Bench not having, at that period, actually taken place, and they feel, that there could not be a more appropriate channel of conveying those sentiments to Sir Herbert Compton than his late colleague and able coadjutor in devising and giving effect to those measures connected with the administration of justice on this Island, which must ever claim their grateful acknowledgments.

The service of plate which the native community request Sir Herbert Compton to accept as a memento of their respect and gratitude, Messrs. Forbes and Co., will be solicited to present to him in their name.

We have the honor to be,

Hon'ble Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obt. humble Servants,

(Signed) Madowdass Runardass; Narojee Jamseljee; Framjee Cowasjee; Jamsatjee Jejeebhoy; Jagannath Sunkersett; Dhackee Dadajee; Domanjee Hormusjee; Curseljee Cowasjee; Mahomed Ally

Rogay; Curseljee Ardaseer; Dadabhoy Pestonjee; Hormusjee Phicajee; Mahomed Ebrahim Muckba; Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy; Munmohundass Davidass; Vicerajee Mejee; Javerchund Atmarani; Hormusjee Dorabjee; Isagoba Jevajee; Luxmon Govindjee; Vinoo Suckee Senoyee; Luxmon Hureechundjee; Cassinath Morojee; Cusluath Narronjee; and Hurichund Naronjee.

Bombay, 23d March, 1839.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR HERBERT A. D. COMPTON, KNIGHT, LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF HER MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY, &c. &c.

HON'BLE SIR.—It would have been a relief to us, the undersigned natives of Bombay, could we have given expression in this form, to our deep feeling of sorrow at your departure, when you left this country for England in January last. The consideration, however, which then restrained us from doing so, having been removed by your retirement (officially announced within the last few days) from the high office of Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, which you held at the time of your embarkation, we can no longer refrain from giving utterance to our sentiments, and offering you the tribute of our respect, esteem, and gratitude, not only for the manner in which you have discharged, for the last seven years, the arduous and important functions of that elevated and responsible office, but also for the many measures of public utility, convenience, and safety, for which the community of this Island, and the native portion of it in particular, are indebted to you.

When we call to mind the benefits which you have conferred, or were mainly instrumental in procuring for us, we cannot but regard it as a most happy event for us, that the choice of our sovereign, in the selection of the individual to preside over the administration of Justice at this Presidency, fell on one who, to your legal attainments, and other eminent qualifications, added an intimate acquaintance acquired during a long residence in India, with the laws and institutions, the manners and customs, of the various castes, composing the population, joined to a kindly disposition towards the natives of this country. In the fulfilment of the high trust thus reposed in you, you have made us feel it a blessing to live under the administration of the powers of the Supreme Court, for we have not only been protected in our lives and our property, our characters, and our liberty, but we have ever found you solicitous to apply and enforce the laws which secured us those inestimable benefits, with a liberal regard for our diversified manners and usages, and the peculiar circumstances of our situation.

Among those who now address you, there are not a few who marked with admiration, the eminent talents, the observing and sagacious mind, the sound and accurate judgment, through which you obtained the confidence of the public, and a just and honorable distinction at the bar, ere you were called upon to fill the high office which you have just vacated. The hopes which your appointment excited, have been fulfilled beyond our most sanguine expectations.

It is not for us to dwell in this place on the unwearied application, the unvariable solicitude, with which your judicial duties have been performed, but when we consider the nature of those duties, the time, the thought, the deliberation which they demanded, and reflected that you still found leisure, and condescended, to devise and

advocate various measures calculated to promote our best interests, we should justly incur the reproach of ingratitude, did we omit to acknowledge how much we owe to your good will and generous exertions on our behalf.

Immediately on your assuming the function of your responsible office, the defective state of the Police system attracted your anxious consideration, and the result of your and your colleague Sir John Awdry's recommendation to Government on the subject, was the remodelling of the whole Establishment, and placing it on a very efficient footing. The effects of the salutary reforms, then introduced, are generally felt and acknowledged, being conspicuous in the diminution of crime, and the extended security of persons and property, which is now enjoyed by all classes of the population of the Presidency.

Adverting to the wise and benevolent enactment passed by the British Legislature some years ago, declaring our countrymen eligible for the honourable offices of Justices of the Peace and Grand Jurors, we are fully persuaded that we may state, without detracting from the praise due to the enlightened nobleman, who presided over the Government of Bombay, at the time when the provisions of the Act in question were carried into effect at the Presidency, that the prompt execution of the wishes of the Home Government, and the election of the Natives of this Island to those important situations, long anterior to the introduction of the law at Madras and Calcutta, was in a great measure owing to your powerful advocacy of the claims and fitness of our countrymen.

The inhabitants of Bombay are not less indebted to your zeal and anxiety for their welfare, for the judicious and highly desirable improvement introduced by you in the several branches of the Supreme Court under its various jurisdictions, and particularly the change effected in the Insolvent Court, and the Court for the trial of Small Causes.

The Parsee Community take this opportunity of expressing their great obligations to you, for the support and assistance which you were pleased to extend to them, and to which they are principally indebted for the benefits secured to them by the Act of the Government of India, passed in 1837, which provides that the transmission of immovable property within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, on the death or intestacy of Parsees, having an interest in the same, be taken, under certain restrictions to have been of the nature of chattels real and out of freehold, whereby the doubts and uncertainty which existed in regard to such property, and which caused much anxiety to parties, have been removed.

The lively interest felt by you in all that concerns our welfare, evinced in the active and valuable aid given by you to the cause of native improvement, to the establishments in general for imparting to them the benefits of a sound and liberal education, and to the Native Education Society in particular; manifested also in the prominent part you have always taken in measures for the advancement of the natives of India in the scale of Society, and the amelioration of their political condition, could not but command our respect and esteem, and will not fail to cause your name to be associated in our minds, and in the minds of our children, with the respected names of those great and good men, the Governors and Judges, who will ever be remembered by the people of this Presidency as their friends and benefactors.

It ought could strengthen our obligations to you, it was the example of one in your exalted station, exhibited in your intercourse in private life with natives of this country, marked as it was by affability and unaffected

kindness, springing from a genuine benevolence, which could not fail to win their regard and esteem, while your urbanity and condescension, engaged the affections of all those who were honored with your acquaintance or friendship.

We beg you will do us the honor to accept in token of our respect, our gratitude, and our esteem, a service of plate, to bear an appropriate inscription, of the value of £1500 Sterling, which will be presented to you on our behalf by Messrs. Forbes and Co. of London.

With earnest wishes, that, in the bosom of your family in your native country, you may enjoy health and happiness, and with fervent prayers that the best gifts of bountiful Providence may ever attend you.

We beg with sincere respect to subscribe ourselves.

Honored Sir,

Your most obedient and very grateful servants.

Goverdhunjee Nothjee; Malowdass Ranooorass; Nowrojee Jamssetjee; Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy; Cursetjee Cawasjee; Jagannath Sunkersett; Dhackjee Dadajee; Bomanjee Hormusjee; Cursetjee Amdaseer; Mahomed Alley Rogay; Mahomed Ebrahim Muckha; Jhanggeer Vasservanjee Wadya; Framjee Cawasjee; Cursetjee Rustumjee; Muncherjee Pestonjee; Amerchand tooorchand; Sharke Hydatoolla; Fudonjee Limjee; Vinoo Sunker Senoy, Damother Mohunjee; Jeejeebhoy Dabhiboy; Hormusjee Bomanjee; Dilabhooy Pestonjee; Hormusjee Bhicajee; Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee; Hormusjee Dorabjee; Framjee Pestonjee; Munoochandass; Davidas; Durssetjee Jamssetjee; Amdaseer Hormusjee; Javerchand Atmaram; Nanjee Secruin; Tulsee Mathooradas; Jewan Nanjee; Vacutchund Cushalechund; Mugneeram Chandernull; Luxamunjee Govindjee; Ragoba Jeevanjee; Janardun Ballagee Sett; Crumath Naironjee; Hurrichund Naronjee; and other 979 Native Inhabitants.

Bombay, 3d March, 1839.

TO JAGGONATH SUNKERSETTI, DHACKJEE DADAJEE, JAMSSETJEE JEEJEEBHOOY, FRAMJEE COWASJEE, MAHOMED ALLEY ROGAY, AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE, ESQRE, AND OTHER GENTLEMEN, NATIVES OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN.—I have much difficulty in expressing to you in suitable language, the great gratification which I have derived from the perusal of a document addressed by you to me, and which, at your request, has been transmitted to me, and in a manner most kindly, by my respected friend who has succeeded me at Bombay as Chief Justice. The satisfaction which an avowal of your sentiments must have occasioned, however conveyed to me, has been much increased by the channel, which you have chosen for the communication.

Greatly as I value the testimony afforded by your assurance, that in discharging my judicial duties, I have not disappointed your expectation, and that I have contributed to promote the public good, I gladly perceive that you have been aware that some of the measures to which you have alluded, could not have been carried into effect, if I had not been assisted by my learned colleague, or if the Government of Bombay had not been disposed to comply with our joint recommendations.

Many of you, I believe, are persuaded that much is yet required to prevent crime, and to improve the Police of Bombay, and I confidently expect that measures will be devised by the Legislative Council of India, to provide for the better security of your persons and

property, and to remove from your Island some of the numerous aliens who have resorted to it, to escape punishment in other countries, and who live by depredations on the public. I moreover trust, that some of your countrymen will be found competent and disposed to perform the duties of Police Magistrates. The ability and impartiality with which the Native justices have discharged their functions at the Petty Sessions, have, in my opinion, fully justified a measure, which in its nature was experimental, and demonstrated the fitness of the Native Magistrates to be included in the General Commission of the Peace.

For the important enactment, which I trust, has effectually set at rest the vexatious questions respecting title to immovable property at Bombay, possessed by or descended from deceased Parsees, you are in a great degree indebted to a member of your present Government, who, being at Calcutta, induced his coadjutors in the law commission to recommend that measure to the early consideration of the legislative council; and although I was instrumental in collecting information, and in explaining the mischief which required remedy, yet, without the assistance of your present Chief Justice, the necessity for immediate legislation might not have appeared sufficiently urgent.

Having passed nearly half a century at the different presidencies of India, and in the course of my professional career, having been placed in intimate communication with your countrymen, I could not fail to become acquainted with their habits and feelings, or to take a lively interest in their welfare. If I have discharged my duties as a Judge in a satisfactory manner, as you have kindly testified, I have merely followed the example of my predecessors in office, but if in private life, I have conformed myself, so as to conciliate your esteem, and to merit the

friendly expressions of your regard, which have been conveyed to me, I have yet but imperfectly fulfilled my intentions. From your assurance that my name will be associated in your minds with those of the friends and benefactors, who I know, are by you remembered and revered, my gratification is much more complete than I can adequately express.

The advantages which have been derived from the Native Education Society, from the Elphinstone College, and from other institutions which have promoted the diffusion of useful knowledge at Bombay, are now sufficiently appreciated, and I hope, that your countrymen of all castes and classes, following the laudable example set by many of you, whom I am now addressing, will avail themselves of the advantages of education to improve their moral and political condition, and to ascend to a position in Society, equal to that of their European fellow subjects.

The service of plate which you have directed to be presented to me, shall during my life, be regarded as a most munificent testimonial of your kindness, and I hope that it may be duly estimated and preserved by my children's children.

With my most sincere wishes for the welfare of you all individually and collectively, and for the prosperity and happiness of your countrymen in general.

I have the honor to subscribe, myself, Gentlemen,

Your Sincere Friend,

Signed) HENRY A. D. COMPTON

London, the 29th of June 1839.

Bombay Gazette, Oct. 11.]

DORJILING GARDEN AND PLANTATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—May I request the favour of your publishing in the Hurkaru the following Correspondence and list of Subscribers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. T. PEARSON,

Seen to the Dorjiling Garden and Plantation Society, Dorjiling, 4th October, 1839.

(Circular)

SIR,—I am directed to forward for your consideration, a copy of Correspondence relating to the establishment of a Society to be denominated the "DORJILING GARDEN AND PLANTATION SOCIETY," and to express the hope of the present Subscribers, that you will support an Institution likely to be of very great public utility by becoming a Member.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. T. PEARSON,

Seen to the Dorjiling Garden and Plantation Society, Dorjiling, 4th October, 1839.

NOTE.—Subscriptions of any amount received by Messrs. Cantor and Co. of Calcutta, and Mr. Pearson, Secretary to the Society at Dorjiling. A subscription of 50 Rs. and upwards, within the first twelve months, will constitute the person so subscribing, a Member of the Society.

To A. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c. &c. &c., IN CHARGE OF DORJILING.

SIR,—As the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India desire to send some plants to Dorjiling to insure them to the climate, the undersigned are of opinion, that the following plan, for this and still more important purposes, may be advantageously adopted

2. We propose to form an establishment, which shall be—

I. A Nursery for Oaks, Chestnuts, Maples, Rhododendrons, Pines, and all other Forest Trees growing in these mountains, to supply the Agricultural and Horticultural Society in India, and establishments and individuals in Europe, America, the Cape, and New Holland, free of expence beyond carriage and packing.

II. A Nursery for Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly European, such as Gooseberries, Currants, Cherries, Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. &c., which cannot be raised in the Plains, but which, by being first reared and planted out here, may either supply Seed, which can be raised below, or the young Trees themselves can

be supplied to parties who wish to try the experiment of inuring them to the climate of India

III. A Garden for the purpose of growing Vegetable Seeds of the best quality ; and to ensure this, the Vegetables planted, will be entirely appropriated to the raising of Seed, and not for the supply of Vegetables for the table.

IV. A Garden for Flower Seeds on a like principle. And should the circumstances of the case admit, we further propose that—

V. The whole establishment shall, as much as possible, be formed on the model of a Botanic Garden, and be specially adapted, in the strictly Botanic part, to the Vegetable productions of these regions, not however excluding those of other countries.

3d. To accomplish these things, a portion of ground will be required at the Station, which it is probable you may be able to grant free of cost, in consideration of the great public benefit such a scheme is calculated to confer; but if not, we are willing to pay such yearly quit rent as may be reasonable.

4th. As no plan can be permanent without a permanent income, we propose to raise by subscription a sum, the interest of which may (together with what we hope to obtain from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society,) be sufficient to maintain the establishment; and in that case, to prevent loss, all funds will be invested in Government Securities.

5th. To effect this, it will perhaps be expedient to form a Society to be called "THE DORJILING GARDEN AND PLANTATION SOCIETY," which will act in conjunction with, and as a branch of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; and of which, all persons subscribing to the amount of 50 Rs. and upwards within the ensuing twelve months, will have a right to be Members, without being ever afterwards called upon for any further subscription.

6th. The produce of the Garden, Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. will be distributed as those of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society are, giving the preference to Members, who will receive them free of all expence except that of carriage and packing; and such as remain will be open to the public, at a reasonable extra charge, to be hereafter determined upon.

7th. As no profit is to be expected, the establishment will be extended according to the extension of its means.

8th. We have thus stated the object and means proposed to accomplish it, of a Society which, if properly conducted, will be of very great benefit both to this and to other countries. More particular details must be left for future consideration by the Subscribers, and a Managing Committee at Dorjiling. We have only further to observe, that this climate is particularly adapted for raising Vegetables; the Carrots, Potatoes, Cabbages, Peas, Beans, and in short all yet tried, are quite equal to those of Europe; and the importance of an abundant supply of good Garden Seeds, growing in the country, and consequently not liable to fail like those brought from Europe, the Cape, and other distant places, need not be dwelt upon.

The introduction of Forest Trees of an noble description as those of this region, into our own country, and the temperate latitudes of Europe, America, New Holland, and the Cape, would, of itself, if nothing else of immediate benefit to this country were to arise from it, be an object of incalculable value. We cannot doubt therefore, of raising a sum fully adequate to the end in view, and as a beginning, the undersigned beg to subscribe the sum of 50 Rs. each, and one of our

Members, Mr. Pearson, has agreed to act as Secretary and Manager.

We have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Sd.) G. W. LLOYD, Lieut. Col.
R. C. NAPIER, Lieut. Engineers.
HENRY M. LOW,
J. T. PEARSON.

Dorjiling, 28th August, 1839.

DORJILING, 29th August, 1839.

To COLONEL LLOYD,
LIEUTENANT NAPIER,
H. M. LOW, AND
J. T. PEARSON, ESQRS., DORJILING.

GENTLEMEN,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 23rd instant, containing proposals for the establishment at this place of a Garden and Plantation Society, stating the various objects to be attained by the same, and submitting an application for a suitable piece of ground free of cost if possible, but if not, stating your willingness to pay a reasonable quit rent for the same.

2. The scheme appears to me full of usefulness to the Settlement of Dorjiling, admirably calculated to aid the objects of the Agricultural Society of India and to meet the wishes of many persons in our own country, and throughout Europe, who are anxiously desiring to transfer the treasures of the Himalayan forest to those countries.

3. I beg leave however to suggest, that as a portion of your proposed plan, an arrangement for supplying the Lapchas about Dorjiling, and the Hill people generally of the neighbouring countries, with improved descriptions of Wheat and Barley Seed, is much to be desired, while the introduction of the Potatoe into use among the same people, is an object well worthy your care and attention.

4. The most eligible piece of Ground at the Station for your purpose, and one not well suited for building on is, I think, the cleared space to the South and West of Colonel Lloyd's location and to the North and West of the road leading to the Spring; it is of considerable extent, of varied form and aspect, and close to the water. As the expected arrival of Trees and Plants from the Agricultural Society renders it necessary to afford you the early means of receiving them, I shall take it upon me at once to grant you the Ground above alluded to, free of all charge for rent for five years, and subject to quit rent afterwards of 2 Rs. per acre per annum; and at an early date, should you still desire it, I will submit your wishes for a free grant of the land for the consideration of Government.

5. The ground alluded to, is bounded on the South and West by the Bamboos now defining Colonel Lloyd's location, on the East and North by the Road leading to the great Spring, and the House of the European Sergeants; the boundary towards the valley will be the junction of two Streamlets, which have their sources in the ground itself.

6. In furtherance of your project, I beg your acceptance of 100 Rs. donation as my private subscription, and I shall annually, while in my present office, pay you 50 Rs. towards the current expences of the establishment.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL,

Asst. to Resident in Nipaul, in charge of Dorjiling.

To A. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c. &c. &c., in charge of Dorjiling.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in reply to inform you, that we accept the Ground therein described on the terms offered.

We are also of opinion, that your suggestion to introduce wheat, barley, potatoes, and other agricultural products among the natives of these mountains is a very valuable one, and it shall be adopted accordingly. (Indeed it has already been done, to a considerable extent, by Colonel Lloyd.)

We further beg to express our thanks for the cordial manner in which you have joined the Society.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Sd.) G. W. A. LLOYD, Lieut.

Col. R. C. NAPIER, Lieut. Engineers,

HENRY M. LOW,

J. T. PEARSON.

Dorjiling, 29th August, 1839.

Members of
the Dorjiling
Garden and
Plantation
Society.

List of Subscribers to the Dorjiling Garden and Plantation Society, established at Dorjiling, 28th August 1839.

Names.	Amount of Subscription.	Do of Annual Do.	Remarks.
G. W. A. Lloyd,	50	16	
Henry M. Low,	50	16	
J. T. Pearson,	50	16	
R. Napier,	100	0	
A. Campbell,	100	30	Annual Subscription while in his present office.

Note.—Subscription of any amount received by Messrs. Carter and Co., of Calcutta, and Mr. Pearson, Secretary to the Society at Dorjiling. A Subscription of 50 rupees and upwards, within the first twelve months, will constitute the person so subscribing a Member of the Society.—Hark, Oct. 16.

THE SANS SOUCI.

It would seem, that not all the good people of Calcutta have, during the late holiday times, got a surfeit of pleasure, or exhausted the portion of their funds consecrated to amusement. As evidence of this, the overflowing state of the Theatre on Thursday night, may be triumphantly adduced. It was, probably, the best house that has yet been congregated within the walls of the New Drury. Every chair in the stalls was occupied, and even good standing places, were at a premium. Now, that the cold weather has set in, the audience, though closely packed, will feel very little inconvenience from the heat, and this will probably embolden many to visit the Theatre, who would otherwise, through an allowable regard for their personal comfort, be deterred from attending.

Of the three highly amusing farces provided for the night's treat, the first in order of representation, was the "Affair of Honour." As a dramatic composition this piece is not of very high pretensions, and depends almost entirely on the merits and exertions of the actors for any applause it may draw down. The good thing—the joke of it, lies in the arrangement made by a young military Surgeon, for settling a quarrel between his two warlike rivals, Major Limkey and Captain Carnage, to whom the ordinary process, by pistols, is interdicted. He offers them two pills, one of which is harmless, and the other said to be of such poisonous ingredients, that the unhappy chooser of it would be defunct in twenty minutes after he had swallowed it. This, of course, is a hoax, and the boluses are both of them innocuous, but the manœuvre has the desired effect of stifling their enmity, and of consoling them, in the joy of a new lease of life, for the loss of *Madame Tourville*, who becomes, of course, the prize of the ingenious young Doctor *Henry Clements*.

Master Modu's representation of the drawing, affected, conceited *Major Limkey* was in his best manner. The character, it is true, was a little highly coloured, but, perhaps, not more so than was absolutely necessary for stage effect. But, surely, never such a consummate puppy wore uniform, either English or French. The manner in which his vanity made its way through his affected modesty, his contempt for his

diminutive rival *Carnage*, and his notion of his irresponsibility with the fair sex, were admirably given, and won for the character, the applause, which it deserved, as the best in the piece.

Ballin is very great in characters of very broad humour, and appears in general to have a very good conception of the ludicrous; but he seemed to have missed its true spirit in his personation of *Captain Carnage*. He was too apt to allow those irresistibly laughable looks and motions which made his *Tom Short* so entertaining, to display themselves in the pompous and pugnacious little hero. The most effective way of portraying such a character, would have been to have maintained an immoveable solemnity and loftiness of tone, gait and gesture, which, by contrast, with his dwarfish person, would have been ludicrous in the extreme. At times, these traits were exhibited in Ballin's representation, and were applauded accordingly; but, as before observed, he seemed too ready to descend from his "high estate."

Nonpareil's *Vincent* would have been excellent, if he had thrown a little more warmth and spirit into it. He seemed to have acquired the knack of managing his voice more perfectly than he has heretofore done. There was none of that startling abruptness which disfigured his former representations; but there was a coldness in his love-scenes, especially, that would have augured ill for the success of his "addresses" in real life. On the whole, however, the performance on Thursday night exhibited great improvement in this promising young amateur.

The only female characters in the piece, were *Madame Tourville* and her maid, *Martha*, represented by Misses Learch and Tonson. Neither of them were parts of much importance, and it would have been selfish to have wished for the former of these ladies, in the present state of her health, one of greater interest, and consequently of greater labour and excitement. The little that, as *Madame Tourville*, she had to do, was, however, done in her usual pleasant manner. Mrs. Tonson is still improving. Let her acquire yet more warmth and spirit, and not speak to the audience, more than is absolutely

necessary, and then she will be an useful and praise-worthy actress.

The humour of the second piece, *Shocking Events*, is in the system pursued by an old Veterinary Surgeon, *Griffinhoof*, to restore the faculty of speech to the supposed dumb youth *Pugs*. His theory is, that a person so circumstanced, will, on experiencing sudden pain or alarm, endeavour to express his feelings in articulate sounds. He, therefore, tries the effect of sundry violent shocks, such as shouting in his patient's ear, unexpectedly firing a pistol, snatching away the chair on which the youth is about to seat himself, &c., &c. All, however, is ineffectual. Mr. *Pugs*, who is in reality a singer at public dinners, and famous for the depth of his double G., has reasons for remaining silent, and does so, until a dig in the stomach is too much for his resolution.

The best characters in this farce are, those of *Griffinhoof* and *Pugs*. The Secretary, as the former, was very lively and animated, and made a most decidedly good thing of it. The zeal and earnestness of the old Horse Doctor—the "medical adviser to four-footed animals" (as the dumb youth dubbed him, behind his back) in the prosecution of his favourite scheme, and his extravagant and rampant exultation on the supposed attainment of success, were most amusingly exhibited.

Pugs was most cleverly performed by Bailin, whose skill in pantomimic acting, the character was admirably adapted to display. His dumb show, so expressive and so ludicrous, called forth roars of laughter. Altogether it was one of his best parts.

The ostensible hero of this piece is *Captain Spoff*, a dashing *militaire*, but with very little, either to say or do. He was enacted by the new amateur of the Algeron-school, *Mowbray*, who must throw into his performances a little more of life and vigour, before he will be able to create much of a sensation as an actor. Let him not despair, however; practice will increase confidence, and with confidence (in acting at least) usually comes skill.

Mrs. *Francis*, as the buxom servant-girl *Kitty*, displayed all her usual excellence, and did full justice to the character. Mrs. *Tolson* as *Miss Dorothy Griffinhoof*, was somewhat more lively and animated than she usually is.

The last piece was the famed and favourite farce of "The Wandering Minstrel," performed "by particular desire." The farce itself is, in truth, an exceedingly trivial affair, and, robbed of its incomparable *Jem Bage*, would be in a worse predicament than the tragedy of *Hamlet*, with the character of *Hamlet* omitted. But, with the aid of the said *Jem Bage*, it is one of the drollest and most laughter-moving little pieces that ever was concocted.

The plot is simply this, Mrs. *Crineum*, a vain and foolish woman, who was admirably represented by Mrs. *Francis*, learns from the papers, that a certain nobleman, who is wandering about the country in the guise of a wandering minstrel, is daily expected in the town in which she resides. Thereupon she bares her husband, Mr. *Crineum*, (the Secretary) till he consents to offer to the disguised peer, the use of his house, while he remains in town. On proceeding in search of him, they find at their door, *Jem Bage* an itinerant clarionet-player, who lives by the uttering of bad notes and who "never moves on under a shillen." Mrs. C. accosts him, as the disguised nobleman, and he, spying profit in the adventure, favours the delusion, which is kept up until another "Wandering Minstrel" appears in the person of a lover of *Julia*, Mrs. *Crineum*'s niece. This gentleman has no difficulty in persuading the old woman, that he is the real "Simon Pure," and in consequence, marries the niece.

Master *Modus* in dress, manner, voice, and dialect gave a most accurate and amusing portraiture of the vagrant musician. It was the grand attraction of the night and kept the audience in a continued roar of laughter, and will, no doubt, induce many of them to witness it once more on Monday night, when the three pieces will be repeated for the last time.

A great improvement is about to be made in the boxes, the seats of which are to be raised six inches each. By this arrangement, those patronising that part of the house, will be able to see on to the stage, as well as those who are located nearer to it.—*Hurkara*, October 26.

The stalls of the Theatre were again completely filled on Monday night. Sir Jasper Nicholls, the new Commander-in-Chief with his lady and some of the members of his family, were present, and seemed highly amused with the humour of the performances.

The pieces represented were "Naval Engagements," (substituted for "The Affair of Honour") "Shocking Events" and the "Wandering Minstrel." The two former pieces part off in the usual smooth and effective manner;—Master *Modus*'s "fine old English Admiral" in "Naval Engagements" was better than ever, and the Secretary's *Griffinhoof* gained him at least as much applause as it did on its first representation.

To the conclusion of the second piece all went on in the customary pleasant manner, but, at the commencement of "The Wandering Minstrel," to which all looked forward with eager anticipation of merriment and delight, it was announced that Mr. *Leach*, who had performed *Miss Mortimer* in "Naval Engagements" with much *esprit*, was suddenly become so unwell as to incapacitate her from undertaking the part assigned her in the last piece. This intelligence, as might be expected, threw somewhat of a damp upon the audience, but the drolleries of *Jem Bage* soon restored it to all its accustomed cheerfulness. Robbed of two scenes, the farce proceeded, until the presence of Mr. *Tweedle*, the professor of music, was required, when, lo! that gentleman was not forthcoming. Search was immediately made for him; but it was some time before his "whereabout" was discovered. When at length he did appear, and the business of the piece proceeded, he received a wiggling, which set the house in a roar of laughter, and which, it is to be hoped, he will never forget. Sir you're a humbug, and never is o he found ren you're wanted." This, of course, was from *Jem Bage*, or rather from his personator Master *Modus*, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which his ready wit enabled him to fill up the gap in the performance. So well was this done, that, it is a fact that some of those who had not previously seen the farce played, were not conscious of the actual deficiency.

Altogether, the serious interruptions to the smooth flow of business, occasioned by Mrs. *Leach*'s illness and Mr. *Bailin*'s unaccountable absence, were surmounted in an admirable manner; but it is unfortunate that such accidents should have occurred on that night, above all others, when the theatre was honoured by the presence of the gallant Sir Jasper and his amiable family. It is to be hoped, however, that some of their friends will kindly assure them, that such untoward occurrences are unprecedented in the brief annals of the Sans Souci, and it is to be hoped, may never again take place.

It is a painful duty to allude to the disorderly and violent conduct of those whose rank & presumed gentlemanliness, lead to the expectation of better things from them. But it is necessary to denounce the contemner of salutary and well established regulations, and the disturber of public tranquility, whether he hold a commission in Her Majesty's army, or only a subordinate situation in a Government Secretariat. It is, therefore, needful to

record the misconduct of certain hooligans, several of them in red jackets who, in spite of repeated interdictions, persisted in smoking cigars opposite the entrance to the theatre, much to the annoyance of the ladies inside. The consequence was, that it became necessary to attempt the forcible removal of one or two of these nuisances, and this produced a collision between the military officers and those of the police. A row ensued, in which it is said one of the red-jacketed youths became so valiant, and showed such strong symptoms of an inclination to draw his sword upon the constables,

that one of his more prudent comrades was under the necessity of depriving him of it for a time. How true is the adage, that "fools and children should never be trusted with edged tools." It is to be hoped that some of these presumptuous brawlers, who showed so little of gallantry to the fair sex, or respect for the presence of their Commander-in-Chief, will be brought to the Police Office to answer for their conduct, and if so, they shall have all the glory that the announcement of their names, rank, and individual acts of heroism, can confer upon them.—*Hurk. Oct. 30.*

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund for the year 1839.

At a quarterly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, the 14th day of October, 1829, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Present.—Alex. Smith, Esq., M. D., in the chair; Thos. Smith, F. Corbyn, John Grant, Alex. Garden, M. D., W. Raleigh, H. H. Spry, M. D., H. S. Mercer, H. Chapman, and H. H. Goodeve, M. D., Esquires.

The Officiating Secretary read the proceedings of the last quarterly general meeting held on Monday, the 8th July last, and the following report of the proceedings of the committee of management for the quarter ending this day.

REPORT.

Bengal Medl. Retirg. Fund Office, Calcutta, Oct. 14.

The ten annuities declared at the last quarterly general meeting have been offered to subscribers duly qualified by advertisement, which has appeared in the public papers of the day, and agreeably to the regulations, the letters of application will be opened on the 31st instant.

On the subject of resignation the committee of management has also to report the retirement on half pay of Mr. William Bell, who has furnished the requisite medical certificate, and agreeably to section XXXIV. has had the amount of his accumulated subscription returned to him. The rule, however, which authorizes such a refund, being one which militates against the principle of benefit of survivorship, as shown in Mr. Griffith Davies's report, (page 41) the committee of management would recommend to this meeting the abolition of this rule, and if so determined on, the committee will submit the question for the consideration of the subscribers at large.

The committee of management, in reference to the circumstance which led to Mr. Grimes's (since dead) resignation and departure from India, without having paid into the Government Treasury, the balance due on his account, to entitle him to an annuity, has to report the receipt of a note from Mr. F. Bathie, Assignee of the estate of F. H. Bathie & Co., requesting to know at the desire of Mr. Bathie whether Dr. Grimes' annuity fee may now be paid, and what will be the consequence to that gentleman of its not having been paid in due course. The Secretary intimated in reply, that under the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Grimes's case, it is probable the committee of management will forego any penalty on the amount of annuity fine being immediately paid into the General Treasury with interest at 5 per cent. on account of Mr. Grimes, since which no further communication on the subject has been received.

Adverting to the necessity or otherwise, of continuing the present maximum rates of subscriptions, the Committee

of management begs to submit the following schedule of paying subscribers at present in India, by which it will be seen that, should the applicants for annuities come forward to the extent specified in the public advertisement, in order to provide for the six annuities for the year next ensuing, maximum rates must continue in force.

The following abstract shows that the funds required for (6) six annuities amount to Co.'s Rs. 1,57,412, 10 4 one lakh, fifty seven thousand four hundred and twelve, ten annas and four pie, and that the subscriptions at the maximum rate can only provide Co.'s Rs. 1,39,153 1 0 one lakh, thirty-nine thousand, one hundred and fifty three and one anna, which leaves a deficit of Co.'s Rs. 18,259 9 4 eighteen thousand, two hundred and fifty nine, nine annas, and four pie.

Value of (6) six annuities at the average age of 42 years is Sa. Rs. 31, 419 each or Sa. Rs. 1,38,514 for the six which is equal to Co.'s Rs.

2,01,081 9 7

Deduct amount of half value of above 6 annuities payable by applicants previous to admission on the Fund is Co.'s Rs. 1,00,540 12 9

Less probable amount at credit of applicants on 31st Dec. 1840, Co.'s Rs. 4,145 4 11 taking payments during 1840 at the minimum rate, ... 24,871 13 6

Difference to be made by the six annuitants, ...

75,669 15 3

Difference to be made up by the Fund, ...

1,25,412 10 4

Add to be reserved for contingencies (vide Rule V.) Sa. Rs. 39,000 or Co.'s Rs.

32,000 0 0

Amount to be provided by the Fund for 6 annuities, Co.'s Rs.

1,57,412 10 4

	Members in India.	Co's Ra. per Month.
Members Medical Board,	3	
One does not pay,	1 2 x 250 0 0	512 0 0
Superintending Surgeons,	8	
Less absent on furlough and who does not contribute during absence,	1 7 x 170 10 8	1,194 10 8
Surgeons,	92	
Less absent on furlough, &c. &c. ..	15 77 x 59 11 8	4,599 2 4
1st class Assistant Surgeons,	148	
Less absent on furlough, &c.	23 125 x 34 8 1	4,266 4 5
2d class Assistant Surgeons, (all in India),	48 x 21 5 4	1,024 0 0
Subscriptions for one month,	11,596 1 5	12
Subscriptions for 12 months,	139,183 1 0	

The Committee of Management begs to announce the following additional subscribers since the third quarterly general meeting of last year, by the undermentioned new arrivals from England. —

No	Surnames.	Baptismal Names	Date of Arrival
1	Wallich, M. D.	George, C.	2d Dec. 1838.
2	Chayms,	G. Macartney...	1st "
3	Wethered,	Thomas Allman.	1st "
4	Strover,	Thomas Rogers	1st "
5	Gurne,	James Alexander.	20th "
6	Edge,	John	20th Oct. "
7	Shi to,	William	3d Dec. "
8	Shuter,	Richard Valpy...	16th Nov. "
9	Gerrard	Mark A. B.	3d Dec. "
10	Macintyre,	John	13th Nov. "
11	Jameson,	William	15th Jan., 1849.
12	Andrews,	Charles Gould...	19th "
13	Kirk, M. D.	Kimlock, W. ...	12th Feb. "
14	Collyer,	Nathaniel	17th April, "
15	Henderson, M. D.	C. M.	17th "
16	Harg,	James Swinney,	27th "
17	Irwin,	Henry	27th "
18	Hinton,	Henry Benjamin	27th May. "
19	Macrae, M. D. ...	Alexander, C. ...	2d June, "
20	McRae,	Duncan	8th "
21	Pitt,	William	17th May, "
22	Edlin, M. D.	Edward	17th "
23	Kinsey,	Robert Bancroft,	3d Aug. "
24	Lurner,	George	19th July, "
25	Hare,	Edward	19th "
26	Martin,	William	30th "
27	Pringle, M. D. ...	William	3d Aug. "
28	Walker,	Henry	26th "
29	Graham,	William	4th Sept. "

No.	Surnames.	Baptismal Names.	Rank.	Date of Casualty.	Where.
1	Knight,	E. W.	Asst. Surg.	Died 7th Nov 1838.	Deyrah Dhoos
2	Smith,	George	Surgeon.	Do. 19th Nov. "	Gauler.
3	Watson,	L. T.	Ditto.	Do. 27th Dec. "	Agra.
4	Baker,	Thomas Eld..	Ditto.	Retired on an annuity 3d Aug 1838.	Europe.
5	Ingle, M. D.	Thomas	Ditto.	Do. 1st Jan. 1839.	India.
6	McQueen,	Keneth	Ditto.	Do. 5th Jan. "	India.
7	(Hepmas,	Thomas	Asst. Surg.	Died (month unkn.) 1838.	Europe.
8	Freeth,	Henry	Ditto.	Do 12th Dec. 1838.	Assam.
9	Drummond,	Andrew	Ditto.	Dismissed 6th Mar. 1839.	India.
10	Grime,	William	Surgeon.	Retired 9th March 1839, (since dead on his pay age home).	India.
11	Nash,	David William	Asst. Surg.	Reassigned 14th June 1838.	Europe.
12	Murray, M. D. ...	Andrew	Surgeon.	Died 24th Nov. "	Europe.
13	Jackson, M. D. ...	Alexander E..	Ditto	Retired on an annuity 29th June 1839.	Europe.
14	Donaldson, M. D.	Hugh	Asst. Surg.	Died 19th April 1839.	Cakatta.
15	Bell,	William	Surgeon.	Reassigned 16th April "	Europe.
16	Colvin, M. D.	John	Ditto.	Died 3d Oct. "	Cakatta.

By order of the Committee of Management,

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Offg. Secy.

Proposed by Dr. Smith, seconded by Dr. Spry, and resolved,—That the report now read be received and adopted.

Proposed by Dr. Grant, seconded by Dr. Goodeve, and resolved,—That as the amount of loss likely to be entailed on the institution by the operation of Section XXXIV. of the fund regulations, will in all probability prove very great, and interfere most materially with the possibility of arriving at perfectly accurate conclusions in the calculations of chances, it be abrogated from save as respects incumbents, who having entered the fund upon the faith of that rule's continued operation, the present motion is not to be considered as having retrospective effect.

Resolved.—That the maximum rates of subscription be continued as at present.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Offg. Secy;
Hulk, Oct. 19.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 5th October, 1839.

A. C. McRae, Esq., M. D., proposed at the last meeting, was ballotted for and duly elected.

R. Kinsey Esq. Bengal Medical Service, was proposed as a Member by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy

The following letters were read —

From Dr Morehead, forwarding for the Society's Library, a copy of the 2d vol. of the transactions of the Medical Society of Bombay

From Baboo Rajkrishna Dey enclosing an account of a case of Hydrocele, which, with the concurrence of Dr. Ranken, he treated successfully by a puncturation. The Hydrocele contained about 20 ozs of fluid, 7 punctures were made with a common sewing needle, and a few globules of serous fluid exuded from each opening. Scarcely any pain followed the operation,

and on the 5th day the tumour having subsided entirely, the patient was discharged cured

Dr Jackson's cases of Dracunculus, presented at a former meeting, were then read and discussed,

In connection with this subject, it was proposed by Dr Stewart, seconded by Mr R. O Shaughnessy, that a Committee be formed to investigate the nature of Dracunculus as it appears in this country.

A paper upon the popular and medicinal uses of the Gunja or Indian Hemp, especially with reference to its use in the treatment of convulsive disorders, by Dr W. B. O Shaughnessy, was read by that gentleman.

Specimens of the various preparations of the Drug were laid upon the table and the properties of some of these were exhibited upon Dogs.

H. H. GOODRVE, M. D.

Secretary Medical and Physical Society,

Hurk. Oct. 12.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 5th October, 1839.

C. K. Robinson, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair.
(Twenty Members present)

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were confirmed.

The Gentlemen proposed at the September Meeting were elected Members, viz

Captain Mylius,—Major Colnett,—Lieut. Eld,—Lieut. Rowley Hill,—Messrs. W B Jackson, B. H Hodgson, Wm. Prinsep and P. Macdonald.

The names of the following Gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next Meeting —

John Storm, Esq.,—proposed by Mr. Wm Storm,—seconded by the Secretary.

M. D. Cohen, Esq.—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Mr. Wm. Storm.

A. T. Smith, Esq. (Jessore), proposed by Mr. F. Lowth,—seconded by the Secretary.

G. Shearwood, Esq.—proposed by Mr. W. P. Grant,—seconded by the Secretary.

L. Quantin, Esq.—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Mr. Wm. Storm.

John Cernan, Esq.—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Mr. Wm. Storm.

Lieut. Killoe,—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Mr. Wm. Storm.

James Hume, Esq.—proposed by Mr. C. Hufnagle,—seconded by the Secretary.

Lawn Durup de Dombal, Esq.—proposed by Mr. J. St. Pourcain,—seconded by Mr. H. Piddington.

LIBRARY

1 Six copies of the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, No. 1 to 6, Presented by the Society.

2. Flora de Filipinas, segun el sistema sexual de Linnæo. Por el P. Fr Manuel Blanco Agustino Cruzado Purchased by the Society.

MUSEUM.

1 Eight packets of Fruit and Flower Seeds from Caubul—consisting of stones of the best sorts of Apricots from Candahar, weighing from 10 to 15 to the lb Caubul Cherries, about 14 to the ounce, without stalk. Large, red Plums 14 of 16 to the pound 1 from Ghuzni, Mellon Seeds, Grapes, large sorts, Quince, Apple, and Pear Seeds and three papers of China Asters. Presented by Colonel Smyth.

2. A specimen of cloth impregnated with a solution of Caoutchouc in Linseed Oil and Turpentine, which, after being tested for twelve hours with water was found to be quite impervious to its influence. Presented by Mr. Linton of the Government Dispensary.

3. A paper of Madia Sativa and English Linseed, Presented by Dr. Falconer.

4. A quantity of Maize, grown at Dum-Dum. Presented by Lieut. Burnett, of the Artillery.

5 Two plants from the Deccan, called in Southern India 'Wondee.' The tree is described to be superior to the lechee, and the fruit very luscious. Presented by Mr. Chew.

6. Specimen of Cotton grown in the Sunderbunds. Presented by Mr. Harris.

7. Specimen of Assam Caoutchouc. Presented by George Pratt, Esq.

REPORT BY AGRICULTURAL CHAIRMAN SUBMITTED AT THE
LAST MEETING

The two samples of Wheat from the Nerbudda valley submitted to the Agricultural Committee for report have been pronounced superior to any that the Members have ever before seen in this country. They both weighed full six pounds to the bushel. The white Til is also pronounced good and a distribution of the seed is recommended for sowing.

COMMUNICATION ON COTTON SEED AND THE STATE OF
AGRICULTURE IN UPPER SCINDE.

The first communication which was submitted to the Meeting was one to the Secretary from the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, the President of the Institution, dated Allahabad, September 8th 1859. The Hon'ble President mentions that a letter had just been received by him from His Excellency Sir Henry Pons, who alludes to the published proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for June, and states that he was not before aware of the failure of the President of the Board of Trade in England to carry into effect the wishes of the Society relative to American cotton seed. That by the next packet he will transmit to him (The President of the Board of Trade) the last paragraph of page 45 and the second paragraph of page 56 of the report.*

Sir Henry mentions that the Cotton appeared to him a very flourishing plant wherever he saw it during recent marches in Upper Scinde. He states that the finest sugar cane that he has seen in India was in that country south of Roree. That he had no opportunity of ascertaining whence it came. That several large plots of it were cultivated with great care. Sir Henry further mentions, that there had not been rain in Scinde for three years and that more is done by irrigation from the Indus than he had ever seen anywhere. The water from the river is conveyed far into the interior by deep canals, whence it is raised by Persian wheels and distributed with much skill over the surface of the soil. Sir Henry adds that the process was very interesting to an Agriculturist and the President thinks that these particularly cannot fail to interest the Society, coming from one whose practical skill and knowledge on such subjects is so extensive.

INTELLIGENCE REGARDING THE FRUITS OF CAUBUL AND
THE VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT SEEDS.

The Secretary submitted a communication which he had received from Colonel Smyth, dated Cabul, September 7, forwarding to him different kinds of Fruit seeds including Grapes, Cherries, large red Plums, Apricots, Melons and China Asters. Although seedling fruit trees seldom prove good, yet Colonel Smyth mentions that as some do, it is worth a trial till the Society is able to get down grafts which Colonel Smyth thinks that no time should be lost in accomplishing. It might be easily managed through the civil authorities, and as Colonel Smyth had Pirs, Cedars, Poplars, Cherries, Barberries and Apricots and Barrells, transplanted from the Hills, and conveyed some some of them to Neematch where he left them thriving last Oct., Colonel Smyth does not see why they should not be introduced into Bengal, where the climate is so much more mild. It is the great heat of the hot winds that kills these trees when growing. Although they come from a cold climate they do not require great cold to make them thrive.

* These paragraphs refer to the Secretary's summary, which was forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and subsequently inserted in the proceedings for June.—Secretary.

In Malwa and Mysore, where the climate is mild, Colonel Smyth is convinced that Europe trees will thrive. The China Aster is the only flower that Colonel Smyth has seen at Cabul worth sending. They have a large, many of them double flowers. In color they are white, purple, dark pink and light pink.—Colonel Smyth states he has been disappointed in the apples, but the pears are very fine, so are the Cherries. Grafts from them as well as from Vines, which bear remarkably fine Grapes, should be forthwith obtained. The Melons are most delicious.

STATE OF TWO CROPS IN UPPER INDIA—IMPORTANCE OF
INTRODUCING FOREIGN SEED CORN INTO INDIA, AND
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT BOTANIC GARDEN
AT SAHARUNPORE AND THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
FORMER HILL GARDEN.

Mr George Henry Smith, of the Civil Service, at present residing at Mumsoree, in a communication dated September 5th, writes in approbation of the conduct of the Society in voting a sum of money for the purpose of introducing foreign seed-corn into India and mentions that the last Rubbi* crop in the Upper Provinces was most promising and an abundant harvest was anticipated. The hopes of the farmers however were disappointed—an universal blight having occurred a few days before the corn was ripe, and the grain when thrashed out was shrivelled up to such a degree as to give a return in most instances not equalling one half what was expected.

Oats thrive remarkably well in the Upper Provinces, and Mr. Smith states that he never saw a finer specimen than was presented this year at his farm in the Dhoon, where there were about one thousand beegahs grown. Mr. Smith has only met with one description of oats in the Upper Provinces, and it appears to him to be much inferior to the finer sorts grown in England.

The finest wheat that Mr. Smith ever saw in his life is what is grown in a district of Cabul named Hayarah. A small supply had been received by Dr. Falconer, and distributed in various directions, but although it grew most luxuriously and gave promise of turning out well, not a single grain came to perfection, the whole of the plants having been destroyed by the blight already alluded to.

Mr. Smith communicates the gratifying intelligence, that the Court of Directors has sent out by some of the late Overland Packets, a variety of seeds to Dr. Falconer, the Superintendent of the Government Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, and amongst these some of the Barbary wheat which has been noticed by the Society. Several of the seeds have vegetated and Mr. Smith hopes in a few years to see most of the most popular of the European fruits introduced into the Upper Provinces. Mr. Smith knows of no place in India so well calculated for agricultural and horticultural purposes as the Dhoon, where he is glad to hear that Government is about to establish a garden. It is thought by Dr. Falconer and other scientific persons, that the climate and soil of the Dhoon is admirably adapted for the growth of the tea plant, and Mr. Smith understands that two boats loaded with tea plants are now on their way up the Ganges, a portion of which will probably find their way to the experimental farms and gardens now established in the Dhoons.

Mr. Smith recommends the introduction generally of the American Maize into the Dhoon, in consequence of experiments already made on rather a large scale proving that it is superior to the country kind in every respect.

Mr. Smith concludes his very interesting communication by mentioning, that he feels assured that the

* A, ring ha, vest crops.—Secretary.

Society will be glad to hear that Government has sanctioned a considerable increase of the establishment of the Saharunpore Botanical Garden, which Lord William Bentinck's niggardly policy reduced, and have, moreover, ordered the re-establishment of the Muscouri Garden, which a recommendation to the Court of Directors that the salary of Superintendent (Dr. Falconer) be placed on a footing more commensurate with that gentleman's distinguished abilities and scientific attainments has been made—such augmentation to have a retrospective effect in consideration of the valuable services which he for years past has devoted gratuitously to the promotion of Botanical objects and other Scientific pursuits.

AN EXPECTED NEW CONSIGNMENT OF FRUIT TREES FROM THE GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDEN AT SAHARUNPORE—PROGRESS MADE BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS IN FURNISHING SUPPLIES OF SEEDS FOR INTRODUCTION INTO INDIA.

The Secretary next submitted to the Meeting the pleasing intelligence conveyed in a letter to his address from Dr. Falconer, Superintendent of the Saharunpore Botanic Garden, that he intends to make up for the loss sustained by the Society in the last consignment of fruit trees owing to the negligence of the boatman, by preparing another early despatch, and states that Messrs. Gibbon and Co. of Meerut, have with great liberality offered, through Mr. Cope, a Scientific Botanist of Meerut, to freight a boat at their own expense with a fresh collection of plants.

The Court of Directors have already, in pursuance of the arrangements alluded to in the despatches published by the Society, commenced sending supplies of seeds, &c. and from the services of so zealous and accomplished an Agent as Dr. Royle, having been engaged for the home management, Dr. Falconer considers that the best results may be expected very shortly. Some bulbs sent by the June Mail, reached the Saharunpore Garden in excellent order. Another article in the package was the *Madia Sativa* a South American plant, which has been cultivated lately to great extent in Germany, "and found to be the richest oil seed known in Europe."

By the same dawk Dr. Falconer sends a small quantity.*

A supply has been furnished to Captain Kirke in the Dhoon and to other parties. Now that the oil producing seeds are likely to be of so much importance in Indian Commerce, it will be a matter of much interest, Dr. Falconer considers, to ascertain the value and productive qualities of the *Madia*. Dr. Royle, who communicates the above about the cultivation of the plant in Germany, refers Dr. Falconer for an account of its growth to the XV vol. p. 142 of the Gardener's Magazine, and Dr. Falconer recommends the subject strongly to the notice of such of the Members of the Society as are interested about Indian oil seeds.

Dr. Falconer also sends some linseeds previously received; which is not so large and fat a grain as what is cultivated in the Upper Provinces, at least in the neighbourhood of Saharunpore, with the varieties of which Dr. Falconer has instituted a comparison; and Dr. Falconer mentions the valuable fact, that he finds the Saharunpore linseed to be exactly 20 per cent. heavier as a grain than the English. Quere, with the same proportion held in the quantity of oil afforded by each kind. If so Dr. Falconer remarks we had better

send home the Indian seed to improve the English stock!

Dr. Falconer mentions in conclusion, that he can supply the Society with English white and black Mustard and Rape seeds, if any be desired, as some of them will most probably be found deserving to supplant the corresponding Indian grains now cultivated. The Mustards especially are much larger.

PRACTICAL NOTES OF THE SYSTEM OF COTTON CLEANING AND THE MODE OF PURCHASING COTTON IN GUERAT.

The accompanying valuable practical remarks by Mr. Owen Potter, on the system of Cotton dealing at Baroche, in March and April 1837, were submitted by the Secretary.

To clean a large quantity of Cotton Baroche * it would be necessary for those who undertake it to leave Bombay about the end of October, so as to arrive in Baroche early in November.

The monsoon by the time is fairly over and the Patrels are able to estimate at what price they can contract for the kupasat deliverable in March and April.

In this they are almost entirely governed by the last season being favorable or otherwise.

As Company's rupees are the only ones taken at the Government Treasuries in payment of duty on produce, the pattele are always desirous to make their contracts payable in this currency.

The best method of placing funds in Baroche, is by negotiating with the Collector (who is always desirous of placing the Company's revenues in Bombay, selling to him your drafts on Bombay, the proceeds of which are paid over to the drawer or seller at Baroche as soon as advice has been received of such drafts having been liquidated. The rate of exchange is fixed at the time the drafts are sold, and is generally about one and a half per cent, in favour of the seller. There are at present two kinds of rupees in circulation at Baroche—the Baroche rupee and Company's rupee †—it has been customary to pay for ready cleaned cotton in the former and for kupas with the latter. As the whole of the kupas comes to maturity from February to April, and the full duty must be paid upon all that is removed, Company's rupees are in great demand in those months as the cleaners and declers are always desirous to prepare their Cotton in time for shipment to Bombay, before the setting in of the monsoon at the end of May, as no Cotton can be shipped to the southward during the three subsequent months. After April the Baroche rupees begin to come into demand, to make the payments for the cleaned Cotton, and it was these circumstances that gave rise to the following exchanges during the first five months in 1837; during which season it must be borne in mind, that money was extremely scarce and as it advanced this difficulty was more generally felt by advices having been received from home of the very disastrous state of the money market, which from time to time were confirmed.

The exchange during March and the first two weeks in April, was Baroche rupees 101½ a 102½ per Co's Rs 100 in draft on Bombay at 8 days' sight. For Co's Rs, on the spot during that time Baroche rupees 102½ a 103½ could have been obtained. At the beginning of May

* Baroche is situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, river, about 28 miles from the open sea.

† Kupas is Cotton with the seed.

‡ It is expected the Baroche rupees will be entirely done away with next season and that Company's rupees only will be in circulation.

* The Secretary announced the receipt of the seeds of the *Madia Sativa* and informed the Meeting that he had distributed a portion, while the remainder he had himself put in the ground, but only one seed had vegetated.

Barocha-rupat 105 per Co's Rs. 100* was given, whilst at the same time only Barocha Rs. 99 were offered for the same currency in drafts on Bombay at 8 days' sight. The destruction of property by a serious fire at Surat, made the general scarcity of money to be more felt at Guzerat than elsewhere, and on the other hand the crop of Cotton being very deficient, little more than half to the previous season, the amount of capital in circulation was comparatively small in this district.

In contracting for kupass, which may generally be done in December, an advance of Co's Rs. 5 to 8 per bhar would be required by the pattels. A contract for kupass might be made with ten or more pattels, each to be held responsible for the others, and encouragement held out to them by a system of rewards and punishments to induce them to improve the kupass by a more careful preparation.

The pattels are men of high caste in the villages, each village having a head pattel who is responsible to Government for the amount of duty on produce grown in his "Gaum" or village. In this office the son succeeds the father, and in this manner the same family manage the affairs of one village for many generations. Their characters and standing are well known at the Collector's office—they have been always known to fulfil their contracts, and indeed they have hardly the power to evade them even were it their best policy to do so. When the kupass is ready for delivery on which you have made an advance, the pattel gives information to that effect, and upon the contractor paying the difference between what has been advanced and the price agreed for, into the Government Treasury† on account of the pattel with whom the contract is made, he receives an order from the Collector to the sepoy in charge of the Government Kullia to deliver such quantity of kupass, the duty on which will not exceed the payment made into the Treasury.

After it is determined what quantity of kupass is to be purchased, it then becomes necessary to erect suitable sheds for cleaning it at the least possible expense, and so situated that the superintendent may be continually on the spot.

To gain the latter object it would be well if he could rent a dwelling house with sufficient available ground immediately around it so as to build the required quantity of sheds to enable him to clean considerably more kupass than that which he has contracted for; for it will be found, in good seasons, that the pattels, finding the upright and prompt manner in which Europeans transact their business, would willingly deliver to them any kupass they had on hand uncontracted for, at the market price, in preference to many of the native dealers here, whose exactions and treatment they find to be very arbitrary. The materials most available for erecting the sheds are bamboos and mats, both of which are plentiful in Barocha.

The sheds should be built entirely to surround the residence of the Superintendent; the whole square having only one inlet or outlet where a sepoy should be stationed to prevent pilferage. They are generally built about 6 feet high and 3 yards wide, open to the inside of the square—the space between the shed and the bungalow should be levelled and the surface hardened as usual. For an outlay of Rs. 600, in addition to the rent of the bungalow and ground (about Rs. 60 per month,) sheds sufficiently large might be erected to accommodate 150

Churkas. One Churka, if well worked, will turn upwards of 23 lbs. of Cotton per day, so that 3,000 lbs. of Cotton per day might be cleaned, and calculating that there are 80 days available for cleaning Cotton before the setting in of the monsoon, 300 candies—about 600 bales, might be prepared in this manner. It would be desirable to engage the Churka workers, in December for the whole season—their pay varies from Rs. 1 for every 3½ maunds of seed they produce; down to as low as Rs. 1 for every 4½ maunds, according to the demand there may be for their services. The seeds are the property of the purchaser and are always disposed of on terms that will defray the expense of cleaning, and generally there is a gain.

One wooden screw (value Rs. 600) similar to that used in Bombay, should be shipped from thence to arrive in Barocha in February. The kupass is almost always delivered mixed with dirt, which arises from the ryots having no place to stow it in when it is taken from the plant, but bury it in the ground where it remains until the full duty is paid upon it, when it is removed for cleaning.

To separate the dirt and other rubbish from the kupass, it should be gently shaken out (not beaten) over bamboos tied together with coir, in such a manner as not to allow the kupass, but to admit of the dust and dirt falling to the ground beneath.

After this has been done, the kupass is left for some time spread out in the sun, and when fully warmed through the fibre, leaves the seed easier than in any other state—when the Cotton has passed through the Churka it should then be shaken out over a fine net work of coir so as to permit all the leaf which has been loosened in the process of cleaning to fall out. Cotton procured in this manner is called 2nd Toomul—Toomul Cotton is produced in a similar manner, but the kupass is hand-picked before passing it through the Churka. The extra expense of Toomul Cotton is fully Rs. 30 per Barocha Candy of 890 lb.

One Bhar of a middling quality of kupass yielded 8 maunds 2 seers set of clean Cotton (leafy) which is equal to 352 lbs English. This kupass was contracted for at Rs. 52 per bhar, in January 1837; the price being very high on account of it being well known that the crop of Cotton in Guzerat would be deficient. At this rate a Surat Candy of 784, would cost

Co's Rs.	115	3	2½
Add packing expenses including gunney, } lashing, screwing, &c.	5	0	0
Insurance to Bombay,	1	2	0
Import duty,	5	2	0
Loss of 2 months credit which is customary in Bombay, but not in Barocha, ..	2	2	0
Brokerage in Barocha,	1	2	0
Freight to Bombay,	1	2	0
Coolie hire,	0	2	0

Laid down in Bombay Co's Rs- 133 3 2½

† The Churka is a very rude machine though good in principle, and there is no doubt that a similar machine might be introduced with a better application of power so as materially to answer the expense of Cotton cleaning. (a)

§ Rs. 2 per bale—Rs. 1-2 per Candy would be saved by having the bales half proved at Barocha independent of a saving in freight from the Cotton being lighter compressed than is now customary.

(a) We think that this has already been done, and that an improved machine for this kind has been sent from England.—Ed.

* Only Co's Rs. 96 per 100 in drafts on Bombay at 8 days' sight, were given by the Shroffs at Barocha in May 1837.

† The duty on Cotton paid by the pattels to Government generally, amounts to one-half the value of the whole, and sometimes to two-thirds of the whole value.

It cannot always be expected, however, that one bhar will yield 352 lbs. of clean Cotton. This season the cotton has been unusually heavy upon the seed, and I believe the fairest estimate to be is 72 maunds of clean Cotton to every bhar of kupass, which is equal to 321 lb. which at the above rate would make every 784 lb. cost..... 127 0 0

Add charges..... 18 0 0

Laid down in Bombay Rs.... 125 0 0

But when the bhar of good-kupass, in at the usual price of Rs. 40—the Surat Candy would cost. Rs. Add charges. 97 0 0 18 0 0

Laid down in Bombay Co's, Rs. 115 0 0

Less duty on export, 5 0 0

110 0 0

Laid down in England 4l. per lb. and was worth, January 1839, 6½d. to 7d.

PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE ON THE TABLE LAND OF MYSORE.—REPORT OF THE BANGALORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A communication containing a Report of a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Mysore Agricultural and

Horticultural Society, held at the Society's Rooms in the Gardens on 7th August 1839, was next read.

The Joint Secretary, George Gough, Esq., in his official letter mentions, that the Mysore Society is in a very prosperous condition, and that a large portion of the hitherto uncultivated ground is being laid out in Coffee trees, which in Mysore is most productive. Mr. Gough states that the experiment of grafting Apples upon Loquat stocks has succeeded to perfection, and in less than half the time required on Apple stock's. Apples have also temporarily succeeded on guava stocks. When Mr. Gough also thinks it right to add that the Society at Bangalore has for the last six months thrown the Gardens open to all respectable natives without requiring them to bring tickets of admission.

At the Meeting of the Members, Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., K. C. S., the Patron, was in the Chair, and a series of resolutions were passed, having for their object the advancement of the interests of the institution.

ORDERS FOR SEEDS FOR NEXT YEARS CONSUMPTION.

The Secretary next brought to the notice of the Meeting, the propriety of making arrangements for the supply of seeds for next year, and the meeting decided that he be empowered to take the necessary measure for doing so.

For the presents and communications the thanks of the Society were accorded HENRY H. SPIRY, M. D. Secretary.—*Hurk. Oct. 17.*

SUPREME COURT.

FOURTH TERM OF 1839.

TUESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

This was the first day of Term. Mr. Justice GRANT and Mr. Justice SETON took their seats on the Bench at eleven o'clock.

There are some cases on the Crown side standing over for judgment from last Sessions; but they were not taken this morning. In the case of *Queen v. Jacobs*, some doubts have been started as to the sufficiency of the indictment; and in the case of the coiners who were found guilty last Sessions, the Court will be moved in arrest of judgment.—*Hurk Oct. 23.*

WEDNESDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

GRANT and SETON, Justices, sat this-morning at eleven o'clock. Nothing was done but the taking of common motions. There appears little prospect of a press of business this term. At present the board is almost a blank.

THE QUEEN v. JACOBS.

SIR J. P. GRANT said, that a doubt had occurred to the learned Judge, who heard the case, touching the sufficiency of the indictment, and that the matter had been mentioned to the Counsel for the prosecution. The Court wished to know, whether the Counsel for the prisoner intended to move in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Leith said, that he had not yet had time to look into the authorities, but that he would do so this day, and satisfy himself whether the objection could be sustained.

SIR J. P. GRANT said, that an early day ought to be named.

Mr. Clarke, for the prosecution said, he was ready now, and he was quite satisfied there was nothing in the objection.

Mr. Leith said, he should be ready to-morrow.

The Court appointed Friday for the defendant to be brought for judgment.

THE QUEEN v. REKHAL DAY AND OTHERS

SIR J. P. GRANT said, that in this case also a doubt had arisen, and that it was standing over for judgment. The prisoners had been found guilty of a conspiracy to debase coin.

The Advocate-General said, that the prisoners had not been defended by Counsel at the trial, and that the Court had nominated a Counsel to argue the question on their behalf.

Mr. Morton said, that he was prepared to move in arrest of judgment on behalf of the prisoners, upon any day that the Court should appoint.

The Court directed, that this case also should come on next Friday.

GOPEEMOHUN DEB v. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND OTHERS.

This case still stands for judgment, and is likely so to stand for a long while.—*Hurk. Oct. 24.*

THURSDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

SHEEMUTTY PARAMONEY DORRIS V. SHEEMUTTY UNNOO-
POORNAH DORRIS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Clarke requested permission to mention this case to the Court. The action was Trover to recover certain jewels, and the plaintiff had described the defendants as "executor and executrix." At the trial in the term before last, a verdict was found against the female defendant, but the other defendant obtained a verdict. An objection was taken at the trial that the parties were misdescribed as executor and executrix, because no action *ex delicto* was sustainable against an executor *as such*; but the Court overruled the objection on the ground that the description might be considered mere surplusage and might be rejected altogether. A rule nisi for a nonsuit was afterwards obtained, but on a totally different ground, and that rule had been discharged. The Prothonotary, however, now refused to make out the judgment against the defendant otherwise than as *executrix*; and it was clear that such a judgment in an action of tort would be nullity! Perhaps in strictness the record ought to have been amended at the trial; but still the description having been declared to be surplusage in the plaintiff, there was no earthly reason why it should be repeated in the judgment. It was clear the defendant must either be charged *de bonis propriis*, or not at all.

Sir J. P. GRANT (after consulting with Sir H. SEW) said, that the Judges were unable to find any note of the objection in their notes of the trial of this case. The Court would only grant a rule nisi, because they thought the other side had a right to be heard against it if they pleased.

Mr. Clarke said, that he should move then for a rule nisi, and that the rule would be drawn up, calling on the defendant to shew cause why the words "as executrix" should not be struck out of the plaint, or at least omitted in the judgment. Rule nisi accordingly.

IN RE THE FIVEEN BOUN.

The Advocate-General requested that this case, which is a Salvage case on the Admiralty side, might be postponed until Monday, as they had not had time to see the additional affidavits which the other side had obtained leave to file.

Mr. Clarke consented.

The Court accordingly allowed the case to stand over until Monday next. *Stood over.*—Hark. Oct. 25.

FRIDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THE QUEEN V. RUKHAL DAY AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General moved for judgment against the prisoners.

Mr. Morton then moved in arrest of judgment, on the ground of the insufficiency of the indictment. This is an indictment for a conspiracy at common law, the first count, charging the prisoners with conspiring and confederating to defraud certain persons to the Jews unknown, by drilling holes in rupees, and plugging up those holes with baser metal; and the second count, charging them with conspiring to drill holes in rupees, and other current coin of the realm, and to circulate the same among the public. Both counts are bad. It is admitted, that the substantive act, which the indictment charges by way of conspiracy, would not be a cognizable offence in this country, either by common law or statute; because, at common law, the offence is incomplete, and

under statute law, at least as regards this country, it is *causa omnis*. The 9 Geo. IV. c. 34 contains two sections, (ss 73, 74) relating to offenders against coin, but neither touch the present case, and the defect has only been recently remedied by a legislative enactment, passed in consequence of this very case. Then, the question arises, whether it is indictable as a conspiracy. Now, the cases shew, that the act which is the subject matter of the conspiracy, must either be illegal *per se*, or distinctly shewn to be injurious by reason of the conspiracy to the public, or to some individual. The first objection here is, that the individuals intended to be defrauded are not stated with sufficient certainty. The charge is an intent, to defraud persons unknown. In *Rex v. Fowle*, 4 Carr. and Payne 602, a conspiracy "to defraud the just and lawful creditors" of a man was held too general. But the main objection against both counts is, that no fraud or intended fraud distinctly appears, on the face of either, because the drilling holes in coin may be a very harmless action in itself, and it only becomes an offence by reference to the presumed intent. The intention, however, cannot be supplied by intentment, because material averments cannot be left to inference. If so, how then can the public be defrauded by holes being drilled in coin, without something further being done? To complete the contemplated fraud, the intent must be to circulate or utter the debased coin, and not only that, but to utter it as for lawful coin. There is no such averment in either count, and if the prisoners should be adjudged guilty on this indictment, the common native practice of drilling holes in rupees or gold-mohurs, and stringing them on a necklace, will become an indictable offence!

The Advocate-General and Mr. Cochrane argued in support of the indictment. It is by no means clear, that the act itself would not be indictable as a cheat at common law; but whether it would be so or not, it is clear, that it may form the subject matter of conspiracy. Far more trivial acts have been laid as the foundation of such an indictment,—such as indictments against several parties for conspiring to hiss at a theatre, although the act was perfectly indifferent in itself. In the present case, the intent of the conspiracy, namely to defraud the public, is sufficiently apparent, and the means by which the object was to be accomplished, are quite immaterial, and need not be stated at all: *Rex v. Eccles*, 1 Leach. As to the alleged generality of the charge, it was impossible to charge it otherwise, because while a mere intent existed, no one could know who were the persons to be defrauded, and they are properly represented as "persons unknown."

The Court said, that they did not consider this objection of much weight. But the main question appeared to be, whether the alleged fraud appeared distinctly on the face of the indictment; and this did not constitute the means but the very object and nature of the conspiracy charged.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Cochrane contended, that the alleged fraud was distinctly shewn. The intent was stated to be to circulate the current coin in which the holes were drilled. Now this could only import, that they intended to circulate it "as lawful coin of full value," because rupees thus debased were not in fact current coin at all, but mere bullion.

Mr. Morton in reply was stopped by the Court.

Sir J. P. GRANT said, that the Court were satisfied the indictment could not be sustained. The only objection which it was necessary to consider, was the objection that no fraud appeared at all; and this the Court considered a good objection, because further averments were necessary to complete the allegation and to shew an offence. The first count did not charge any intent to circulate and utter; and the second count,

only charged such intent, but omitted to add "as lawful coin of full value."—*Judgment arrested.*

THE QUEEN V. JAMES JACOBS.

The defendant had pleaded guilty last Sessions to an indictment under the Indian Insolvent Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 73 s. 73, charging him with embezzlement of his property after the filing of his petition for relief; and he was brought up this morning for judgment.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Leith moved in arrest of judgment, on the ground of a repugnancy in material dates. The filing of the petition was alleged to be on "19th of September," and the embezzlement was laid to be "after the filing of the petition, to wit on the 26th of August." This was a clear repugnancy on the face of the indictment, which vitiated it altogether, because the averment of time was material to the case, and could not be rejected as surplusage. The fact of the defendant having pleaded guilty, made no difference in the matter, but rather put him in a better position, because he could only be taken to have admitted himself guilty in respect of the matters charged in the indictment.

And even if the *videlicet* could be rejected as surplusage here, the indictment would be in this predicament, that no time would be laid at all to an allegation to which time was material. The well-known rule with respect to "*videlicets*" was that matter so laid, if material, did not thereby become immaterial, though it was doubtful whether an immaterial averment might not become material and necessary to be proved where the *videlicet* was omitted. Here the averment was material, because if the alleged offence was committed in August, it was no offence at all! The new Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 73 s. 12 did not aid, the defect, because it was specially restricted to cases where time was not of the essence of the offence.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Barwell contra, contended, at great length, that the averment as regarded the mere date laid was immaterial and might be rejected, and that the repugnancy was cured both by the precedent and subsequent matter. In support of this position they cited many learned authorities. Time was certainly the essence of the offence here, but only thus far, that it was necessary to shew the embezzlement to have been after the filing of the petition, but not of any particular day. Now it was here expressly averred to be after, and the mere erroneous dates laid for form and under a *videlicet*, might have been departed from in evidence. But besides, the statute cured the defect, if defect there were. The exception about "where time is of the essence of the contract," had reference only to the omission of time altogether, and could not be extended by any rational construction to the other clauses. If so, the mere mis-statement of time was cured after verdict whether time was of the essence of the offence or not.

Mr. Turton was not called upon to reply.

SIR J. P. GRANT delivered the judgment of the Court at great length. Their Lordships were clearly of opinion, that the error vitiated the indictment; though they came to the conclusion with very great reluctance, as an error so trivial and excusable would allow the defendant thus to escape upon an indictment for so serious an offence, of which he was in reality beyond all doubt guilty. Although he had escaped this Court, however, he was still in the hands of the Insolvent Court, and that Court would certainly deal with him most severely.—*Judgment arrested.*—*Hulk, Oct. 26.*

MONDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

SWANKANAUTH MULLICK V. GONSALVES AND OTHERS.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke shewed cause against rule nisi, calling upon Messrs. Mackillop, Stuart

and Co. to pay over to the Sheriff a certain sum extended in their hands, under a judgment obtained by the plaintiff against the defendants in the above cause. The affidavits upon which cause was now shewn, stated circumstances from which it appeared that Messrs. Mackillop and Co. had counter-claim against the defendants to the extent of the sum of money in their hands. The learned counsel contended that this claim in effect cancelled the debt due to the defendants from Messrs. Mackillop and Co., and although the facts were disputed on the other hand, it was not competent for the Court to go into the question and try the disputed facts on affidavits.

The Court stopped the learned counsel, and said, that it was unnecessary to go into the merits of the case until the question had been determined, whether the Court could try, upon affidavits, the disputed fact of the existence of a debt.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith were then heard on the preliminary question. It is clear that the provision in clause XV. of the Charter, which related to the seizure of debts under a judgment, would become almost inoperative if the objection were sustainable, that a mere denial of the existence of the debt precluded the Court from inquiring into the fact. In a case last term, where certain monies were in the hands of the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, the Court granted an order, that it should be made over to the Sheriff, although there were many opposing claimants.

SIR J. P. GRANT, That case was different from this, because the Collector admitted the fact of the money being in his hands, and third parties only claimed an interest. But suppose a man obtains a judgment against another, and suggests that my house is the property of the debtor, am I to be put to proof of my title on a mere rule to show cause?

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith. But the fact of the money being in their hands, is admitted by Mackillop and Co., though they allege facts to shew that the admitted debt is extinguished. But we can shew upon the face of their own accounts that the debt still exists, and that the counterclaim arises in respect of an unaccepted bill of exchange, which clearly raises no claim at all! It is therefore a question of law, not of fact. But it is submitted that except where the case is one of great complexity, the Court may even try facts upon affidavits, and, if necessary, direct an issue to satisfy themselves upon any doubtful matter. Such an objection has never been taken in this Court before.

The Court said, that they should consider the point, and, if necessary, the case might be gone into on the merits, on a future day.

LUCKEYNARAIN MOOKERJEE V. JENKINS AND LOW.

Mr. Turton moved to set aside an award on the ground of irregular and improper conduct on the part of the arbitrators. The submission was to the two arbitrators, with power to appoint an umpire by any writing under their hands. In the first place the umpire had been insufficiently and informally appointed, no writing having been made, but merely a note written by one arbitrator to the other, inquiring whether he had any objection to the appointment, to which the second merely wrote, in reply, across the note "no objection." Besides, notice of the appointment was not given to one of the parties, while it was given to the other; and not a single witness had been examined by the umpire himself. It was not intended to impute any misconduct or impropriety, other than carelessness and an irregular course of proceeding. As the objections did not appear on the face of the award, they could not be urged in answer to an application to compel performance of the award. It

was necessary therefore to adopt the present course, and move to set aside the award for irregularity. *Bule nisi granted.*

DOORGADOSH MOOKERJEE V. SREENUTTY BINDABUSARY
DOSSEE.

Mr. Clarke moved upon notice, for an injunction, and for the appointment of a Receiver.

Mr. Turton said he had a preliminary objection on a point of form. It was irregular to include the applications for an injunction, and for a Receiver, in one and the same motion. The case of *Lawson v. Morgan*, 1 Price's Reports, was expressly in point, and Chief Baron Richards there put the complainant to his election.

Mr. Clarke said that he should make his election at once, and he should apply for a Receiver.

Mr. Turton, however, begged to observe, that there was a counter-motion on his part, standing for this morning, which ought to come on first. This was a motion for an attachment against the Attorney and the Sheriff's officer, for abuse of the process of the Court, and for violating the orders of the defendant. The matter had been before Mr. Justice Seton, who made an order in Chambers that the two motions should come on together.

Mr. Clarke said he should have inexpressible pleasure in accommodating his learned friend, and he should therefore shew cause against the motion for an attachment before pressing his motion for a Receiver. And following the example of his learned friend, he had not one, but two preliminary objections to urge. In the first place, it appeared, that the order nisi for the attachment had been obtained while the defendant was in contempt for not putting in her answer, and the rule was expressed that no step in the cause could be taken by a party in contempt, and that the party could not be heard at all, save and except only to clear contempt. It might indeed be answered that the motion for an attachment was against different parties; but if so, why was the rule and why were the affidavits entitled in the cause? His learned friend was in this dilemma;—if the motion was in the cause, it was irregular, because the defendant was at the time in contempt; and if it was not in the cause, the motion ought to have been on the Crown side, and the rule and affidavits ought to have been entitled, *The Queen against so-and-so*. Either way it was a puzzler.

Mr. Turton said he had authorities to shew that the rules as to contempts did not apply to a motion for an attachment but,

Sir J. P. Grant said, that the Court were satisfied that the objection could not be sustained, for that even a party in contempt was not precluded from making an application vindicatory of the dignity of the Court.

Mr. Clarke then stated his second objection, that this motion ought, under the new Rules, to have been made on notice, and that the rule nisi was irregular. The Court had so decided in two recent cases, and had discharged a rule nisi with costs, where it did not come within the specific exceptions to the general rule that motions on the equity side shall be upon notice.

Sir H. Stow said, that the matter had come before him on the 8th inst., when an order was made that both motions should come on in Court together. No such objection was then taken, and the complainant must be taken to have waived the irregularity altogether.

Mr. Clarke said that the rule nisi had not then expired, as it was a four-day rule, and three days only had elapsed. He was reminded that it could be suggested that the objection had been waived when he had not had an opportunity of shewing cause against the rule.

Mr. Turton said that he on his part was equally astonished with his learned friend, and astonished that the objection should now be taken!

The Court over-ruled the objection on the ground of waiver.

Mr. Clarke then proceeded to shew cause on the merits; and his address and the reading of the affidavit occupied nearly three hours.

At a late hour the further hearing was postponed. Mr. Leith will be heard to-morrow, on the same side.

Adjourned.

Several motions and other business are standing over. It is supposed that this long matter of the attachment and receiver will occupy the whole of to-morrow.

Besides motions, there was an admiralty case, and also two common law demurrers, and a plea in Equity, standing on the Boards for to-day.—*Hurkuru, Oct. 29.*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1839.

DOORGADOSH MOOKERJEE V. SREENUTTY BINDABUSARY
DOSSEE.

The continuation of this argument commenced yesterday, and occupied the Court the entire day. A report will appear hereafter.—*Hurkuru, October 30.*

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

DOORGADOSH MOOKERJEE V. SREENUTTY BINDABUSARY
DOSSEE.

This was a motion for an attachment against R. Allan, Esq., the complainant, and Mr. Board, a Sheriff's Officer for an alleged contempt in executing the process of the Court. The defendant having been in contempt for not filing her answer within the limited time, the complainant had issued the several processes of contempt, to compel the answer; and the alleged contempt was in executing the writ of sequestration. The affidavits on both sides were very voluminous. The charge against the Sheriff's Officer was the having entered the zenana or private apartments allotted to the females of a Hindoo family, and having forcibly removed property therefrom, under the writ of sequestration. The charge against Mr. Allan consisted in the alleged sanctioning and directing such removal of the property sequestered. It appeared that Mr. Allan was not personally present at all, but that he had gone to the Sheriff's office, and given directions about the execution of the writ.

Messrs. Clarke and Leith shewed cause against the rule, and Messrs. Turton and Cochrane were heard in its support. The addresses of the learned counsel on each side extended to very great length, the argument having commenced on Monday, and having only terminated this day (Wednesday) at a late hour!

For the attachment, it was contended that it appeared clearly, even from the affidavits of the other side, that the Sheriff's officer had entered the zenana or female apartments, in express violation of the rule of Court. (Gen. Rule 25.) It was urged besides, that the writ of sequestration on the equity side of the Court, authorized the sequestration only, and not the removal of the property, and that sequestration removing property, were liable to an attachment. Upon this point, however, the authorities were not quite consistent with each other. It was further contended, that the attorney, by giving the directions under which the sequestration

proceedings were had, became liable for the consequences, and subject to the pains and penalties of attachment for contempt of Court. (*Ex parte King, 7 Vesey Junior.*)

E. contra, it was contended, that the apartments entered by the Sheriff's Officer did not constitute any part of the tenant's, and that it so appeared from the affidavits for the defence. With respect to the charge against the attorney, it was urged, that there appeared nothing whatever even *prima facie* to implicate him in any proceeding, which could subject him to attachment for a contempt. It was extremely doubtful whether the writ of sequestration on *mesne* process in equity, did not fully authorize the actual removal of property, and it certainly was the every day practice to remove from the premises sequestered property under process *in law*. From a certificate of the Sheriff's too, it appeared, that in certain cases it had actually been done in cases of sequestration in equity. But whether it was the practice or not, or whether such practice were legal or illegal, neither the attorney nor the Sheriff's officer could be held liable for the consequences of the illegality. The attorney merely gave directions which the Sheriff was in no way bound to attend to and which could not therefore affect his responsibility; and the Sheriff's officer acted under a writing in the nature of a warrant and was protected. If any sort there were, the remedy was against the Sheriff.

The Court, at the close of the arguments, intimated, that they would give judgment on the motion, when the motion for a receiver had been heard.

Cur. adv. vult.

SAME V. SAME.

The motion for a receiver was then gone into and occupied the rest of the day. The Court adjourned before the argument was nearly concluded. *Adjourned.*—*Hurkaru, October 31.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

DWAKANATH MULLICK *versus* P. B. GONSALVES AND OTHERS.

The judgment of the Court was delivered this morning by

SIR J. P. GRANT.—This was a rule calling upon Messrs. Mackillop, Stuart and Company to shew cause why they should not pay over a sum of Rs. 4,039, alleged to be money belonging to defendants and extended in the hands of the said firm of Mackillop, Stuart and Co., under a writ of *feri facias* upon a judgment obtained by the plaintiff against the defendants in the above cause. It appears from the affidavits filed on behalf of Messrs. Mackillop, Stuart and Co., that the existence of the alleged debt (except a trifling balance of

Rs. 69) is in effect denied. The affidavits state, that Mackillop, Stuart and Co. acted as the agents and factors of the firm, since insolvent of Muddosoodhun Airdy and Co. (the name under which the defendants traded), and consigned goods on their account to China, Bombay, and London. In December 1836, Mackillop and Co., in the course of business advanced to the firm a considerable amount upon a consignment of Cotton shipped upon the account of the firm to their agents in China, and in the January and February following they made further large advances upon goods shipped to London on the account of the firm and received the shipping documents of the goods as a collateral security. Against these last mentioned goods Messrs. Mackillop, Stuart and Co. drew bills upon the consignees, their agents in London, Messrs. Palmer, McKillop, Dent and Co., who of course, in accepting the bills held their immediate consignors, McKillop, Stuart and Co. responsible. And it is further stated in the affidavits that Messrs. McKillop, Stuart and Co. did not expect the proceeds of the London consignment to cover the amount of the advances, and that they would not therefore have made such advance except upon the understanding that they would be entitled to reimburse themselves for any loss out of the surplus monies in their hands on any other account with the same party. It further appears, that the proceeds of the China consignment exhibited a surplus over the advances of Rs. 4,039, while there was a deficit on the London consignment of about Rs. 3,970, and setting off one against the other, the actual balance in the hands of McKillop, Stuart and Co. due to the defendants is only the sum of Rs. 69.

The Court are clearly of opinion, that they cannot go into the question upon affidavits. Where a debt in the hands of a third party is extended under a *fi. fa.*, if the affidavits upon which cause is shewn against the paying over such debt to the execution creditor, do not deny, or do not plainly deny the existence of the debt, the Court will entertain the application. But where the debt (as in the present case), is positively denied, the Court will not in this summary manner, and upon affidavits, go into and determine questions *whether of law or fact*, upon which such denial is founded. There may be some cases in which the Court will direct an issue; but in the majority of cases the claimant must be left to adopt such remedy as he may be advised is necessary against the alleged debtor. This rule must be discharged, but without costs.

SIR H. W. SETON concurred.—*Rule discharged.*

DOORGADOSE MOOKENJEE P. GREENUTTY SINDARUSSARY DOSSER.

The argument on the motion for a receiver was continued to day, and occupied the entire day.—*Adjourned.*—*Hurkaru, Nov. 1.*

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

LORD MINTO.—Amongst the rumors which reach this country, in private letters, there is one which wears an air of probability upon its face. Lord Minto, it is said, is to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor-General, and will bring out the Honorable Member for Roxburghshire, Mr. John Elliot, our quondam Post Master General, as Private Secretary to His Lordship.

LOWERING OF THE PRICE OF BOOKS.—The Calcutta Booksellers, have found it best for their interests, to lower the price of books fifty per cent.

NEW REGIMENTS.—There is a letter in town which states positively, that twelve new regiments of Native Infantry were to be raised forthwith, six for Bengal, four for Bombay and two for Madras, and that nine hundred Cadets are to be sent out forthwith.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of £50 per share by bill on England, was declared at the ninth half yearly meeting of the members of the Hope Insurance Company.

MURDERS.—Eleven travellers have been found murdered on the Ganjam road; and it is supposed, from the appearance of the corpses, that they have fallen victims to Thugs.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The repairs of St. Andrew's Church having commenced, the congregation have been informed by circular that, for a time, Divine Service will be performed in the Trades Hall, in Council House Street, at the usual hours on Sunday, and Prayer Meetings will take place on Wednesday evenings at half past 7.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.—The Government have been pleased to direct, at the instance, as they were led to believe, of all the editors, that packets by the overland mail, addressed to the newspapers, shall be delivered immediately after their arrival, at whatever hour of the night or day that may happen, to the persons waiting for them.

EXTENSION OF THE USE OF STAMPED PAPERS.—Orders have been issued at the Accountant-General's Office prohibiting the registration of Powers of Attorney, for sale of Company's Paper, &c. unless duly prepared on stamped paper.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, after keeping the good people of the City of Palaces on the tip toe of expectation for two days, landed on the 25th instant at half-past ten, with the usual ceremonies.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on the night of the 22nd instant, at Molah Parah, Entally, and was caused by the firing of some crackers and squibs, one of which fell on the roof of a thatched house and put the inflammable materials on fire; but the timely assistance of the neighbours quickly put it out.

Another fire broke out on the 23d, between the hours of two and three, near the Gowkahanna, Circular Road, which consumed between one and two hundred houses. It originated in the shop of a vender of fried-peas, gram, &c., and lasted about two hours.

NEW POLICE COMMITTEE.—It is said, that Messrs Dampier, Lewis, Patton, and Hawkins, and Captain F. Birch, have been appointed a Committee to report on the organization of a Police force for the Behar districts of this presidency. Mr. Dampier is to be President, and Captain Birch is to act as secretary. The Government expect a report from the Committee on the 1st of December next.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BEGAL BANK.—Mr. J. B. Plumb, the assistant accountant of the Bank of Bengal, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Henderson, as the Deputy-Secretary of that institution, on a salary of nine hundred rupees per month. Mr. Plumb's knowledge of office routine, and general experience will, no doubt, render his services highly valuable to the Bank.

CAPTAIN TROVER.—Captain Trover, who was formerly the Secretary to the Government Sanscrit College of Calcutta, has lately communicated with a native Baboo of respectability and talents, requesting him and his able coadjutors to translate the *Mahabharata*, and other Sanscrit works into English, and at the same time assured him of the encouragement and good reception which this venerable language now meets with on the continent.

DOCTOR RANKEN.—Doctor Ranken has been appointed Superintendent of the Post Office Department, in the North-Western Provinces, on a salary of one thousand four hundred rupees a month; and an arrangement

will be made to relieve him from his duties as Civil Surgeon of Delhi.

MEDICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The Secondary School in connection with the Medical College will open in the beginning of the next month. Its management is to be entrusted to the care of three teachers, of whom Sib-chunder Karmocar—the student who, some time ago, delivered a course of lectures on Chemistry during the absence of Dr. O'Shaughnessy—is to be the head. A number of students, whose names have already been enrolled by the College Council, are now living in the Medical College, their food and other necessities being supplied by Government.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE LAW INTO ORIYA.—The Government have decided, that the Regulations and Acts of the Legislative Council, applicable to Orissa, should be translated into Oriya.

COORDOO AND BENGALIEE TRANSLATORS.—The Government of India have determined, that the salary attached to the situation of covenanted Deputy Registrar to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which situation is abolished, shall be appropriated to the payment of translators of the Legislative enactments and their establishments. The translation of the Circulars of the Sudder Court and those of the Sudder Boards of Revenue, is to form a part of the duty of the translators. It has not yet been decided which of the candidates for these offices are to be appointed.

RAMPORE BAULFAN.—We are told, that "during a storm which took place at Rampore Baulfau on the 23rd instant, the whole fleet of boats belonging to the establishment of the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces, were completely wrecked,—most of them foundering before the occupants could save the most trifling articles. The fleet consisted of Pinnaces, Hudgerows and Beaulfauhs. The greatest sufferers are Mr. Smith himself, Messrs Hutteman, Thompson, Potter and Hodgson, Dr. Kennick and the Sheristadar. The whole party, after the storm, in which, happily, no lives were lost—were received into the circuit house and treated by the Civil Officers with characteristic kindness.

AFFRAY.—A serious affray took place on the 28th of September between some English and American sailors in Chunam Gully, wherein one of the latter stabbed two of the former with a clasp knife. One of the wounded men had a very narrow escape; he was cut on his belly, and the incision measured about six inches in length and nearly half an inch in depth. The other man was stabbed in two or three parts on his thigh. The police immediately came to the spot, and had the wounded men conveyed to the Police Hospital. The desperate Yankee somehow managed to escape at the time, but could not long elude the vigilance of the police. He was apprehended on the following day, at one of the ghauts, in a closed palankeen, just as a boat was ready to take him on board of his vessel.

DORJELING GARDEN AND PLANTATION SOCIETY.—A society is to be established at Dorjeling, under the designation of the Dorjeling Garden and Plantation Society. The objects and views of this proposed association, may be briefly expressed, as the establishment of a nursery garden for the supply of European forest plants, fruits and vegetables, to all parts of the world, free of expence beyond that of carriage and packing. Mr. Campbell, now in charge of Dorjeling, has made over a grant of land for the purposes of the Society, free of rent for five years, and subject to a yearly quit rent, afterwards, of two rupees per acre. As the object of this Society is solely the public benefit, not of Dorjeling alone, but generally wherever agriculture and botany are cultivated, we think the grant might have been made with still greater propriety, for a longer period, free of rent.

DORJELING.—The Secretary to the Dorjeling Society, returned to Calcutta on the 19th instant, and reports the following:

The road to Punkabarree was opened for hackeries on the 11th, and the whole way upwards has been open for ponies since the beginning of October. Between the 1st and 15th, (the day the Secretary left Kurnong) upwards of 1,200 loads of rice and other bazar provisions had been sent to Dorjeling by native merchants. One hundred coolies, with a party of Lepchas, had been employed since the 10th, in constructing large sheds along the whole line of road for native travellers. Artificers of all descriptions had been engaged from Patna, Rungpore, Berhampore, and Calcutta, and are now on the road to join the settlement. One thousand Dhaghurs are likewise en route, and may be expected to reach Punkabarree about the 5th proximo.

PUBLIC DEPUTATION.—The petition resolved on at the Steam Meeting on the 5th instant, was presented on the 11th inst., to the Hon'ble the President in Council by a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen: General Napier, Colonel Macleod and Piddar—Mr. Secretary Halliday, Messrs. Pattle and C. H. Smith, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, Messrs. H. M. Parker and J. Trotter, of the Salt Board, Messrs. W. Braddon, C. Tucker and J. F. M. Reid of the Sudder Adawlut—Messrs. W. Patrick, W. F. Fergusson, J. Allan, T. J. Taylor, C. Lyall, Messrs. Turton, H. Holroyd, J. Hume of the Bar, Major Forbes, Mr. D. Elliot of the Law Commission, Mr. Rud, Mr. Baillie, Mr. J. S. Stopford, Capt. Harrington, Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, Mr. Larpent and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, Prosopo Comar Gopore and Rustomjee Cowasjee, accompanied by the Sheriff, Colonel Young.

Mr. Robertson received the deputation very graciously, and promised that the objects of the petition should experience his warmest support, and, he doubted not, that of his colleagues, with whose sentiments, generally, on steam matters, he was well acquainted, although in respect to this particular petition, he had of course not yet enjoyed an opportunity of collecting their sentiments; but he had no doubt of their entire support. The application of an effectual remedy for the evil complained of, must, however, be sought from the Home Authorities. It could not be effected by the authorities here, who could only recommend the improvement required. The Government here had had its full measure of disappointment and suffering, with the community. The interests of the Government and the public were, therefore, on this subject, the same.

Some conversation then followed, in which the Sheriff and Mr. Turton took part, respecting the extent of support that a private Company would expect from Government, which ended satisfactorily, and the deputation then retired, well satisfied with the reception that had been accorded them.

ANSWER TO THE STEAM PETITION.—The following answer has been returned by the local Government, to the Steam petition.

No. 197.

To J. YOUNG, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta.

General Department—Marine—Steam.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition signed by you in behalf of the British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled at the Exchange, on the 5th instant, enumerating the grievances to which the Petitioners have been exposed by the present imperfect system of Steam and Overland Communication between this empire and Great Britain; praying that the Supreme Government will urge upon the Honourable Court of Directors, to close with a proposition approved by her Majesty's Government, and submitted to them by Mr. T. A. Curtis, on behalf of a Joint

Stock Company, to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Great Britain, by means of powerful steam vessels; likewise soliciting that the Petition may be submitted to the Hon'ble Court, with the favorable recommendation of this Government.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, that copies of the memorial have been forwarded to the Hon'ble Court, with the expression of a strong opinion from the Local Government, in favor of establishing a scheme of Steam Communication with all the presidencies, either through individuals and private Associations, or through Government Steamers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 9th Oct. 1839.

THE WRECK OF THE BARK EQUITABLE.—The following are the particulars of the wreck, by grounding, of the bark *Equitable*, off Fulta point. It is taken from the report sent up by the Pilot.

"I weighed in the first of the ebb tide on the 4th instant from Peer Serang, and dropped down. I entered Fulta reach at about 5 p. m., and when there, intended going down and anchoring off Fulta big tree, below Fulta house, a place generally noted for riding an easy tide, and proceeded down with all confidence, not supposing any obstacle in the way to my getting to the place. Vessels of all drafts having proceeded down for some time past, without having made a stay above Fulta house for water, it never entered my head to make one with so light a draft of water as 13 feet and 6 inches, which was what the *Equitable* drew, neither had I any warning of the approaching danger, for I went down in the usual water looked for in the reach, until I felt all at once from 4 fathoms into 3, which soundings were barely given before the vessel touched, and was instantaneously thrown over on her starboard side, so as to bring half her deck and even her tops into the water, the water at this time rushing down her companion and sky-light, with difficulty the ladies and children were extricated from below, they being at dinner at the time. At this crisis nothing was or could be done; every one considered their lives in jeopardy, and shifted for themselves by getting out on the larboard side of the ship, and there remaining until boats should come and taken them off, which, from the strength of tide then running, they could not accomplish, although there were many boats in attendance. My own two tow boats, I regret to say, shamefully deserted us on the accident occurring. On the coming in of the flood, the only part of the vessel left to us, was a portion of the larboard bow, the rest of the hull being entirely under water.

The vessel at this time is lying on her starboard side nearly athwart the channel, completely covered, with the exception of her larboard yard arms at low water. At high water she must be completely covered, and dangerous for vessels passing and repassing, for she lies, according to my idea, as nearly in the heart of the channel as she well can."

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—The following resolutions were passed at the seventh half yearly meeting of the Steam Tug Association, held on the 5th instant.

1st.—That the accounts for the half year ending 31st August, 1839, be passed and approved, and that the report of the Secretaries be approved and published.

2nd.—That a dividend of 100 Rs. per share, being the equivalent of twenty per cent. per annum, be declared upon shares from No. 1 to 200 in the Association, being upon the capital originally subscribed, and that a dividend of 25 Rs. per share, being equivalent to 5 per cent. per annum, be declared upon shares Nos. 201 to 400.

in the Association, being upon the amount of increased capital subscribed.

3rd.—That from the further amounts of the profits upon shares No. 1 to 200, a loan of Rs. 3,100 be made to the Association, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

4th.—That payment be declared of the interest due to the subscribers to the increased capital to 31st May, 1839, from which date they enter upon the receipt of dividends from the profits of the Association.

5th.—That the Association address the Board of Control, a petition against the competition of Government vessels as Tugs on the River Hooghly, and that the petition read to this meeting be adopted, subject to such modification as the Committee may suggest.

6th.—That the meeting record its sense of obligation for the services rendered by Capt. Henderson to the Association, and vote to him a piece of plate value one hundred guineas, with a suitable inscription.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—The first stone of the New Cathedral was laid by the Bishop on the 8th instant. The building is to be called St. Paul's Cathedral. The inscription, together with specimens of the currency of the presidency and an English sovereign, were inclosed in a bottle among dry sand intended for its preservation. It was read to the assembly by the Revd. Mr. Pratt, the Bishop's Chaplain, and was as follows:—

In the name of the Blessed and undivided Trinity

The First Stone of a Church

of

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA.

and

Designed for the Worship of Almighty God according to
The Doctrine and Discipline
of

The Apostolical Reformed Church of England and Ireland, Was laid by

• Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India,
Assisted by the Archdeacon and Clergy,

and

In the presence of many of the Distinguished Gentry of
Calcutta,

On Tuesday, 8th Oct. in the year of Our Lord, 1839,
and

In the Third Year of the Reign of Her M. E. Majesty
VICTORIA,

Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Site

Was granted by the

Right Honorable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B.
Governor General of India,

and

The Honorable Colonel W. Morrison, G. C. B.

The Hon. T. C. Robertson and the Hon. W. W. Bird
Members

of the

Supreme Council,

In the Name of

The Honorable the East India Company.

The Designs and Plans

Were drawn by

W. N. Forbes, Major of Engineers,

and

Master of the Honorable Company's Mint,
and

The building, is to be Erected

(If God is pleased to permit)

Under the superintendence of

Colonel D. Macleod, Chief Engineer,

The above named Major Forbes,

and

W. R. Fitzgerald,

Captain of Engineers and Civil Architect.

"Except the Lord build the house; their labor is but
lost that build it."—Psalm cxvii.

"His name"—Messiah—"shall endure for ever; his
name shall be continued as long as the sun; and man
shall be blessed in Him; all nations shall call Him blessed"

"Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only
doeth wondrous things.

"And blessed be his glorious name for ever; and let
the whole earth be filled with his glory; Amen and
Amen."—Psalm lxxii. 17—19.

MOPUSSIL.

SIMLA.—Lord Auckland will leave on the 1st proximo. It is confidently stated that "an offensive war" with Nepal is certain, and that with Burmah we shall for the present, assume only a defensive attitude, as far as possible, on the *divide et impera* principle. It is believed that an order has just been despatched to detain the whole of the Bengal Army in Afghanistan.

NATIVE STATES.

LAHORE.—Rumours have reached Calcutta, of a serious disturbance having occurred at the Court of Lahore. It appears that the Maha Rajah offended with his prime minister, Rajah Dhian Sing, dismissed him, and appointed Cheyt Sing in his room. Khuruck's son, Noor Nehal Sing, whom his grandfather had placed especially under Dhian Sing's care, objected to this arrangement, and insisted on Dhian Sing's restoration. Khuruck peremptorily refused, and the result was, that on the next Durbar, before the assembled courtiers, the unfortunate Cheyt Sing was shot, either by Noor Nehal himself or by one of his partizans. Whether the matter ended here or not, has not transpired.

SCINDIA.—The latest accounts received from Tatta, represent the troops at that station to be suffering most severely from the prevalence of fever. Eight officers have been laid up. The 22d Regiment has 137 men in hospital and two thirds of the hospital establishment unfit for duty. The 26th Regiment is in an equally bad state, having 100 cases of fever. Of sixty Artillery men 38 are in hospital; Sappers and Miners in the same proportion. The high ground on which the encampment is formed is surrounded by a swamp which will become more extensive as the floods subside. There is

consequently every reason to believe that Tatta will, during the dry season, be still more unhealthy than it now is.

Accounts from Kurachee are of a much more favorable nature. Her Majesty's 40th Regiment has only one officer sick, whose disease is said to have been contracted at Tatta, and 40 men in hospital, with every prospect of the number being considerably reduced on the setting in of the cold season. The 1st Grenadiers have only one case of fever. From the above statements, it may be safely asserted, that as a military station, Kurachee is far preferable to Tatta. The mornings and evenings at the former place, are stated to be particularly pleasant, owing to the fine cool breeze; the nights such, that sleep could always be obtained.

JONDPORE.—The Fort of Jondpore was taken possession of at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and is now garrisoned by the 22nd Native Infantry, supported by the 52nd Native Infantry, and a detail of Sappers and Miners, under the command of Brigadier Rich. The troops were to have advanced at day-light, but during the night a message was sent by Maun Singh to Colonel Sutherland, intimating that a party of Rhatorees had made a vow to fight and die at their posts; and suggesting that our troops should wait until the Maharajah had endeavoured to restore these fanatics to reason. The Resident went to the Maharajah in the morning, and told him the troops were advancing, and that if the Maharajah could not subdue or seize the Rhatorees, the troops would advance, blow open the gates, and take them. This derisive measure was more than Maun Singh was prepared for. It was however, determined that he, accompanied by the Resident, should go up to the Fort. Colonel Sutherland was attended by Major Smith, Chief Engineer, and Captains Ludlow and Bruere. On going to the Fort, they found not more than 200 or 300 men; the whole of the Maharajah's troops, and the Sirdars with their followers, have been withdrawn. The Rhatorees looked unutterable things, but were not apparently intoxicated; on being spoken to, they were persuaded to accompany the Maharajah, Colonel Sutherland, and Captain Bruere to the foot of the Hill; on reaching which our troops were to advance.

It will be seen that Major Smith and Capt. Ludlow remained behind, awaiting the arrival of the 22d Native Infantry: this was in consequence of some arrangement with the Killahdar's people. They had not been long alone, before an infuriated Rhatore dashed out of an adjoining house, and fired his matchlock in Major Smith's face—luckily it missed fire. He then drew his sword, and rushed on them. Major S. parried his cuts, and Captain Ludlow snatched a sword from a person standing by, and broke it on the man's head. Captain L. was then, unfortunately, wounded though not severely: he succeeded in getting out his own sword, and the man was killed on the spot. Happily our officers escaped with their lives, and with no very serious wounds; but had the attack at all been supported in the Fort their lives must have been sacrificed.

In consequence of this commotion, the inner gate was found closed on our troops advancing, and a shout of defiance was raised from within. The Sappers and Miners advanced with the powder bags; but before they came up the gates were opened, and our troops marched in and took possession without molestation.

The conduct of Maun Singh is described as being altogether admirable; and the coolness and firmness displayed by Colonel Sutherland, exactly accord with the estimate formed of his character and judgment.

AFGHANISTAN—CANDAHAR, Aug 30.—I sit down to give you the little news of this place. Of the troops a-head we know nothing, having received no intelligence of

them since their arrival at Cabul. From the want of proper arrangements regarding the dawks, the man in charge of the department at Kelat i Gixi has just returned all the packets from the provinces and this place, sent during the last week, asserting he has received no money to pay the suwars. In like manner I fear all our dawks from Head-Quarters have been sent back to Ghuznee or Cabul. We have received accounts from Herat up to the 12th of this month. Major Tod had arrived and met with a most friendly reception. When he first went to pay his respects to Kamran, a slight disturbance took place, in consequence of the former's soldiers attempting to prevent the Major's followers entering the Court of the Palace along with him; on this Todd returned to his tents without having the interview; but as soon as Kamran Shah was acquainted with the circumstance, he made an ample apology, and sent the offenders to the Major to punish, as he thought fit, and since then all has gone on most amicably. Kamran has acceded to the treaty, and signed and sealed it; which he might well do, for, like the Irishman's reciprocity, it is all on one side. By it, we agree to put the city and fortifications of Herat into thorough repair, and to indemnify the Shah for the loss sustained by the ravages of the Persian army, a sum which will amount to a full year's revenue of the whole country. In return for this, he agrees to hold no correspondence with any of the states to the Westward of Herat, without our express concurrence, an article which he can of course evade, whenever he feels disposed to enter into intrigues with any of them. He also assents to acknowledge Shah Soojah as King of Afghanistan. This he at first objected to, stating he considered himself as the legal heir to the Throne; but when given to understand that such acknowledgment must be the base of all negotiations with us, he at last consented. Considering he has in Persia an inveterate enemy on one side, and ourselves and the Shah on the other, I think we might have got him to accede to the treaty without any expenditure of money. It is not mere throwing away of a few lacs of rupees which is objectionable, but the paying of money to Native Princes is always looked upon as a sign of our infirmity and weakness. It is the universal custom for the strong to extort from the weak, not for the weak to pay to the strong, in Eastern Countries. Lieutenant Pottinger has left Herat, via the Hauzarea country for Cabul, on his way to visit Mr. McNaghten, and ultimately the Governor-General. He feels justly indignant, at being superseded by a diplomatist of some six months standing, after bearing the whole brunt of the war, and contributing so essentially by his gallantry to the saving of Herat. I hope he will not require to exclaim of Todd, "his solid pudding mine, but empty praise," after the high compliments paid him by Lord Auckland in announcing the defeat of the Persians. We have Native reports from Cabul, that the King has seized Hajee Kakur, Hajee Dost Mahomed Khan, and several other powerful chiefs, who have been playing a double game with him, the former is a most notorious traitor, has betrayed every chief he has served, and been involved in every crime committed since the murder of the Vuzer Sulh Khan Barukzil. It is not three months since he upset the cause of the Candahar Chief, by deserting to the Shah, and thus causing a want of confidence, and dissension among the remainder of their troops, and in the advance of our Army to Cabul, he, under some pretext, kept in the rear, with 30,000 horse, ready to attack us, had we unluckily met with any reverse. It is to be hoped the Shah will make a severe example of some of these scoundrels, for till he puts them down with a strong hand, he can acquire no permanent power over the people of the Country. The Prince who governs here, discovered the other day, that Mehin Shah Syed, "Connolly's Companion," had an immense quantity of property of the Candahar Chiefs hid in his house.

On this he helped himself to some twenty camelloads of their effects, at which the Syed was much annoyed, and he is about to set off for Cabul, to frighten the Shah by threatening to curse him, in the same way he humbugged those who attacked himself and Connolly. Many of the followers of the Sirikars have lately returned. They represent the Chiefs to be in the greatest distress, deserted by their people, and robbed of almost all their property. They had attempted to enter Meshad, en route to Persia, but were refused permission. At last Kohin Dil Khan and four followers, have been allowed to go on to visit the King of Persia. Candahar continues very quiet, the people seem to like our rupees, however they may dislike our religion. One poor devil was detected the other day mixing lime with flour. For this he was sentenced to have his hand cut off, which barbarous punishment was duly carried into effect, and in this state the poor wretch was kept all day with his ear nailed to the gallows. You would suppose the man would have died to death, but this was prevented by, immediately after the amputation, dipping the stump in boiling oil. We have still accounts of the sickness at Quetta. Captain Meik of the 31st, much esteemed both as an Officer and man, died there a few days ago of fever, and numbers of the men have fallen sacrifices to cholera.

CABUL, 6TH SEPT.—"On the 4th instant, the army advanced 18 miles to Milan, on the following day to Deghunde, from whence a reinforcement of some hundred Affghans and thirty troopers, under Captain Taylor, Brigade Major 4th Brigade, was sent off to Captain Outram; and on the 6th it reached the neighbourhood of Cabul. The route on the 4th and 5th lay over hills and passes, which an active enemy might have guarded with the greatest ease, and have cost us very dear. Our camels and supplies must altogether have been abandoned, but the victory and its effects would have been well worth even the greatest possible hardships. As it is, these Kuzilbash gentry pretend to attribute our safety to their forbearance, and we shall have a bloody account one day to settle with them. They are fine men, very well mounted, and endowed with all that haughtiness peculiar to household troops, to which when you add, the most bitter hatred to us and our presence, their readiness to grossly insult, and the British promptness to resent the same, you will perceive a pretty heap of combustibles, which cannot in the course of nature long remain unignited. Here are two instances of their feelings towards us. An officer who was fishing a day or two ago near the camp of the Kuzilbashes, found that three of them were throwing stones at him from a tent close by, and this in the heart of the camp of the army? Again, in riding along the road, they amused themselves by drawing their knives and making signs to the sepoy as if they were stabbing them, accompanied by looks of the most bitter hatred. A batch of them rode through the ranks of the 35th N. I. on the march; not paying any attention to the sepoy who forbid them; the latter hit them with their musquets. The chief of the party instantly drew his knife, and was with difficulty restrained from using it on the sepoy, by the Sergeant Major. Many of them have been heard to exclaim, "If it were not for all those white men, what a thrashing we would give the Hindoothanes!" A fight would not only have put a good many of these vaunting Red Caps hors de combat, but would have lowered the pride of all, and would have taught them that the sepoy is as superior an animal to them, in courage and military acquirements, as he is in moral worth and rectitude of conduct. The very low scale of morality among the Affghans to a man, has astonished every one since we entered the country, and consequently the natives of India have risen a hundred per cent. in our estimation by the comparison.

On the 3d instant, the detachment under Lieut. Col. Herring, marched to "Hyder Khail." In the afternoon

the Lieut. Col., accompanied by Lieut. —, went to take their evening's stroll in the vicinity of the camp, as they had been in the habit of doing for some days previous. Shortly after leaving camp, they were joined by Lieut. C. — and H. —, who proposed going to the top of a hill in the rear of the camp, and from which it was supposed they would command a fine view of the valley on either side. The four officers accordingly started, accompanied by the Colonel's orderly Havildar, two sepoy orderlies, and a bearer, carrying the Colonel's telescope. After stopping to take breath several times, they at last reached to within a few paces of the summit, when the Colonel, being somewhat blown, sat down to recover his breath. Lieut. R. — was pushing on to make the top, when the Colonel called to him to stop for him. On the Colonel's request being repeated, Lieut. R. — stopped, and was in the act of striking a light with his flint and steel for his cheroot, when two shots were fired from above and from the right a little. The position of the party appeared to have been as follows. Colonel Herring on the left; above him a few paces, and a little to his right, Lieut. R. —, whose right and some paces distant stood the orderly Havildar, and near him one of the sepoys. Below these were the other two Lieutenants, an orderly sepoy, and the Colonel's bearer. When the two shots were heard, every eye was turned in the direction the sound came from. It was too evident that whoever fired the shots were very close, and it was supposed by some that the sepoys had fired at some hill quadruped for both Havildar and sepoys had their arms. The Havildar was then seen in the act of loading, when, to the surprise of all, a volley of some 9 or 10 shots was fired from the very summit of the hill. The shots passed so close to some as to lead them to suppose they must be wounded somewhere. Every one looked confounded, the idea of running appeared out of the question, and what was to be done. At this crisis, about from 15 to 20 armed men, who had been lying down on the top of the hill, gradually rose up and commenced re-loading. They looked at their prey, raised a yell, and rushed at the officers. Lieuts R. — and C. — called out for the sepoys, but they were nowhere. The four officers then instantly ran, closely pursued by the ruffians, who fired at them and began throwing down large blocks of rock and stone, endeavouring to throw them over. The Colonel who was in advance a pace or two, was passed by the three officers successively, when Lieut. R. —, from fatigue and exhaustion, fell in rear of the other two. Soon after, Lieut. R. — heard the Colonel call out, "atop, don't run." He stopped, expecting to find the ruffians retreating, or that the sepoys had come to the Colonel's assistance; instead of which he saw the villains close upon him, and one man he saw knock the Colonel down with his sword. The Colonel almost instantaneously jumped up, seized the villain by the throat, threw him on a large rock which was close by, and began to hammer away at the rascal's face with his thick walking stick. While the Colonel was thus engaged three of the ruffians, in advance of the rest, closed upon him. The front man stood holding his sword parallel over his shoulder, while the second man cut at the Colonel's loins. On the Colonel turning round, he received the sword which had been kept waiting for him on the left side of his neck. He instantly fell, rolled over, and apparently expired. The ruffians then collected round the body, each man taking his cut, and began to strip it. The watch was the first thing that appeared to attract their attention. During this shocking scene, Lieut. R. — was lying prostrate on the ground, about 30 yards below, he having met with a blow from a stone on his knee, and being unable from exhaustion to get up. When the others were engaged in stripping the body, Lieut. R. — observed the man who had put an end to the Colonel running towards him, carrying the very sword

with which he had just committed the atrocious deed, and which was streaming with the poor Colonel's blood. The idea was altogether so horrible, that having recovered a little breath, Lieut. R— made an effort, got up and ran to the end of the ridge, where there was a very steep rock, and under it a steep descent, down which the Lieutenant contrived to get before the murderer could overtake him. On looking back, he saw his pursuer standing on the top of the rock, and in the act of firing at him. The shot passed close by, and the man returned. The alarm had reached Camp, and by this time parties of the Shah's 2d Cavalry and the men of the 37th, were seen running in every direction, making the best of their way up to the spot where the sad tragedy occurred. Lieut. H— was seen running (if it could be called running) down this rugged hill, covered with the worst description of thorns, bare footed, he having lost his shoes early in the affair. Lieut. C— stood it out better than the others, and was making the best of his way to Camp, with his knees sadly cut from the number of falls he had sustained. Lieut. R— was quite done up, as much perhaps from the shocking sight he had witnessed, as the fatigue he had undergone, and was picked up by some of the sepoys, who carried him down some distance, when they met a dolly in which he was conveyed to Camp. About an hour after, the Colonel's body was brought in, as also the Havildar, the former, I am told the most shocking spectacle it is well possible to conceive, 19 dreadful cuts, and the head hanging by the windpipe. At the particular request of a native gentleman, attached to Shah Soojah's Court, and who had accompanied the detachment from Kandahar, the body was sent in here for interment. It arrived yesterday at noon, and in the evening the remains of the late Colonel were conducted to the Armenian Burying Ground, where they were deposited by the side of the late Brigadier Arnold and Captain Fothergill, attended by almost every officer in Camp, as well as the Envoy and Minister, surrounded by the officers of the Mission, the band of the European Regiment playing the dead march, and the 35th Regiment N. I., paying the last and mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Every officer in Camp appeared, as if they had lost some sincere friend. The regret which must have been felt by the many friends the Colonel left behind him, seemed to prevail in every breast present. He was beloved and respected by the men of his regiment, and was the pride of the corps in which he had served some four and thirty years.

In him the army have sustained a heavy loss. He was a soldier at heart, a mild, gentlemanly and truly good man, and a true and sincere friend. He had been selected and nominated to the command of the Shah's Force, in succession to Major General Simpson, but the letter containing the offer of the appointment, couched in the most handsome terms, did not reach Camp till the shocking deed had been committed.

The orderly Havildar, who accompanied the late Colonel, was brought into camp in a sad state. His face was almost cut to pieces. The man is in hospital, and I believe is doing well, though from the nature of his wounds is not allowed to speak. The two sepoys returned unhurt.

Captain Barstow had assumed command of the detachment, and expected to reach this by the 8th or 9th at the latest.

SEPT. 10.—The detachment under Captain Barstow, marched in yesterday morning. Captain Timings, of the Horse Artillery, has scarcely left his couch since he quitted Kandahar, and from all I can learn, is in a very hopeless way. It is to be hoped that he will have some chance, being attended by Drs. R. M. M. Thomson, Ross and Paton.

The 48th Regt. N. I. and Shah's 2d Cavalry, move on to Ghuzni, on the 12th instant. The latter corps goes on to Kandahar, under Captain Walker of the 4th Local Horse, who has been appointed to it in room of Captain Anderson who has obtained leave to visit the Provinces. Timour Shah, the King's eldest son, accompanies the force to Ghuzni, where he is to be Governor, and the 48th are to bring back Hyder Khan, the Dost's son, and the other prisoners, who are all to be provided with an honorable asylum in the Fort of Chunar. Hajee Khan (acker, will be one of them, The 13th Light Infantry lost 61 men between Kandahar and this, and the H. C. European Regiment 4—a great difference this.

Accounts have been received from Major Todd, who, together with the rest of the mission, had arrived safe at Herat. They had found the place almost uninhabited, instead of the 50, or 60,000 souls it was said to contain. The surrounding country had been laid waste by the Persians. Every body appeared to be in the greatest distress, and the fortifications were nearly destroyed. So much for Herat.

Lieut. Maul, of the Bengal Artillery, has been placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister, for employment in the Shah's service. Colonel Wade talks of leaving this about the 18th. He will be accompanied by several officers who are anxious to get away.

The present arrangements are, the Bombay Force to move en route to Bombay on the 30th instant, and the Bengal Force (save the 1st Infantry Brigade, the 2nd Cavalry, Native Troop of Horse Artillery and Camel Battery) early next month. The troops mentioned are to remain here, and such fighting and manœuvring as there has been, each man trying to make out his own particular corps and detachment as unserviceable, in order that he might get back to the Provinces. It is really amusing to hear the many and different excuses which have been advanced by the different commanders, as reasons for their not being detained here, and funny to say, Sir John has not been talked over yet. Captain Timings's Troop of Horse Artillery, 1st Cavalry, and 300 of the Shah's and the Shah's Ghookah Corps, march for Bamacan on the 12th instant, it having been reported that Dost Mahomed with 4,000 Horses, is in the immediate vicinity of that place. Captain Hay, of the European Regiment, and M. B. at Agra, has changed appointments with Captain Handscomb of the 26th, who commanded the Ghookah corps, the latter officer having become tired of the work, and the other preferring the climate of Cabul to the hot winds of Agra. Smith Golding of the 35th, has also been appointed to the Ghookah corps.

We had a storm last evening, and the hills N. W. of the town, were covered with snow this morning.

SEPTEMBER 14.—I omitted to mention in my last, that a party had left this, some days before, for the interior, and for the purpose of touching up the refractory Ghiljies, and also, if possible, to pay the gentlemen a visit who so brutally murdered the late Colonel Hering. Captain Outram, of the Bombay Army, and A. D. C. to the Chief, accompanied the party. They had three nine pounders from the Camel Battery, which has been horsed for service here, the Camels being found not to answer so well in hilly countries. The Camels will return to the Provinces under Major Few.

SEPTEMBER 16.—The Bombay column under Tiger Tom (Major General Willshire) marched this morning en route to Kelat and Seind. They are to strike off the high road a march the other side of Ghuznee, and proceed direct, instead of via Kandahar. The Kelat Chief is to be turned out for the assistance he rendered the Army on the march up, but who, in to be his successor, I have not heard. The weather dur-

ing the last few days, has been rather warm; but another snow storm will set us all right again.

It is said that the 2nd Brigade is to move up to Moosung, where it will remain during the winter.

Sir John Keane intends accompanying the Bengal column, but for how long we are to be honored with his Excellency's Company, seems uncertain. We have had quite sufficient of him already, and I am certain every ear will be raised when he takes his final departure. Have you heard of the murder of the Trooper of the 2d Cavalry, if not, you will doubtless do so.

The Bengal Force is to be reviewed on Wednesday or Thursday, the Shah being anxious to show his subjects what we can do. The Afghans are more astonished at our squares than any thing else. They say they are very strong forts indeed.

To give you an idea of the value of articles here, let me quote the prices a few fetched at the late sales, viz :

1000 Manilla Cheroots.....	Rs. 1042
3 Bottles of French Brandy.....	73
3 Half Bottles of Mustard.....	69
2 Bottles of Cherry Brandy....	42
2 Bottles of Saurce.....	49
2 Wine Glasses.....	16
Hough's Military Courts,.....	2-8

It is supposed we shall march *en route* to the Provinces by the beginning of proximo—some say the 7th is the day fixed for our departure.

By the General Orders I find officers are invited to attend at the Balla Hissar (Kings' Palace) this evening, to witness the ceremony of the Shah, investing the chief with the order of the "Grand Cross of the Dooranee Empire." It is supposed, that the order of the "Great Bear" would be a far more appropriate order for Sir John. Something also, might be invented to mark the respect we entertain for the loose language he prides himself on indulging in on all occasions, viz his polite speeches to Major P***** and Colonel (now Brigadier) P*****.

Camp, Cabul, Monday 16th September, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency Sir J. KEANE, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief. "Parola Futtehpoor."

The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing the following notification, which he has had the honor to receive from the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, expressing the sense the Government entertains of the good conduct, the gallantry and discipline of the troops composing the "Army of the Indus" throughout this campaign, the result of which happily, has been the accomplishment of all the objects for which it was designed and undertaken by His Lordship.

Simla, 26th August, 1839.

The Governor-General of India publishes for general information, the subjoined copy and extracts of letters from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the "Army of the Indus," and from the envoy and minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Sojah Ool Moolk, announcing the triumphant entry of the Shah into Cabul on the 7th inst.

In issuing this notification, the Governor-General cannot omit the opportunity of offering to the officers and men composing the "Army of the Indus," and to the distinguished leader by whom they have been commanded, the cordial congratulation of the Government upon the happy result of the campaign, which, on the sole occasion when resistance was opposed to them, has

been gloriously marked by victory, and in all the many difficulties of which, the character of a British Army, or gallantry and conduct, and discipline, has been duly maintained.

A salute of 28 guns will be fired on the receipt of this notification, at all the principal stations of the Army at the three Presidencies.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor-General,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

In addition to the above gratifying testimonial of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief has received the gracious commands of His Majesty Shah Sojah Ool Moolk, to express to the Troops, his warm acknowledgments and the deep sense of gratitude he feels for the great service they have rendered him in the recovery of his Empire and his Throne, of Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, and that the impression made on his mind by what he witnessed at the storming of Ghuznee, of the prowess and gallantry of British Soldiers, will be as lasting as his life.

His Majesty has further requested Sir John Keane, to signify to the Troops, that His Majesty has, in token of his gratitude, determined on conferring the decoration of the order of the "Dooranee Empire" on certain officers, and to present every Officer and Soldier present at Ghuznee on the 23rd July last, with a medal.

That His Majesty has addressed a letter through the Right Honble the Governor-General of India, to our most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, requesting that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to permit the officers and soldiers to wear these marks of distinction conferred by him, in testimony of his gratitude, and his admiration of their gallant conduct.

The Bengal column of the "Army of the Indus," will be prepared to march, as indicated, in the early part of next month, on a day which will hereafter be named, and to be under the personal direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to march by the Kyber Pass, through the Punjab, into the Sikh states in the Bengal Provinces.

Sir John Keane cannot omit the opportunity of assuring the troops, that it will be a proud reflection to him throughout his after life, to have had the honor of commanding troops of such high character and bearing, and who have surmounted difficulties of all kinds without a murmur; but, on the contrary, a cheerfulness which does them honor, and which marks their high discipline and good feeling. These qualities combined with gallantry, they gave the enemy a signal proof of, on the memorable day when their strong hold Ghuznee, fell, and which must have impressed them with the utter hopelessness, of further resistance to the British Power and arms.

The conduct of the troops has been no less marked by their gallantry and high bearing on this occasion, than it has been all along by the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between the combined Forces of Bengal and Bombay, throughout this service, and to which it will be the pleasing duty of Sir John Keane, to call the attention of the Right Honble Lord Auckland the Governor-General, and he is convinced it will be equally gratifying to His Lordship to learn, as it is to him to report it.

(Signed) P. CRAIGIE, Major,
Depty. Adj. General.

SEPTEMBER 26.—"Captain Outram, who has gone against the Ghuzies with 400 of Anderson's Horse, has had a skirmish with them, killed some and taken 120 men, women and children. Baldeison, the Adjutant 16th N. I. has been wounded. Major Maclaren was in the fray, but escaped unscathed."

The latest letters from Cabul mention, that in consequence of the impracticable nature of the country between it and Bameean, and the increasing severity of the weather, which was considered too much for native troops, hostile demonstrations in that direction had been postponed to a more favorable season.

A letter from Central Asia, dated 7th Oct. 1839. Says:—

The Kafilah which left Lahore on the 5th August with treasure, rum, and other stores for the Army of the Indus, reached Sulthanpoor on the west side of Khyber Pass on the 28th September, having got through the Pass without molestation from the Khybarees. The troops at Ulli Musjid are in a most dreadful state from sickness, fever and dysentery; hardly a man has escaped, and many have died. Of the company of the 20th N. I., left there with Captain Ferris, commandant of the Fort, a subadar, a havildar, and eleven sepoy died during the month of September. Captain Ferris himself was so ill that he was forced to quit the place. Out of three thousand five hundred men, Hindostances and Punjahees, in and about Ulli Musjid, there were not, at the end of September, five hundred fit for duty.

Mr. Baness, merchant, left Lahore on the 16th September, on his way to Cabool with supplies for the sahiban.

CABUL.—Letter have been received from Cabul to the end of last month. The news from Cabul is not of the most agreeable kind. The army was on the point of returning to the British Indian territory, when circumstances suddenly occurred to render a further onward movement necessary for some part of the forces, and a halt for an indefinite period for the greater portion of the remainder!

It appears that intelligence has been received at Cabul that Dost Mahomed who made his way to the other side of the Hindoo Kosh, has allied himself by marriage with the Chiefs of Koondooz and Khoolum (nearly in the latitude of Balk) and is gaining great ascendancy in Toorkistan. Dr. Lord was about to proceed to Koondooz across the mountains, with the view of endeavouring to place matters on a friendly footing between Shah Soujah and the tramontane chiefs; but he had not proceeded more than forty miles on his journey (to Kareak-kur) before he heard of Dost Mahomed's plans and intrigues, and immediately retraced his steps to Cabul. It was not quite certain whether any advance had actually been made by the Dost's new forces, but the report prevailed that his son Akbar Khan had reached Ghoreebund—a pass over the mountains about sixty miles from Cabul,—and was endeavouring to raise a rebellion. This, it was supposed, would not be attended with any difficulty, for the Shah is so extremely unpopular in that quarter, that when he sent people lately to collect taxes, they were, every one of them, murdered.

The British Envoy, it seems; on receiving Dr. Lord's report, immediately determined on pushing forward troops to Khoolum. The fourth Brigade of infantry, the 4th Local Horse, a company of Sappers and Miners, and the 35th and 37th Regiments were accordingly to leave on the 4th of this month, with supplies for six weeks, and an express had been dispatched to the troops which had previously moved on to Bameean, (viz. the Goorka corps, a troop of Horse Artillery, 3 mortars, 1000 Afghan cavalry and 600 infantry) desiring them to halt until joined by the latter.

8TH OCT.—The 3d Cavalry, escorting treasure, arrived from Jelallabad this morning. The Regiment had been sent out for the express purpose of annoying Colonel Mynah and the Officers of the Corps, by knocking up both horses and camels, the road between this and

Jelallabad being worse than it is well possible to conceive, and without a particle of forage of any description.

Now that they have the means, the Commander-in-Chief, Heads of Departments, 16th Lancers, 3d Light Cavalry and 4th Local Horse, will move hence for Hindoostan on the 12th instant. Sir Willoughby Cotton remains in command here, with Captains Douglas, Patton, and Watt, the Deputy Assistants of the different departments.

I am happy to inform you, that the gang who so brutally murdered Colonel Herring, have all either been killed or captured.

A Wing of the 16th Regt. N. I., from Ghuznee, got on their track and chased them into a small Fort on a hill which they surrounded. On their approaching the Fort, the fellows rushed out and came boldly down to the attack. Major McLaren had made such a judicious disposition of his Wing, as to cut off all chance of their retreating, and met them with two of his Companies, while the other two had been sent round the hill unobserved by the gang. They stood the fire some time, when they began to think it high time to be off, and just as they reached the top of the hill, (the flanks being lined by a party of Skinner's Horse) they were met by the other two Companies of the 16th. So great was their surprise that they instantly laid down their arms and gave themselves up. Every man, woman and child was taken. Several of our sepoy were killed and the Adjutant of the 16th Lt. Balderston, wounded. Major McLaren has had a high complimentary order issued on the occasion. A Wing of the 25th N. I., under Capt. Cowley marched this morning for Ghuznie. They are to remain there till Major McLaren, with his Wing, returns, and then come back here with the captured Ghiljies, who are all to be put to death, at least such is the report. Major McLaren is still hunting parties of Ghiljies, and reducing their strong holds.

This morning we had a hard frost. There was ice in all the water-vessels, half an inch thick. The Thermometer in my tent, after sun rise, stood at 33°. We are all busy, making up scales.

JELALLAHAD 4TH OCT.—The passage of the Khyber pass is of course stale—not so the hostility of the Khyberies. They continue to vow vengeance, but they lack the necessary courage to put their resolutions into execution. *Alee Musjeed* is a horrible place. There is not a man there now who is fit to shoulder a musket.

The Shah winters at Jelallabad—an Engineer officer (Lieut. Pigou) is on his way hither to build hospitals, barracks &c. Lieut. Conolly and Dr. Berwick, have passed through on their way to Simlah to fetch Mrs. McNaghten. * * * Lieutenant Dowson's crops is to be kept up; but he loses the command and becomes second. * * * Lieutenant Mackeson started for Cabul five days ago—he leaves Hitterdon in charge of this place. * * * The murderers of Colonel Herring have been taken, I would not give much for their heads.

HERAT.—Accounts from Herat state, that the Mission sent to Shah Kamran, under the direction of Major Todd, had arrived. This once magnificent town was found to be comparatively deserted, in consequence of the desolation inflicted on the surrounding country by the Persian army. The fortifications, moreover, were in so dilapidated a state, that the successful defence of them by Pottinger appeared little short of a miracle. Information has also been received, that Major Todd has assumed the office of British Envoy at the Court of Herat, thus superseding Capt. Pottinger, who had retired in deep disgust at the unworthy treatment to which he had been subjected. Letters from Candahar

written at the time when the Mission was despatched, stated, that a series of intrigues had been for some time at work, to wrest this ambitious post from the gallant youth who had earned it by his merit, and that they had at length succeeded in triumphing over the principles of justice and equity. It was decreed that Capt. Pottinger should be removed, and that Major Todd should take charge of his office.

* A letter from Herat, of later date states, that Major Todd will remain at Herat, during the winter, to accommodate Capt. Pottinger, who is desirous to visit India for a few months!

AFGHAN.—The following are extracts of letters from *Gurden Demaur*, Sept. 29.—In the Uirghundee pass we met Captain Thompson, with some sappers and miners, on his return from Bameean. He reported the road impracticable for wheeled carriages; and the consequence was, that a letter reached us at Youatt, after we had passed the Onai pass, directing us to halt. Captain Thompson had reported the road to be a mere mountain pathway; and the letter stated, that, therefore, 3 guns and all the waggon's were to be sent back, whilst for the transport of the three remaining guns, and then ammunition, elephants were to be sent. We could not halt at Youatt, there being no supplies or forage there, therefore we came on to Gurden Dewaar, where Lieut. Mackenzie (in temporary charge of the Horse Artillery,) and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the Engineers, went on to examine the Irak pass, some 20 miles distant, and reported it practicable, so we have received permission to advance with the whole of the Artillery, belonging to the detachment. According to the native accounts, we shall find forage plentiful at Bameean; they talk of the snow lying there 3 yards deep. Whilst that is the case of course, the grass will not be found; so we must lay in straw. I don't know where Lord is now; he started from Cabul on an endeavour to reach Kooloon by a different route from this. Should he meet with an unfriendly reception, he is ordered to fall back on us, and is empowered to take us on to Kooloon.

The Army expect to commence their march back on the 15th. A detachment, consisting of a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, the 48th N. I., and 3 guns of Capt. Abbott's Battery, marched from Cabul on the 12th towards Ghuzul. The 48th were to escort back the Dost's son.

Irak Valley (October 4).—We crossed the Irak pass yesterday, with less difficulty than we expected. But our troubles, in the way of passes, are not near over yet. Our destination is no longer Bameean, but Kooloon in Fartary. Mr. Lord has returned to Cabul, and reports that the Dost is gathering strength in Fartary. Consequently a Brigade is ordered thither, consisting of the 35th and 37th N. I. and the 4th Locals. Our detachment, that is, the Native Troop of Horse Artillery, 200 of Christie's Horse and the Gookah corps, wait for them at Bameean, thence we all proceed to Kooloon and there winter. We have 3 passes to surmount the Ukrobut, Dundan Shikon and Kara Koolul—none so high as the Irak, but the Dundan Shikon is said to be very steep. Kooloon is only 1,500 feet above the sea, so we may expect a milder winter there than at Bameean. The cold is even now severe in the extreme—it freezes during the greater part of the 24 hours. This is an inhospitable valley—narrow, with steep wall like hills enclosing to. The sun set (to us) at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and up to this (8, A. M.) we have seen nothing of it. We found some snow (perennial) in ravines on either side of the Irak hill, and at an elevation below 12,000 feet, it is so cold I can scarcely hold my pen. I'm afraid the communication will soon be cut off by the snow.

Thermometer at 7 a. m. 6 degrees below freezing.

MADRAS.

THE BISHOP OF ST. THOME.—The long pending dispute regarding the exercise of the functions of Bishop of St. Thome, has been finally settled by the Court of Directors, who have confirmed the decision of the Madras Government, which installed Dr. O'Connor, the Vicar Apostolic, setting aside the claims of the Portuguese Acting Bishop.

KURNOOL.—The whole of the Nuwab's suwars, who were ten months in arrears of pay, came forward on the 15th Aug. and the Fort Gates being kept constantly closed, they posted themselves outside and declared that they would not move until they got their money. On the following day their example was followed by a body of 150 Rohillas, who claimed three months arrears, but no one dared report the circumstances to the Nawab. On the 17th Namdar Khan Dewan informed the Nawab of the conduct of these men and that they were very clamorous for their pay, whereon he fell into a violent passion and ordered that they should be at once paid up and discharged which was done accordingly. On the 18th the Dewan made a similar report touching the Suwars, this rendered Nawab furious and he directed that they should be beaten away: Bheem Singh their Jemadar, hearing this, said, 'very good, but we will not stir from here till we get our money.' The Nawab was consequently obliged to come to terms and at length satisfied the suwars by directing the Dewan to give them orders on the Talooks. A report having been made that some of the Ryots were unable to commence cultivating, the Nawab ordered that 100 bullocks and 1000 rupees should be distributed amongst them. On the 21st the Town duties were less than 300 rupees, the minimum fixed on by the Nawab, he therefore ordered that the Cutwall should receive corporal punishment, and the next day levied a contribution from all petty dealers each according to his means. On the 25th the fort gates were thoroughly repaired. The Nawab on the 26th sent for Namdar Khan Dewan and told him that he had heard the Company's Army was coming against him, but this the Dewan assured him was all false, and pledged himself to be responsible for it. On the 27th the Nawab rose at midnight, left the fort and was occupied all next morning in exercising his troops. On the 28th Meer Sada Mohdeen, a Faqeer greatly in the Nawab's favour, communicated to him that the Company's Army was about to assemble at Adoni for the purpose of attacking him, the Faqeer concluded with these words "you fancy yourself in no danger but your Dewan has betrayed you and will cause your ruin." The Nawab upon this sent for the Dewan and repeated the Faqueers words. The Dewan replied that the whole was false, and that he had better not attend to such people who always were about inventing lies; this completely satisfied his master, who was so enraged with the Faqeer that he sent for an ass, and ordered that he should be mounted thereon and conducted out of the Fort; but subsequently relented; in the evening the Nawab requested the attendance of the Company's Vakeel and asked him what news was stirring. The Vakeel presented a receipt for the last Khist to Government and said that orders had arrived for payment of a further one. The Vakeel next enquired by order of the Collector respecting the family of Daood Khan, a deceased brother of the Nawab, and Aluff Khan son to Moosaffer Khan, these persons having been seized and forcibly brought into the fort. The Nawab replied that they were part of his own family with which the Company had no concern whatever. After the Vakeel's departure, the Nawab sent a Hukaru to the Cotwal with orders to take up any person who might be found talking of the approach of the Company's Army. The next day he sent for his brothers, and after acquainting them

that the Company's Troops were assembling to attack him, asked their advice. They one and all recommended him to keep friends with the Company and mind their orders, as if it came to fighting, the Nawab and his people must inevitably be defeated and lose their lives. The Nawab shook his head at this and said "how long can a man expect to live, it is better to die, at once than be despoiled of one's hereditary honours and possessions; would you have me live and see others enjoying my rights?" On the 30th it was well known in the fort that the Company's army was coming, and great numbers of the people residing within the fort, and who were not permitted to leave it, made their escape by stealth, letting themselves down from the walls.

KURNUL.—Letters have been received from Kurnaul Field Force of the 26th ultimo, still in Camp at Kuppatal. The force was appointed however to march the following day to Codamoor, where the Hyderabad Brigade and mortars would join, and the whole then await the Commissioners' orders, to enter the Kurnaul territory. This 18 Pounders and 12s, with 1 howitzer, and 1 Mortar, supplied from Bellary reached Camp on the 26th. Working parties from the line were being employed under the Engineers making gabions and fascines, and on the advance from Kuppatal the Sappers and Miners with two Companies of Native Infantry, would be left behind to carry on the same work.

They had still no accounts from the Commissioners; but native information said, that they had paid but one short visit to the Nuwaub, noticed above, and that since then the Nuwaub's brother and his vakeel had had daily audiences of them in their Camp. The prevailing opinion amongst the inhabitants of the pettah, was that no resistance would be offered; but still the gate leading from the fort to the Pottah, which extends to the bank of the Hindry is carefully guarded, and all ingress and egress, except by express permission, forbidden.

The whole force was generally extremely healthy though one or two cases of cholera had occurred.

On the 12th instant last, it was understood at Madras, that an express had arrived, announcing the quiet and unresisted occupation of the Kurnaul Fort, by our troops, but that the Nuwaub had been held off and carried off a prisoner by his own Patans, who vowed they would not give him up until he paid them their arrears. This was confirmed by letters received on the 13th. It appears that the troops marched in on the night of the 6th inst., without the least disturbance occurring on the occasion. The Rohillas and Patans were previously turned out of the fort; and, on the following morning, these collected round the gate, refused to let the Nuwaub enter as he wished, declared they would not part with him until they were paid up their arrears, and finally they carried him off into the pettah. The artillery at that time found him in the fort was very insignificant, there were a good many swivel wall pieces, but only seven or eight brass and iron field pieces of small calibre. It was generally suspected, however, that much lay concealed; and the result of the labours of a Committee, appointed to search, was accordingly looked forward to with impatient curiosity. Their discoveries did indeed prove most extraordinary and important, and have been almost exclusively confined to the Nuwaub's Zenana, which proves to be a perfect arsenal upon a most extensive scale; and there have been found concealed in various ways—underground and in godowns, whose doors and entrances had been built up, between four and five hundred pieces of artillery, of which fully one hundred are in such a state of equipment as to be ready for active service in the field at a few days' warning. A great many exceedingly well constructed furnaces, now standing in perfect order for casting guns

and shot, and the ruins of many more, have been found in various places: an immense quantity of shot of all sizes; grape and canister, langridge, hand grenades and shells of various diameters, all made of a species of pewter, but containing more lead and less zinc, than the compound so called usually does—have been found, while of copper, lead and zinc a considerable store has been ferreted out. Several very fine brass guns have been dug up, and 2 mortars of the same metal, which for size,—and perhaps also for beauty of casting—promise to rank as the most remarkable of their genus in Europe: the bore of the largest is twenty-six inches, thickness of metal nine inches, and length from muzzle to cascabel about seven feet; the other has a bore of twenty-two and a half inches, and the other dimensions in proportion. A great many muskets, musket-locks, pistols and swords, have also been turned up: heaps of cartridges ready to be filled—also port-fires, fuzes, fire-balls, slow matches, a large store of sulphur, rosin, fine charcoal for gunpowder, in short every material required to constitute a large and most valuable arsenal are here:—and it is evident, from the workmanship of his gun carriages and limbers, the beauty and correctness of casting, and boring of his guns, the construction of his furnaces and the general order and arrangement of this most extraordinary military workshop and store-house, that the master hand has been that of a practised and scientific man, whose subordinates must have been artificers well qualified to conduct gun founding and carriage buildings, as well as laboratory work, in all their departments.

Letters from Kurnaul of the 18th inst., communicate the gallant and desperate affray with the Rohillas. The intelligence runs as follows:—

This morning the person of the Nuwaub was seized after a short but desperate resistance by the Rohillas. The Force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dyce—consisting of 2 Companies of H. M. 39th, the 34th Light Infantry, 1 Company of Foot Artillery with 2 Howitzers, one Brigade of Horse Artillery, 1 squadron H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, 1 squadron 7th Light Cavalry—marched at an early hour from their encampment outside the Fort, and took up a position near to the enclosure (a burial ground) occupied by the Rohillas. The dispositions made were in all respect admirable; the Artillery were posted in a field commanding the enclosure and in such a position as to cover the advance of the line by an oblique fire, the 39th on the left at a distance of about 150 yards from the wall of the burial ground, whilst the 34th were extended from them to the guns. After some delay occupied in negotiations for the surrender of the Nuwaub—a space of upwards of 3 hours having thus been allowed for an acceptance of the terms proffered—the word was given by Colonel Dyce to commence the attack. After 7 or 8 rounds of round and grape from the Guns and a smart fire of musketry from the whole line, the bugles sounded "the Advance," and the Rohillas' position was speedily carried at the point of the bayonet by the 39th and 34th; and the person of the Nuwaub seized.

"The resistance may safely be pronounced desperate, as the loss sustained by our Troops will testify. Lieut. White, of H. M. 39th Regt and Lieut. Yates of the 34th L. I. were killed in the enclosure, and Lieut. Colonel Watson of H. M. 39th was mortally wounded—our loss in Non Commissioned and Rank and File I have however not yet been able to ascertain correctly, but it amounts in all to 20 or upwards, killed and wounded.

"It is difficult to pronounce at present how many of the Rohillas have fallen; the number probably falls short of 100. A considerable number made their escape across the river, where they will doubtless be intercepted by the body of the Nizam's Cavalry under Capt. Blain, which has been stationed there for the purpose. Many

prisoners have been secured by the Dragoons and the Native Cavalry, a large party of whom crossed the river in pursuit by a most dangerous ford, where a trooper of the Dragoons was carried down by the current and lost. A great portion of the Rohillas were destroyed by a well directed fire of a party of the 34th Light Infantry, stationed on the bank of the river to arrest their retreat.

"A Detachment from the Head Quarter Camp, under the command of Lieut. Colonel MACLEAN of the Dragoons,—consisting of 4 Companies H. M. 39th, a Corps of Native Infantry, and a Detachment of Dragoons and Light Cavalry,—have been sent across the river to Rachore for the purpose of intercepting any parties of the Rohillas who may attempt to escape into the Nizam's country."

We subjoin the official despatch on this occasion.

Fort St. George, October 22, 1839.

The following despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Dyce, reporting his proceedings in fulfilment of instructions issued by the Kurnool Commissioners under orders from Government to attack the Jaghirs and secure the person of the Nabob, who has failed in his allegiance to the East India Company and been detected in treasonable designs against their interests, is published for general information.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF KURNOOL.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in your communication of last evening, I have the

Detachment F. Troop
Horse Artillery.
1 Squadron 13th Light
Dragoons.
1 do 7th Light Cav.
Company Foot Artillery
with Gun Lascars and
Karkhana Detachment
Sappers and Miners.
2 Companies H. M. 39th
Regiment.
34th Regiment or C. L. I.

* The terms tendered to the Foreign Troops near Zorapoor, were a guarantee for the payments of all arrears which might be due to them, and Passports to enable them proceed to their own Country with security of life and property.

Other interviews proved unsuccessful, and as upwards of two hours had now elapsed, I determined to try the effects of intimidation and immediately placed the Troops in position to attack if necessary the Durgah and stone enclosure occupied by the Nabob and his followers, this produced an immediate visit from the before named parties accompanied by several others, and among them the Rohilla Shah Wully Khan, who seemed chiefly to direct the negotiation.

On this occasion (anxious to avoid unnecessary bloodshed) I again used every endeavour to induce them to agree to the terms offered pointing out the inevitable consequences of refusal, but in vain, the conduct of Shah Wully Khan amounted to extreme insolence and he distinctly crowed his determination that the Nabob should not surrender, unless I would on the spot adjust

all claims of arrears of pay and furnish them with passports to Mecca, stating that the paper alluding to the communication addressed to him and the other Chiefs by the Commissioners (which I should here remark he positively refused to receive) was useless and that he placed no faith in promises, the party then withdrew to the Durgah and did not again make their appearance.

After this there appeared to be considerable commotion at the Durgah and parties of the enemy moved out and joined the walls,—three hours and a quarter having now elapsed, I sent the Persian Moonshee Abdul Ally to beg the Chiefs would consider the terms offered and accede to them, or that I should be obliged to attack them, to this they replied "attack us, we also are ready." I now ordered the guns to open, which was done with admirable effect by Major Bond which was instantly returned by a very heavy fire of Mucketry and Ginja from every direction; finding the enemy determined to hold his position behind the strong stone walls at which he had taken post, I charged and drove them out at the point of the Bayonet, the struggle at the Durgah and its enclosures was for some minutes very desperate and hand to hand, the men confining themselves almost entirely to the bayonet opposed to the swords and daggers of the Rohillahs and Arabs.

The conduct of the detachment of H. M. 39th Regiment was such as always characterizes British Soldiers—but nothing could exceed the behaviour of the 34th Regiment L. I. I beg particularly to bring to the notice of superior authority the conspicuously gallant conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Wright of H. M. 39th Regiment, who has been dangerously wounded—of Major Bond, Commanding the Batteries, of Major Montgomerie Commanding Detachment of Cavalry, of Major Armstrong 34th L. I. who himself seized the Nabob, and to Captain Balfour, B. M. of Art., who acted as my Staff throughout the morning, and for whose exertions and assistance I feel much indebted. The loss of the enemy has been severe and the bodies of the Rohilla Chiefs Shah Wully Khan and Noor Khan and of the Arab Demolers Shark Saad have been recognised among the killed.

The Patan Chief Ushreef Khan and 98 Prisoners have been brought into Camp.

The Cavalry have been employed in cutting off and securing fugitives were not under my immediate observation, but Major Montgomerie who commanded them, has reported in the highest terms of the conduct of Officers and men, more particularly of Captain Lawrence 7th L. C. of Lieutenant Cameron H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, and of Cadet Hoosain, Subadar 7th L. C.

I beg also to report that Captain Pears the Commanding Engineer, was with me the whole time, and that Lieutenant Quinterion of the Engineers, in a personal encounter with some of the enemy, has been severely wounded.

A number of Elephants, Horses, Treasure and other property have been captured—a list of which I shall do myself the honor to forward as soon as the Committee now sitting closes its proceedings. A return of Killed and Wounded is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) A. B. Dyce, Lt. Col. 34th L. I.

Comd. Detachment Field Force.

Camp near Kurnool, 18th October 1839.

Return of Casualties of the detachment of the Field Force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Dyce, at the village of Zorapoor, on the 18th day of October 1839,

Killed.

H. M. 39th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 1 Private European.

34th Regiment Light Infantry, 1 Sepoy.

Total killed.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 1 Private European and 1 Sepoy.

Wounded.

Engineers.—1 Lieutenant.

Artillery.—3 Sepoys, 1 Horse, and 1 Bullock.

H. M. 39th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 8 Privates European.

34th Regiment Light Infantry.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Jemadar, 1 Naigue and 7 Sepoys.

Total Wounded.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Jemadar, 1 Naigue, 8 Privates European, 10 Sepoys, 1 Horse and 1 Bullock.

Missing.

H. M. 13th Light Dragoons.—1 Private European.*

Total killed, Wounded and Missing.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Jemadar, 1 Sergeant, 1 Naigue, 10 Privates European, 11 Sepoys, 1 Horse and 1 Bullock.

(Signed) A. B. DYCE, Lieutenant Colonel,
Comg. Detachment F. F.

Officers Names.

Killed.—Lieut. Thomas White, H. M. 39th Regt.

Wounded.—Lieut. Colonel Thomas E. Wright, H. M. 39th Regiment dangerously; Lieutenant Edmund John Yates of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry, severely and dangerously wounded—since dead;—Lieutenant John Ouchterlony of the Engineers, severely wounded;—Jemadar Sevonnundum of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry, slightly wounded.

(Signed) A. B. DYCE, Lt. Col.
Comg. Detach. Field Force.

(True copies.)

(Sd.) S. W. STRETT, Lt. Col.

(Sd.) T. L. BLANK.

Commissioners.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. CAPON.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Capon, of the 16th Regiment, has been appointed to command the station of Aden. It is intended to relieve the native troops there before the commencement of next monsoon, they having suffered very severely from scorbutic ulcers, and in the mean time Government are preparing to erect a large hospital on the esplanade, for the sick details as they arrive from that place and Scinde.

GUJARAT.—Letters from Guzerat mention the deplorable condition to which the 12th Regiment N. I. is reduced by sickness at Rajcote. It has scarcely an officer for duty, while 300 rank and file are in hospital with fever. To meet this exigency, there has been only one sickly medical officer, Assistant Surgeon Gray; but the commander of the forces has not only ordered prompt medical aid, but has also directed Superintendent Surgeon Bell to proceed to Rajcote to report on the state of the corps.

Drowned in the Troubadour.

THE DEWAN OF THE EX-RAJAH OF SATTARA.—It is said, that the Dewan of the Ex-Rajah of Sattara was released from prison on the 27th ultimo, under certain conditions and restrictions. He is now either at Poonah or Sattarah. It is further said, that he has contributed to the dethronement of his late master, by divulging the secrets of his durbar, and that he is to be rewarded with a pension for this important services.

The new Rajah is still living out about the camp. He is said to have imprisoned some of his deposed brother's vakeels, and to have discovered a deficit of five lacs in the treasury. The Ex-Rajah is still at Nimbgaum, waiting to see what is to be done with him.

The interior of the Deccan appears in a state of great prosperity, owing to the abundant crops. The weather is described to be delightful.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER ATALANTA BY FIRE.—The *Atalanta* has been burnt. The following is the account the Editor of the Bombay Gazette gives of the affair.

We think we are not wrong in saying destruction, for, at the moment we are now writing, 11 o'clock, the whole seaward face of the town, the surface of the waters, and every spire and steep are wrapt in a sheet of lurid light, proceeding from the flames, which are now devouring the *Atalanta*.

The whole town is at this hour astir, and the outward banians, and the bunders, are full of people gazing on this very melancholy spectacle.

We have not, at present, learned how the fire originated. It seems to be confined to the after part of the vessel, but while we now write it is fast spreading fiercely and rapidly, all over her. We believe, that the getting her near to the shore, in order to have the engines out of deep water is the principal exertion now making under the direction of the Superintendent.

Subsequent intelligence states that the cause of the conflagration in the *Atalanta*, is yet unknown; but that it appears that through the exertions made to save her, the damage she has sustained is not irreparable, and her machinery has escaped without the slightest injury.

SATTARA.—The following is the proclamation of Government on the deposing of the Rajah of Sattara and, the setting his brother upon the throne.

PROCLAMATION

Issued by the Resident at Sattara, under the authority of the Hon'ble SIR JAMES REYNETT CARNARVON, Governor of Bombay, dated Sattara, 5th September 1839.

1. When the British Government was compelled, by the unprovoked hostility of Bajee Rao to declare war against him, a Proclamation dated the 11th February, 1818, was issued by the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peshwa, setting forth the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative. In this it was announced as follows.

"The Rajah of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Rao's hands, will be released, and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the Rajah and his family, in comfort and dignity. With this view, the Fort of Sattara has been taken, the Rajah's flag has been set up in it, and his former Ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Rajah will be administered by him and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be held by the Hon'ble Company. The Revenue will be collected by the Government, but all property, real or personal, will be secured. All Watum, and Euam, (hereditary lands) Watsla shans, annual stip-

ends, and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable."

2. The Rajah of Satara having been rescued from captivity on the defeat of the Peishwa at Ashtes, was, pursuant to the above declaration, placed on the Throne and a Treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between His Highness and the British Government dated the 25th September 1819. By the second article of this compact, the Rajah for himself, and for his heirs, and successors, engaged to hold his territory in subordinate co operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at his Highness' Court. By the fifth article, the Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all Sardars, Jagheerdars, Chief and Ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who were not rendered subject to his authority, and to abstain from all connection or correspondence with them. It was further stipulated by the same article, that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid state and persons, relating to His Highness, should be exclusively conducted by the British Government, and that if (for the purpose of forming Matrimonial connections) His Highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority, such communication should be made entirely through the Political Agent. Finally it was declared that this article was a fundamental condition of the agreement and that *any departure from it on the Rajah's part, would subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty.*

3. Notwithstanding this solemn compact it has been conclusively established, to the conviction of the British Government, that the Rajah, unmindful of his obligations, and of the generosity which restored him to liberty, and conferred on him a Throne, has for a series of years, held clandestine communications, contrary to the stipulations contained in the 5th article of the Treaty; that he has cherished ambitious designs hostile to the British Government; that he has advanced claims and pretensions incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Treaty; and that he has conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two states.

4. Nevertheless, the British Government willing to believe that the Rajah had been betrayed into these arts by the counsels of evil and designing men, and in the hope and expectation that the Rajah would appreciate its clemency, and abandon the dangerous course into which he had been seduced, had resolved to overlook and forgive the past, on his agreeing for the future, to act strictly and in good faith according to the Treaty, to dismiss from his counsels the minister who had been chiefly instrumental in creating disunion between the two states; and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violations of the Treaty had been established.

5. With this view, the Honourable Sir James Rivett Carnao, Baronet, Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, proceeded in person to Sattara and having explained to the Rajah the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, and having communicated both verbally, and in writing the conditions on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to the compliance with these terms, as the only mode by which relations of amity, and friendship with him could be restored.

6. The Rajah, after repeated conferences, and ample opportunity for reflection, and after having been explicitly warned of the consequences rejected these conditions, and the British Government being therefore con-

vinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations which a Prince who has shown himself so regardless of a Treaty, entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, hereby declares the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified in the 6th article of the Treaty entered into by the Rajah, and dated the 25th September 1819

7. The British Government, however, having no views of advantage and aggrandizement, has resolved to invest the Brother and next in succession to the Rajah, with the sovereignty of the Sattara state, according to the limits fixed by the Treaty of the 25th September 1819. He is therefore hereby proclaimed Rajah of Sattara, under the title of SHREEHUMT MAHARAJ SHAHJEE RAJEE CHUTTURPUTTER OF SATTARA, and all persons residing within his territory, are hereby required to render to him allegiance.

(Signed) C. OVANS,
Resident at SATTARA.

GUZNER MEDAL.—A medal is being struck at Bombay, to commemorate the Storming of Guznee, and is to be represented by Shah Shoojah to the Officers concerned in that affair. It is about an inch and a quarter in diameter, and is to weigh about four gold-mohurs. The words.

AFGHANISTAN.

GUZNER.

23rd July, 1839.

are surrounded with a wreath of Laurels, and on the reverse is the image of his most puissant Majesty, Shoojah ool-Moolk.

CEYLON.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE CAPTAIN OF THE KING WILLIAM.—Robert O'Toole, Ed Mate, George Thompson, Boatswain, and William Wright Steward, of the ship *King William*, being convicted of an attempt to poison their Commander, George Thomas, were sentenced, O'Toole and Thompson, to fifteen years' transportation to New South Wales, and William Wright to two years' imprisonment in the jail of Colombo

BURMAH.

MOULMEIN.—Private letters from Maulmain of the 9th of Sept. state, that Tharawaddie is adopting the principles of political economy too largely copied upon by Mahomed Ali of Egypt. He is establishing trading monopolies on his own account, and making large importations of muskets and timber, and other commodities, thus ruining the general trade of the country, in order to enrich his treasury.

RANGOON.—Letters from Rangoon to the 24th ultimo, state, that Tharawaddie had become alarmed at certain rumours afloat in the Bazaar, the tenor of which was that it is in the intention of the British Government of India to espouse the cause of the old, dethroned King and reinstate him on his throne. There were various other reports in circulation, among the rest, that the Wounghee had avoided transmitting to Tharawaddie, a letter said to be from the heir apparent, who they persist in believing to be still alive, which epistle it is stated, was withheld under the apprehension, that Tharawaddie would harass the whole male population till he had hunted out the young Prince, or his ghost. It was, moreover, rumoured, that several French spies, were in the country, with a view of tampering with Tharawaddie after the fashion of M. Vicovitch. This,

is not very credible, and may probably have its origin as our correspondent observes, in the machinations of the Russian agent just mentioned at Caubord Tharawaddie appears to have laid aside warlike intentions for the present; and probably may feel sufficient satisfaction, at having got rid of a British Resident, to keep him quiet for a while, independently of his fears of what he may expect at our hands.

Private letters from Rangoon mention, that our firm friend and faithful ally Tharawaddie, begins to find himself on no bed of roses, at least that his bed of roses—blood red roses no doubt they are if any—is pretty considerably sprinkled with thorns, which prick his coward conscience and disturb the serenity of his repose. It seems that he is alarmed by causes domestic as well as foreign. He dreads his own unpopularity, and he fears that if the British Government, attack him in one quarter, the Peguises will have at him in another, which in all probability would be the case. He is perplexed what to do with his unfortunate brother, who, it is generally supposed, will furnish an additional evidence of the truth of the observation, which has been made respecting the proximity of a monarch's death to his dethronement. It is generally thought, that if the British Government would espouse the cause of the dethroned King, a revolution in his favour would take place in Ava; but it is the opinion of a very intelligent correspondent on the spot, that it is by no means unlikely that Tharawaddie himself may voluntarily replace his brother on the throne.

CHINA.

China news to the 18th of July, has been received during the week, via Bombay. The chief items we give below.

All the English papers hitherto published at Canton, have been removed to Macao, and are published there, with the sanction of the Macao authorities.

Commissioner Lin, has addressed a letter to the Queen of England, in which he rates her soundly for the misdeeds of her subjects, and winds up with the following advice:—

“ Let the Queen of the said honorable country, on receipt of this letter, immediately take all the circumstances connected with the stopping the Opium, rush from her different sea ports and communicate the same to us in reply. Do not on any account make use of falsehood or evasion, seeking to delay or procrastinate!”

MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the British Merchants, held at the office of Messrs. Dent and Co., at Macao, on the 12th of June

1. That this Meeting sees with regret that there are parties preparing to send British ships and property to Canton, in opposition to the strict injunctions of H. M. Chief Superintendent.

That with the view of ascertaining the position of British ships and property, a requisition be made whether the several public notices issued by him are to be considered as placing a positive embargo on British ships and property by the Government of Great Britain, and secondly whether he considers the present tone of his negotiations with the Chinese Government such as to warrant a belief that at no very distant date, we may expect such an arrangement of existing differences, as to admit of British property being sent within the Bocca Tigris.

2. That a Committee be formed, to communicate with Captain Elliott, such Committee to consist of Messrs. G. T. Braine, Chairman; A. Jardine, W. Thompson, W. Dent, W. F. Gray, D. Rustomjee, C. B. Adam and C. Kerr.

3. That this Meeting be adjourned, pending receipt Captain Elliott's reply.

The above resolutions were communicated to Capt. Elliott, who returned the following answer.

Macao 14th June, 1839.

Sir,—“ I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date.

“ The meeting will permit me respectfully to remark, that I understand an embargo to be an act of the government of a country prohibiting the departure of the ships and goods of another.

Founding my reply to the first question proposed to me on that impression, it will be obvious that the several public notices issued by me cannot place an embargo on British ships and goods.

Their purpose and effect remain to be noticed.

A crisis of a nature unparalleled in point of importance has recently supervened, in which I have found it my duty for the general safety of the public interests under my Superintendence, to issue certain prohibitory injunction to Her Majesty's subjects, and careful reflection upon the act of Parliament, the orders in Council, and all previous analogous practice pending our intercourse with China, has carried me to the conclusion that I have not transcended my lawful powers in the notices in question.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the ordering of British ships of goods within the Bocca Tigris, under the present circumstances, may, and most probably will, involve persons, upon whom such a responsibility can be fixed, in consequences of the most serious description.

The stringency, however, of these instruments, the construction of their language, and the liabilities of every kind to be incurred by a departure from their terms, must be felt to the attentive consideration of parties (if such there be) proposing to postpone public authority, and general consideration, to their own views, and particular interest.

At all events it is my duty again to warn H. M.'s Subjects in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris, in the present state of affairs, appears to me to be perilous in the highest degree.

Beyond this consideration of danger, too, such a measure would be intensely humiliating and mischievous, because it establishes the principle that British subjects entertain a confidence in the justice and moderation of this Government, notwithstanding all that has passed consenting for themselves and their countrymen to trial and condemnation by Chinese officers, and forms of Chinese Judicature for Capital, and, a fortiori, all lesser offences.

I trust, I shall never be placed in the painful situation of addressing a special injunction to any subjects of Her Majesty's, requiring them to desist from a course so unworthy of their country, and so dangerous to innocent men, whose lives may fall a sacrifice to their reckless cupidity, before the certain and powerful intervention of the Queen can reach these shores, and disabuse the Chinese Government of imagination that such will never be tolerated.

I am conveying the plain sense of the Instruction under the Sign Manual, when I declare that it is impossible of admission at least till our relations with this Empire are more extensively modified. After this exposition, it is to be concluded that we shall hear no more of the entrance of British ships within the Bocca Tigris under actual circumstances.

In reply to the second question submitted to me, I beg to say that I see no present reason to believe, that H. M.'s Subjects may expect such an arrangement of

existing differences, as to admit of British ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris under the sanction of my authority, before the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government be known to me.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedt. humble servt.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, Chief Superintendent.

Minutes of an adjourned General meeting held on the 17th of June, at Messrs Dent and Co.'s Office, G. T. Braine, Esq., in the chair.

1. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Public Notices of H. M. Chief Superintendent, coupled with the explanations contained in his letter of 14th instant, are to be considered as conveying a positive order from him, as the Organ of his Government, prohibitory of British ships and property being sent within the Bocca Tigris in the Chinese Government.

2. That it now becomes necessary for British Subjects to make some proper arrangements for the present disposal of ships and property in the outer anchorages; and that the Committee be authorized to communicate with the Chief Superintendent, with the view of determining what course is most proper to be pursued.

3. That Mr. A. C. Maclean, Thomas Fox, Gilbert Smith, be added to the Committee.

4. That with implicit reliance on the Chief Superintendent, and the most entire dependence on the justice wisdom, and power of the Government of England to, redress the wrongs of British Merchants, this Meeting is of opinion that the interests of all connected with the China Trade will be best promoted by a cordial unanimity, and strict adherence to the orders of the Chief Superintendent.

5. That the proceedings of this Meeting be submitted to the Chief Superintendent at an early date; and that they be printed in the Canton Newspapers.

MEETING OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS, &c.—On Monday the 1st July, at noon a meeting of the American merchants, supercargoes, and captains, took place at Mr. Delano's rooms; Mr. Wetmore in the chair. It was resolved unanimously that Mr. Wetmore, accompanied by Mr. Lejee and four captains (whose names are not reported to us) should wait upon Howqua, and state to him the impossibility of their putting their names to a Chinese document which they did not understand. Howqua replied, that such an excuse could not be admitted, that the Chinese must be signed, and that he had been credibly informed that there were parties among them quite willing to do so. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon the parties met again, when Mr. Wetmore reported Howqua's answer, and it was then agreed among the parties that they should dissolve the meeting, and that the Captains should go back quietly to their ships at Whampoa, and not think of doing any thing till Saturday. Their object was, that Howqua, seeing the parties determined, might be induced to yield the point, and, had this arrangement been carried into effect, it is very probable that they might have succeeded. But we regret to add, that while most of the Captains left for Whampoa on that understanding, Capt. Benson was prevailed on by Mr. Morse of Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s house, to remain behind, who contrary to the resolution; and wishes of his countrymen next morning handed into Howqua's hands, the bond signed in English and Chinese! This having been done by one, was of course done by the rest, though under protest. Thus Messrs. Olyphant and Co. have the questionable honor of being the first to give in to a very tyrannical Chinese law which compels people to put their names to they know not what.

The follow is extracted from a letter dated Canton, 2d July:

"The ships are at length secured; but that is a matter of little moment in Canton to day, compare with the interest felt in the visit of all the coral, blue,

crystal, white, and gold bottoms and peacock's feathers in the province. This has indeed been great a day for us poor "devil" here. The Yumchae, Viceroy, Fooymen, Hoppo, Judges, Magistrates of Nankiao and Pwanynue, &c. &c. &c. have visited the British hall, and shown themselves to admiring?—barbarians. Many of us had a very good view—almost face to face of the Commissioner and the minor staff, in all some twenty or thirty in number. We find him, the great I-fra—under the middle size, but good looking and quick in his motions. The linguist went to inform one of the American residents, that the Yumchae wished to visit his house, and some preparations, such as laying planks (the square being then under water) were made, but the announced visit did not take place, I know not from what reason.

The following are rumours.

That Lin either had offered 250 dollars per chest for the Opium destroyed, or was sounding how such an offer would be received.

That many villages had openly rebelled against the Police authorities, and had set up a board with these words—"Opium smoked here, come in freely."

That the Emperor had addressed Lin to the effect that he should never see him until friendly relations were established with the British, and their flag, as before, flying at Canton.

News has been received from China, to the 27th of August. A fresh prohibition of food and servants, to the British residents, had been issued by Lin, in consequence of the non-delivery to the Chinese authorities, of a sailor who killed a Chinaman in a brawl at Hong-kong. The man had been committed for trial, by a court of Oyer and Terminer, held by Capt. Elliott, on board of the *Fort William*, at Hong-kong, on an indictment for murder, which indictment was ignored by the Grand Jury. Five other seamen were tried on an indictment for riotously, unlawfully and injuriously entering certain dwelling houses in a village, on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hong-kong, in search of spirits, and for then and there riotously assaulting the inhabitants, men and women, cutting, beating, and otherwise dangerously ill using them. Also for having, on the 7th July last past, riotously damaged and injured a certain joss-house in the neighbourhood of the above said village.

These men were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in any of her Majesty's goals or houses of correction in the United Kingdom, which her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of six calendar months; and further, each to pay a fine to the Queen of £20 lawful money of England; and that they be kept in safe custody until they shall have paid the said fine.

The respective imprisonments adjudged, will take place from the date of the respective committals within such of her Majesty's goals or houses of correction in the United Kingdom, as her Majesty may be pleased to command, and that till a suitable opportunity presents itself to send the men to England, that they be detained in safe custody according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service on board such ship or ships as the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China may think fit to appoint from time to time.

In consequence of the edict of Lin, on the non-delivery to him of the British sailor, many of the servants have left, and market people have been punished for selling food to foreigners. Under these circumstances a meeting of British residents was convened at the Superintendent's office, at which a committee was appointed to deliberate on the best means to be adopted. British residents were rapidly leaving Macao, and most of the ladies had embarked. Capt. Elliot had stated, that he held the most positive orders from his Government, under no circumstances whatsoever to deliver a British Subject over to the Chinese, and unless these latter withdraw their pretensions, there is no saying how the present difficulty

can be arranged. The Commissioner and Governor of Canton, were, it is said, on their way to Macao, accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, which were, however, as a proclamation from the Kien-min-fu, Governor of Macao, not to enter this place, but to remain at Cassim's, to avoid causing unnecessary alarm. The Chinese authorities appear to be very anxious to obtain possession of the person of some British subject, or other, for in Canton, about a week since, on their entertaining suspicions of the Captain of an American ship at Whampoa being an Englishman, a warrant with some police were sent, and it was only by the most solemn assurances from his consular officer of his being an American, that he remained unmolested.

The following is an extract from the Canton Press of 17th August, and from the Free Press of yesterday's date, containing the latest China intelligence we have seen. The *Moulmain* was not intended to touch at Singapore, being bound for Bombay, and brought few letters for this place. We learn from Captain GUY, of the *Moulmain*, that sales of opium on the coast were very difficult to effect, in consequence of the vigilance of the Chinese customs. The *Ann* was attacked while at anchor by two junks, and would have been taken had she not slipped her anchor. It will be seen from the annexed extracts that there is little probability of any arrangements being speedily made to admit of British vessels proceeding to Whampoa. The *Charlotte* for Calcutta, was the next vessel to leave after the *Moulmain*.

PERSIA.

Letters have been received from the Persian Gulf, dated 4th and 14th September. These state that the King's brothers and the people of Teheran had risen against his Majesty, the Shah, who was in consequence shut up in the Ark or Palace, and kept in a complete state of blockade. Lophahan is also said to be in a very disturbed state. At Shiraz, the Prince Viceroy having attempted to punish those, who a short time since caused him to be expelled from the city, an out-break took place. Near one hundred persons were killed, and by the desert accounts, the Prince was blocked up in his Palace.

Bushire, people of had risen and turned out Abdallah Khan, the Military Governor, and appointed in his place the brother of the late Sheikh Abdallah Rassool, in the capacity both of Civil and Military Governor. An insurrection had also taken place at Shiraz, in consequence of an attempt made by the Shahzadah to appropriate to himself all the rice in the place, which so irritated the people in the Buzars that they rose in a body, and overpowered his guard and forced him to take refuge in his Seraglio, where he is kept under restraint. Mahabber Khan, Ameen Adanlet, had been ordered down to Shiraz, to his rescue, and to restore order. The Persian Government had issued a peremptory injunction against the exportation of horses.

The plague from Kermanshah, that the disease, among the Persians, had entirely disappeared, and that the place was now quite healthy.

It has been reported that the disease, among the Persians, had entirely disappeared, and that the place was now quite healthy.

August 3rd, 1839.—The whole of the Turkish Fleet, having moved to the harbour of Alexandria. We are anxiously waiting to see what course of policy the Governments of London and Paris intend to pursue with reference to the maintenance of Turkey as a kingdom, now that she has her army and navy, and Russian influence more than ever growing at Constantinople. Kossuth Pasha, now prime minister and brother of the Sultan, being considered among the Turks as the chief mover of Russian intrigues there.

August 4th.—A Steamer arrived this-day from Constantinople, offering Mahomet Ali the acknowledgement of independence in Egypt, to himself and heirs, and to his son Ibrahim, the Pashalick of Syria during his life time; but this offer of course, has been declined. A virtually independent in both of these countries since 1832; therefore will not strengthen Turkey's position. That can only be done by the wonderful power and ability they possess; being now employed in Constantinople to prevent its becoming more and more Russian. The French Steamer also arrived this-day, with letters from England up to the 16th of July, which were promptly forwarded express to the *Maha* at Suva, the Commander of which vessel, L. Daniel, most probably, of his own accord, waited for them. These letters, on that occasion, owing to this officer's judgment, received very late intelligence of the momentous events now in the tapis in most countries.

11th.—The Consuls of the great powers at Alexandria, waited upon the Pasha to-day to make him a particular notification, which they each received orders to do, from the Ambassadors at Constantinople, about the Vienna Congress.

14th.—The French Steamer arrived here to-day, as usual, but brought no very particular news from any country.

20th.—The Turkish Fleet still remains motionless in the harbour of Alexandria. A fire, which burnt down 23 houses, took place at Cairo yesterday. There never was less excitement in Egypt during our sojourn in it, than at this present moment. Trade and commerce are at a stand still, and all the merchants here are waiting the result of the Vienna Congress, as to the future peace and tranquility of Egypt, or the war and misery which it will prepare the way for. One or the other is certain.

The French Consul General, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, waited upon the Pasha and requested him in the name of the French Government, to give up the Turkish Fleet, and also stated, that in case of a refusal, the Pasha would find a fleet off the port of Alexandria. His Highness replied, that he intended to keep the Turkish Fleet until all his demands, which were all just and reasonable, were agreed to—that if the fleet came with amicable intentions, it should be received with every honor; but if otherwise he should also be prepared to receive it (that he should put a chain across the mouth of the harbour, and place both the Turkish and Egyptian fleets in order of battle, and that he had no doubt he should be able to maintain his rights, and that he should order Ibrahim Pasha to march to Constantinople. Since then the greatest activity has existed in Alexandria, the forts are being manned and filled with munitions of warlike stores—the ships likewise are preparing to take in their powder, and in the arsenal the people are at work night and day here—in Cairo, the Pasha continues the conscription with the greatest rigour, all the boys from the school and factories have been removed to Alexandria, to be placed in the Army or Navy.

The Russian Fleet is at present cruising in the Black Sea, off the mouth of the Bosphorus, the English fleet, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and Admiral Stogoroff has gone to Constantinople, where he has hoisted his flag on board the "Ceresford."

It appears the internal state of Asia Minor, is most wretched, the Army of reserves, which occupied many of the cities has disbanded, and Hassan Pasha, with 8,000 men, the wreck of his army, has openly declared for Mahomet Ali. Russia is supposed to be the cause of all this treachery, and wishes so to place Constantinople in the most ultimately be called in as an arbitrator. The allied powers have however resolved, both the British and Russian Governments, that any treaty entered into between them without their sanction, will be considered as null and void.

PRECURSOR STEAM MEETING.

A General Meeting of the Friends of the Precursor Scheme of Steam Communication, was held at the house of T. E. M. Tuttle, Esq., in Old Post Office Street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was not very numerously attended, the number of gentlemen composing it, being somewhat under thirty; but it would appear from the accommodations provided, that not many had been expected.

The following trifling circumstance has rendered it impossible to give more than an idea of the one or two resolutions which were passed by the meeting. William Cobb Hurry, Esq., Secretary to the meeting, on being applied to, on behalf of this paper and the *Commercial Advertiser*, for leave to copy the report and resolutions, refused, for various weighty reasons, to allow copies to be taken. He, however, kindly informed the applicants, that as it was his intention to transmit the documents in question to the *Englishman*, newspaper, on behalf of which no applicant appeared, and for which, we may hence infer, Mr. Hurry was acting as reporter, they might, if they liked, beg, borrow, or steal them from the office of that paper; in short, that they might get them in any way they could, except through the politeness of William Cobb Hurry, Esq.

JAMES PATTLE, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. TURTON then explained the objects of the meeting, on the subject of which, he said, so much discussion had taken place in the newspapers lately, to the great disadvantage of the editors, who would have been much better pleased to have seen all the long letters which had been written on the subject, inserted as advertisements. Instead of bestowing upon the meeting, one of those long speeches for which it was said he was noted, he would read to them an article from the *Friend of India*, which fully explained the objects of the projectors of the Precursor plan. This article, he hoped to see copied into all the papers. It was then read, and Mr. T. went on to say a few words in addition and illustration. He had, he said, no desire to say or do anything that could give offence to the most staunch advocate of the Comprehensive Scheme, or to interfere with the interests of that scheme. If that scheme could, in a reasonable time, be carried into effect, he would be most anxious to give it a trial. But he did not think it likely that it would be in operation in any reasonable time. He thought they were unnecessarily delaying the communication, by considering it requisite to commence on the other side of Egypt before it was complete on this. The first object, Mr. Turton thought, was to get to Suex. Once in Egypt they might rest there for a while. They might visit Thebes, the Pyramids and the other wonders of the land. They might go Home via Turkey, Italy or France. A thousand schemes would suggest themselves when once in Egypt, and he hoped that all would join heart and hand in the effort to get there. There are already steamers now on the other side of Egypt, to take on to England every body that may go from there to Egypt to join them; and there could be no doubt that if the present means were not enough, the companies already plying in the Mediterranean, would be glad to provide more. But if it will not, let us, said Mr. Turton, get the line formed on this side, and I will be ready to join any body to Montemise the other. Six years had now passed since the subject first began to be discussed, and still nothing had been done. There had been nothing but what was emphatically called *shuff*. It was time to do something for themselves, and not to be still following the example of the foolish waggoner, who prayed to Jupiter for assistance without putting his shoulder to the wheel to help himself.

Mr. TURTON then said, he would read to the meeting a statement of what had been already done by the Precursors. From that Report, it would be seen, that they had not hesitated to give immediate orders to have their plans carried into execution. Not orders that would interfere with the interests of the Comprehensive, but orders which, if the Comprehensive should not forthwith do that, which after two years' incessant correspondence and agitation was not yet begun, would show that the Precursors were determined to do it for themselves, and he hoped that no one would interfere with them. If the supporters of the Comprehensive plan did not, before the 15th of February next, give orders to procure a vessel which should be ready to start from here within two years from that date, the projectors and supporters of the Precursor plan would do it themselves. He believed, that the friends of the Comprehensive scheme did not expect, under the most favourable circumstances, to have a vessel ready in less than three years, and he thought that the saving of one year was a great object to be gained.

The proceedings of the provisional Committee, anterior to the Meeting, were then read and approved of.

A conversation then took place on the propriety of building their vessel here, or in England. A gentleman seemed to think it would be better to build here, but it was explained to him that although in point of durability the advantage was unquestionably in favour of this country, yet with regard to economy both of time and money, there was no doubt that to build in England was most advisable. A vessel built here, would have to be sent home for her fittings, and this would occupy twelve months before she could be here again, whereas the vessel built in England could come out complete at once.

The propriety of allowing the Precursor Association to merge into the Comprehensive on the full establishment of the latter, was then discussed and assented to without a dissentient voice. A resolution to that effect was therefore prepared, and after one or two modifications to suit the wishes of gentlemen present, it was proposed by Mr. Turton, seconded by Mr. M. D. Shaw, and carried *unanimously*.

Mr. TURTON then proposed the election of a new member of the London Committee, and after a short eulogy on the talents and industry of that gentleman, proposed Major Head as a very fit and proper person to fill the situation. Mr. Turton's resolution to the above effect was seconded by Capt. T. J. Taylor, who said, that having been acquainted with Major Head, and knowing him to be a likely man to do them good service, he had much pleasure in seconding his appointment, and hoped that the notifications of that appointment would be accompanied by a handsome letter in acknowledgment of his former services. The motion was carried *unanimously*.

The Meeting then proceeded to the appointment of a permanent Committee. It was thought expedient that not more than one member of the same mercantile firm should be elected a member of the Committee, but it was agreed, that in the absence from sickness, &c. of that member, any other partner of the house might act in his stead. The list of the provisional Committee was then read to the meeting, and with three exceptions the Members of the Committee were confirmed in their situations. The exceptions were Messrs. Pattle, Princep, and Taylor. The first of these gentlemen, Mr. Turton observed, felt it incumbent on him to request them to strike his name off the roll, as the orders of those whom he now served, prevented him serving any body else. Messrs. Princep and Taylor being Members of the firm

of Carr. Tagore and Co., were omitted from the list in accordance with the rule just mentioned, Dwarkanauth Tagore being elected a Member of the Committee. In the room of those three gentlemen, Mr. Cullen and Baboos Muttylool Seal and Ramcomul Sen, were nominated and appointed without opposition. W. C. Hurry, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The form of an engagement, to be signed by all subscribers to the firm, was then adopted, and ordered to be circulated in the subscription books.

Business then being finished, thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting was dissolved.

Just as we were going to press, we received from the Englishman Office, a rough proof, from which we collect the following Resolutions:—

Mr. Furton moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. Shaw and carried unanimously.

I.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in case the Comprehensive plan shall be carried into execution an immediate offer shall be made to its Directors, by this Association, of our vessel and engines upon equitable terms.

Moved by Mr. Furton and seconded by Mr. T. J. Taylor and carried unanimously.

II.—That Col. C. Head be added to the London Committee.

III.—That a permanent Committee be appointed to consist of the following gentlemen:

W. Bruce, J. Colquhoun, J. Cullen, Dwarkanauth Tagore, W. Grant, W. Fergusson, Mutty Loll Seal, W.

Newcomen, Ramcomul Sen, G. F. Remfray, Rustonjee Cowasjee, W. Turner and T. E. M. Turton, and that Mr. Hurry be requested to continue his services as Secretary.

IV.—That the above Committee be empowered to form Rules and Regulations for the general government of the Association, which shall be submitted to a general meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of confirming such rules.

V.—That the following form as to subscription, be printed in a book, and a copy furnished to each member of the Committee, that he may receive and enter the names of subscribers, viz.

Form.

We the undersigned agree to take the shares opposite our respective names in the Joint Stock Association, to be established on the plan printed and published in the annexed prospectus for a direct Steam Communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez. Provided, that if the whole 800 shares be not taken by the time the vessel is ready to start on her first voyage, any shareholder shall have the power to call on the Association, either to take over his share for the amount paid up by him, or to dissolve the Association by sale of the property. Binding ourselves to abide by such regulations and bye-laws as shall be made by a majority of votes, the Association is not to be considered as formed until four hundred shares have been taken.

Two hundred and forty-five shares were subscribed for in the room.—Hurk., Nov. 25.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGOAL STEAM FUND have much pleasure in reporting, that in the last advice received from Mr. Curtis, under date the 16th September, that gentleman expresses himself gratified with the amount of subscriptions to the proposed London Steam Company, on which 1st instalment has been paid. He trusts that the effect of them, and the progress making in the subscriptions at Madras, will be to assist greatly in removing many of the objections of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and in smoothing the way to the accomplishment of the great object in view. Mr. Curtis expresses himself especially gratified by the subscriptions of the Natives of India, which, with the proceedings had in the Mofussil, he describes as having a great influence at home, and being more likely to bring the question into its proper position, than any other movement which can be made; and he trusts that the desire thus expressed by the Native Inhabitants of India, to participate duty in the advantages which Steam Communication between India and the reigning country, properly organized, must produce, will be echoed from one end of the Empire to the other, as an incentive to the sympathies of all Englishmen, if the Court of Directors should still refuse to listen to the appeal, which, on behalf of the Committee, he has again made to them, in a letter dated 10th September last, copy of which will be found below. Mr. Curtis states, that he has every reason to believe the India Board is highly favorable to his proposal; but the Court of Directors has declined entering into it, under two pleas, first, that the experiment required of them by Parliament be made has not had sufficient time for trial; and secondly, that the Company which proposes to undertake the Communication is not yet formed. He states that an answer something to this effect was prepared by the Court, and sent for approval to the India Board, which would not sanction it. On this the Court expressed its desire, on being again pressed by Mr. Curtis for an answer, that the India Board should revise its decision;

but the reply returned from the India Board was, that having expressed in writing its approval of the plan submitted, no revision of its objections to the proposed answer of the Court could take place. Finding he could not get an official answer from the East India House, and anxious that the public, both in India and England should know that the important question entrusted to his care and management, in conjunction with his colleagues, had not been neglected, Mr. Curtis requested Mr. Mark Phillips, M. P. for Manchester, to move for copies of the correspondence between him and the India Board, and East India Company; and also for copies of any communication which might have taken place between the India Board and the East India Company, on the subject of Steam Communication to India, by way of the Red Sea. The first was refused on the ground of its being in Mr. Curtis's possession, and that he had full power to publish it, if he thought proper; and because he had no right to load the public expenditure with the charge of publishing his letters! The second was refused, on the ground of its not being expedient to publish the confidential Communications of the two bodies for objects of private enterprize. The Committee were thus baffled in their attempt to effect their object by the want of any reply from the India House, and in their desire to shew the world where the fault really lay, by the refusal of the only means of doing so. It happened, however, within a few short days after the rejection of the proposal of Mr. Curtis by the East India Company, on the ground of its coming from "a Company not yet formed," that the Treasury and Admiralty entered into a contract with "a Company not yet formed," for the conveyance of their mails to and from the West Indies, and Mexico, at the rate of £2,40,000 per annum, for ten years. Mr. Curtis regrets that he was unfortunately absent on official business of the Bank at the time this became known in Parliament, or he would have immediately used his utmost endeavours to found a substantial claim upon the East

India Company and the India Board, for the adoption of his proposal before the Session of Parliament ended. But although this opportunity was then lost, Mr. Curtis took advantage of the ground afforded by the transaction referred to, when he again addressed the Court of Directors in the letter above noticed. That letter, Mr. Curtis states, had already been read in Court and referred to the Committee which has that subject under its charge. The intention of Mr. Curtis and his Committee, was to wait a fortnight for a reply, and if none should have been received by that period, as if it should be unfavorable, to call public meetings in different parts of England, to memorialize the East India Company and the India Board. Mr. Curtis, however, expresses himself sanguine that the Court of Directors will enter upon the subject with a greater inclination to see the proposed Company established than before. He has prepared an approximate calculation of the actual cost of the present very imperfect communication between Bombay and Suez, and has procured also an estimate of the outlay, expenditure, and income, of the proposed Company, both of which will be found below. Mr. Curtis trusts the London Public will see that the subject has lost none of its interest in the hands of his Committee, and that it has not been their fault that so many months have been lost in bringing it to bear.

LETTER FROM MR. CURTIS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE HON'BLE
EAST INDIA COMPANY.

8, Taken-house Yard, Sept. 10, 1839.

GENTLEMEN.—I am still without any reply to the letters I had the honor of addressing to you on the 14th May and 3d July last. I will not pretend that I am wholly unaware of the cause of this protracted silence on your part, it would be trifling with truth if I did not admit I had good reason to believe that it has been occasioned by the different views which the consulting parties have taken of the subject of my communications.

I think it, however, my duty to inform your Honorable Court, that the time is now arrived when it is necessary the Committee appointed to carry the resolutions of the public meeting, held at the London Tavern on the 18th January last, into effect, should call another public meeting to report their proceedings; and that the whole correspondence which has taken place will be then exhibited. It would be very satisfactory to me if I could report that an answer had been received from your Honorable Court, either to sanction or reject my proposal: because, in either case, the body of persons deeply interested in the question, and whom I have the honor to represent, would know in what way to proceed. As the case at present stands, it will be manifest that if the project should be given up, the failure may be attributed to a want of discreet patience on the part of the Committee; whilst, on the other hand, the greatest anxiety prevails both in England and India to see the proposal adopted. I therefore venture once more to express my hope that your Honorable Court will be able to meet the wishes of the whole of India and a large portion of the British public, in consenting to the proposal I have submitted; on which instant steps will be taken to present to the notice of your Honorable Court, such a company, and such names as directors to it, as, I think, will not fail to give entire confidence and satisfaction.

I have adverted to the wishes of India, in corroboration of which I beg to refer your Honorable Court to the public meetings which have been held in various parts of India, to the resolutions passed in favor of the comprehensive plan by way of the Red Sea—to the powerful subscriptions already raised (that in Calcutta alone, amounting to 100,000£. and in Madras to 22,000£.); to the fact that the Governor of Madras presided at a public meeting at that city, on the same subject; and to the loudly-expressed wish of the natives of India in the interior, as well as at the ports, that this long-desired improvement

should be at length granted; to which wish the natives, as an earnest, have added their subscriptions.

I further take leave to call the attention of your Honorable Court, to the contract which has lately been entered into by the Admiralty, with a prospective company, for the conveyance of the mails to and from the West Indies and Mexico, for a sum of 240,000£ per annum, for ten years; and another contract with a private individual for the mails to and from Halifax for 50,000£ per annum; I will not occupy the time of your Honorable Court, in comparing the importance of these lines with that of the great empire under your charge; but I venture humbly to suggest, that the terms proposed in my letters are far more advantageous to the Government, and your Honorable Court, than those agreed to by the Admiralty; besides which, the speech of Mr. C. Wood, the secretary of the Admiralty, the report of which, extracted from the *Times* of the 22d of August, I have the honour to enclose, fully bears out the view, that a service of that kind can be much better carried out by a Government. The Company with which the Admiralty made the contract had no existence until the terms of the contract were settled, I therefore trust, that the scruples, hitherto existing on the part of your Honorable Court in respect to treating with a prospective Company, will now entirely cease, and that, as you are quite aware that it only requires the fiat of your Honorable Court, in accordance with the views of the India Board, to bring an efficient Company into immediate operation, you will no longer hesitate to sanction the proposal I submitted on the 14th of May.

I have &c.

T. A. CURTIS.

Approximate calculation of the present annual cost of the East India Company of Steam Communication between Bombay and Suez, made out from the returns presented to the House of Commons by the East India Company and ordered to be printed on the 19th July 1839.		ANNUAL CHARGES.	
Capital Employed.	£	Cost of Atalaba, &c.	£
Cost of Atalaba, &c.	37,676	Interest on £169,500 5 per cent.	8,475
Berenice, &c.	41,297	Wear and Tear 15 per cent. on £162,000	24,300
Semiramis, &c.	52,332	Insurance on £162,000 on 6 per cent.	9,720
Hugh Lindsey,	30,695	Expenses Berenice.	8,047
		Atalaba, &c.	8,713
		Hugh Lindsey,	7,776
		Semiramis,	8,178
		Sundry charges as per returns,	22,520
		Coals in the proportion of £ for packet service,	58,358
		Egyptian charges,	20,203
		Miscellaneous,	6,543
		Received for Passengers,	182,828
		Government allowance,	1,732,294
			50,000
			£1,232,294

ESTIMATE OF THE OUTLAY EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE PROPOSED COMPANY.

ASSUMED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR 8 BOATS.

Boat of 3000 tons comp. at £26 10	43,000
Engines 500 horse power at £60	35,000
Katras, Fittings, ornamental work, &c.....	5,000

£83,000 = £83,000

Outlay in Egypt as per Capt. Barber's estimate,	10,000
Ditto ditto at Aden,	3,000
Coal sheds at Calcutta, Bombay and Ceylon,	3,000
Duplicate machinery in India.....	30,000

Capital required £7,20,000

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Coals in Europe and at Alexandria,	21,060
Ditto on the Eastern side,	60,000
Wages each boat,..... 3,000 x 8	24,000
Victualling ditto,..... 2,000 x 8	16,000
Charges in Egypt,	15,000
Foreign management,	5,000
Home ditto,	10,000
Insurance 6 per cent. on 6,64,000, ..	39,840
Wear and Tear and Sinking Fund 15 per cent.	99,600
Aden establishment,.....	1,250

Annual expense £2,91,750

ASSUMED INCOME.

	£	£	£	£
Calcutta .50 each boat 130	1,56,000			
less victualling..	25,800			
	1,30,200			
Madras..30 each boat 110	79,200			
less victualling..	14,400			
	64,800			
Bombay..30 each boat 110	52,800			
less victualling..	10,080			
	42,720			
	2,37,720			
less 1 per cent. collecting,	2,377			
	2,35,343			
	2,35,343			

Including Bullion, Parcels, Law, Deeds, Periodical, &c.	30,000
less 5 per cent. collectg.	1,500
	28,500
Incidental } Intermediate Passen- Gains. } gers and Freight, &c.	11,500
	11,500

Assumed Net Earnings in- dependent of Govern- ment and the E. I. Com- pany.....	£2,75,343
--	-----------

RESULT.

Assumed income as above,.....	£2,75,343
Allowance from Government and the E. I. Company,	1,00,000
	3,75,343
Expenditure as per contra.....	£2,91,750
10 per cent. to shareholders.....	72,000
	3,63,750
Excess of income over expenditure to meet contingencies,	£11,593

In considering the estimate of passengers a smaller number is assumed than will probably take advantage of the facility of direct Steam Communication to and from India; and of course by so much will the profits increase as the number of passengers augment; and is quite within probability that in a very short time the Government and East India Company will be free of at least half the charge.

London 16th Sept. 1839.

T. A. CURTIS.

The Committee on the whole are satisfied, that the cause is progressing, and stands in a more favorable situation than when the previous mail left England; they can therefore only repeat their earnest entreaty that the Indian public will patiently await the further progress of Mr. Curtis's proceedings, holding themselves in readiness to afford him all possible aid, and continuing to manifest that unanimity which, combined with perseverance, cannot fail to ensure the ultimate triumph of the cause.

By order of the Committee,

C. H. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, Nov. 13, 1839.—Hulk. Nov. 18.

THE SANS SOUCI.

It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to present our readers with a most favorable report of the performances at the Sans Souci on Thursday evening. The play was Walter's *Lady of Lyons*, one of the most interesting little dramas that has been produced in England for the last twenty years. We do not mean to imply that it is a work of high dramatic genius, for, indeed, in our opinion, not a single play has appeared since the commencement of the present century, that exhibits any very abundant display of the dramatic faculty. We might go still farther back, and defy any unprejudiced critic to point out one great dramatic composition since

the days of Elizabeth and James. We are not inclined to call every popular play a great or even a good one. No work since the period alluded to, may be looked upon as an original draught from nature by the hand of genius, in which the curtain of the human heart is lifted, and the secrets of our inner being are disclosed as by the power of a God. This was reserved for Shakespeare and his nobly gifted contemporaries. There were no such miracles before his time, and there have been none since. It is strange that Nature, who is so sparing of that peculiar endowment, the dramatic faculty, should have reserved all England's share of it, for one

particular age. Since that period, we have had highly beautiful poems and romances in the conventional theatrical form, but no true drama. Even in the very elegant and touching play of *Bulwer*, we have not a single new creation. The characters have all a hundred prototypes in the productions of his predecessors. They are mere outlines, and are the literary property of the stage. The interest depends not upon the minute and full development of character, but the nature of the incidents. They are like the poems of Scott, that borrow almost all their charm from the story. It is not that the characters in modern plays are absolutely unnatural, but that they are too vague and general. The consequence is, that we look more to the development of the plot, than to the exhibition of the secret springs of action, and mental or moral influences. Take away from the dramatic writer of the present day his incidents and plots, and you leave him poor indeed; but we do not think so much of what happens to the persons of Shakespeare's drama, as of the nature of their hearts or intellects. *Hamlet* is an intensely interesting personage, without any reference whatever to his position, and equally so is *Macbeth* though a being of a precisely opposite character. When we are presented with such full length pictures of humanity as these, so distinct and animated, we receive an impression that can never fade but with life itself. Did any man, woman, or child, that has been introduced by Shakespeare to *Hamlet*, or *Macbeth*, or *Othello*, or *Leir*, ever happen to forget them? But he who wishes to keep up his acquaintance with the personages of the modern drama, must have a strong memory indeed, if he does not find it necessary to refresh it with occasional re-perusals.

They all wear out of us, like forms, with chalk
Painted on rich men's floors, for one feast night.

We never look in the drama of the day for profound or original delineations of human nature, but we often find in it a great deal of elegant poetry, much refined thought and noble feeling, and many striking and pathetic incidents. With all these attractions, *Bulwer's Lady of Lyons* is richly invested.

The hero of the piece, *Claude Melnotte*, is a man of high ambition but humble birth, who is passionately attached to a wealthy beauty, *Pauline*, the *Lady of Lyons*. He acquires many elegant accomplishments to render himself acceptable to the object of his adoration. He becomes a musician, a painter, and a poet. Though a poor gardener's son, he is a favourite of the Muses, and pours out his passion in a flood of verse which he transmits with trembling eagerness to his idol. She rejects it with scorn, and her lackeys not only beat and insult his messenger, but threaten a similar treatment of himself. While he is thrown into a tumult of emotion bordering on frenzy, he is offered the means of securing a severe triumph over her pride. *Beausant* and *Clatis*,—the former a man of wealth and family,—burning with mortification and revenge, having themselves been rejected, offer to introduce him to *Pauline's* family as a foreign prince. The plot succeeds. She falls in love with, and marries him; but, on her discovery of the imposition, he releases her from her vows. In the first gust of disappointment and anger, she vehemently upbraids him for his cruelty and deceit. With her, however, love at last gets the better of her pride, and she is willing to remain with him as his wife, while with him the sense of right, and a pride in his own original nobility of nature, predominates even over the most impetuous passion. He leaves her—enters the army—gains name and wealth—and just returns in time to save her from sacrificing herself to the heartless *Beausant*, at the desire of her father, who being then on the eve of bankruptcy, she wished to save from ruin and disgrace. This slight and hurried outline will perhaps be sufficient to enable those of our readers who have not seen the play, to understand the remarks we are about to make upon the principal performers.

The highly interesting but very arduous part of *Claude Melnotte*, was undertaken by *Agar*, and as the first exhibition of his talent for the serious drama, it was highly creditable and satisfactory. His conception of the part was upon the whole extremely forcible and true. There were but two occasions on which he appeared to us to forsake the meaning of the author. The first was in the scene in which he woos *Pauline* in the character of a prince. He appeared to forget that he was not a real prince. When he objected to the lady's over-estimate of hereditary title, and talked of waving the advantages of rank, and trusting to merit alone, he seemed to feel a conscious pride in his generosity, and his countenance seemed lighted up with the thought that, with all his external or extrinsic advantages, he could afford to rest his claims on nobler ground. This we think was not the right feeling. The lady's expression of respect for rank, ought to have thrown upon his features, an air of ill-repressed anxiety or disappointment. It was not a trifling matter: all his success depended upon it. He would not at such a moment indulge in a pleasurable and generous warmth of moral speculation. It was a question of life or death with him. The other instance of apparent misconception, was his rather scornful anger when he discovers, or thinks he discovers, that it is the prince and not the man, whom *Pauline* loved. Considering his idolatrous reverence for her, and his sense of his own unworthiness—(acting, as he was, with unjustifiable deception) it is more reasonable to suppose, he would be subdued by profound and ill-concealed affliction, and not have a feeling that would suggest an insulting taunt! While on the subject of defects or objections we may mention that, in a long explanatory speech, (which is a sad trial of the actor's strength, and the patience of the audience, and a very bungling expedient on the part of the author; we thought our amateur a little too inclined to be oratorical or declamatory, and that there was now and then a false tone in his voice that jarred with the pathos of the situation. But perhaps this ought to be chiefly attributed to the author, who has introduced such lengthy passages as can hardly be delivered in any other style. He also occasionally trusted too much to the imagination of the audience, and did not throw into his face the strong internal emotion. He ought not to have let his features so often rest, when there was supposed to be a tempest of varying and vehement emotion within. His idea, if we understand it rightly, was possibly true; he intended, we suppose, to imply that the feeling was too intense for expression, and that the spirits, re-treated to, and concentrated about the heart. But this is a delicate stroke in acting, that must not be too frequently resorted to, and which pays a compliment to the discrimination of the audience that is not always deserved.

As, with perfect candour, we have pointed out the very few objections that have occurred to us, we may conclude with saying, that the representative of *Claude Melnotte* gave us the highest gratification, and that in many of the pathetic passages, his acting went directly to the heart. His delivery (if we except an occasional precision approaching to formality, and a too lavish use of emphasis) was singularly clear, musical, and graceful. The articulation was so distinct, that his lowest tones were heard with ease and pleasure in every part of the house. This is a delightful quality or accomplishment any where, but especially on the stage. We hope that now he has felt his strength, this accomplished artist will often oblige the public by his efforts in the serious drama.

We must next say a word or two respecting *Mrs. Leach*, with whom, in common gallantry, we ought to have commenced. This actress seems determined to spoil our trade as critics, for she leaves us scarcely anything to object to or suggest. For the sake of saying something like a qualifying circumstance, we may remark, that we were not a little disappointed at the

guor and want of spirit observable in the earlier scenes; but she was reserving her power for the telling points, and made ample amends in the later ones. We may also add, that she occasionally allowed her pleasant clear voice to lose its best sounds, and fall into a girlish querulousness of tone, that was too nearly allied to sounds heard from the lips of weeping young ladies at school, and not quite suited to the dignity of tragic grief. In every other respect, her Pauline was a more powerful and finished piece of acting than she has ever yet exhibited. It was truly admirable, and many in the house paid it the unequivocal compliment of a tear. Others repressed their emotions from a false shame, but with manifest difficulty. It would not be easy to point out all the good passages in her performance, but amongst those which most deeply touched us, were, her expression of bewildering doubt, when the incident in the cottage contradicted the false pretensions of the supposed prince; and her forlorn hope that he was really what he had seemed, and that all she saw around her was but a jest, or a trial of her affection. These were given in a manner that was earnest and pathetic in the extreme, and prepared us for the shock which the full disclosure was to occasion. Then again her hysterical laughter and bitter scorn, when she reminds her husband of his gorgeous description of his palace-home—the way in which her irrepressible and true woman's love returns with double force, and breaks out from the close folds of pride—her subsequent out-gush of love and forgiveness when he is about to leave her—her appeal to the heartless *Beauseant* to save the father yet-pate the child—her fixed but pitiable resignation to her fate on his insulting and triumphant refusal—her begging of her father not to mention *love* and *Beauseant* together; but above all her discovery of *Cécile Melnotte* in the heroic and generous Col. Morier, who doubles the pecuniary offer of *Beauseant*—these were all points of such extraordinary merit, that we are afraid to speak of them in terms sufficiently laudatory, lest those of our readers who did not share our pleasure, should suspect us of extravagance. We know not whether Mrs. Leach ever saw the play performed in London, (we believe not,) but if the whole of her part was an original conception, it did her infinite credit, and we must call particular notice to the beauty and effect of her attitude and manner in the last mentioned passage. When she discovered *Cécile Melnotte* in the famous hero, she did not rush at once and precipitately into his embrace. Her feet were fixed to the ground; while with outstretched arms and sparkling eyes she looked as if her whole being was about to be absorbed into that of her long-lost, noble lover.

We must be brief in our notice of the other characters. *Beauseant* is a poor and disagreeable part, but it was acted to perfection by *Master Modus*. He certainly made the most of it. The Secretary's *Colonel Damas* was chequered with inequalities, but in some two or three passages he exhibited great skill and judgment. His satirical speech on woman was most effectively delivered. *Nonpareil*, as a peasant, had but little to do, but it was done well. *Mowbray* in the part of *Clavis* displayed a great improvement on his last performance. His anger at the loss of the valuable diamond ring, given away by the false prince, to whom he had lent it, was spiritedly expressed.

Mrs. Tomson surprised every one with her great animation and humour in the part of the vain and haughty *Madame Deschappelles*. We never saw her to so much advantage. Mrs. Francis, as the *Widow Melnotte*, the mother of *Cécile*, was, as usual, exceedingly correct and judicious, but she had not a great deal to do.

On the whole the *Lady of Lyons* was the most ambitious and most successful representation yet attempted at the *Sans Souci*, and we hope it will have many repetitions, and be followed up by plays of a similar kind.

Since writing the above, we have seen a very able criticism in the *Englishman*, which takes a different view of many parts of the performance. Who shall decide when critics disagree?—*Herald*, Nov. 24.

After its brief ascent into the realms of sentiment and poetry, the *an Souci* has again come down to its accustomed walks in the regions of mirth and humour. The tears which fell in sympathy with the distresses of the *Lady of Lyons*, have given place to the broad grin with which the laughter-provoking powers of *Master Modus* and *The Secretary* never fail to adorn the faces of their auditors.

The performances on Thursday evening last were pretty well attended, but there was not quite so good a house as there has been on many former occasions. The three farces provided for the night's entertainment were certainly the most laughable set that have yet been represented at the *Sans Souci*. The first was "*Pleasant Dreams*," a clever little piece, but with no great pretensions to depth or intricacy of plot. *Oliver Sanguine*, a young gentleman much given to the pleasant folly of indulging in dreams of future greatness, arrives, in company with his more matter-of-fact uncle, *Biggs*, at an inn near Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. Being pedestrians, and displaying no very particular claims to the homage of the mercenary host, Mr. *Porridge*, he at first treats them rather cavalierly, and with ill concealed reluctance, accedes to their request for a mutton-chop. Shortly, however, a change takes place. One of the waiters whispers something in the ear of the landlord, which operates like magic. In great perturbation he summons his establishment; orders every one to follow him with lights; hastens to the room to which the hitherto slighted *Sanguine* has been shewn. There he finds his guests fast asleep in an easy chair, and diversifying his nores with incoherent manderings about his castle, his noble uncle, Lady Emily, and His Royal Highness. The awe-stricken *Boniface* listens with breathless interest; his suspicions are confirmed, and when *Oliver* awakes, he sees before him a crowd of attendants, every one with one or more lights in his hand, and all bending low before the supposed great man. *Sanguine* begins to imagine that his dreams are realised, and forthwith assumes the air and tone of rank. The landlord does everything in his power to atone for his previous neglect. He provides a grand dinner for his distinguished guest, and when old *Biggs* is summoned from the circulating library, and comes in, impatient for his mutton-chop, he is astonished at the sight of the splendid repast of which he is humbly invited to partake. In the exercise of his newly acquired authority, *Oliver* procures the landlord's consent to a marriage between his son, *Peter*, and the barmaid *Sally*; portions the bride with fifty pounds from the pocket-book of Mr. *Porridge*; condescendingly bestows upon his reverential hearers, sundry pieces of good advice, and finally leaves them to felicitate in the belief that they have had the honour of entertaining—the Prince of Orange. That name and title, inscribed in his boots, a pair of misfits, which he had purchased for three crowns, has led to a mistake so profitable for Messrs. *Sanguine* and *Biggs*.

Oliver Sanguine was one of *Master Modus*'s most highly finished pieces of acting. The character was most admirably and thoroughly sustained, without any injurious striving after effect, or catching at points. As a representation of an indolent dreamer, apathetic to all the concerns of ordinary life, but feasting on visions of imaginary greatness, it was as natural as was consistent with the rich humour of the piece. And when the visionary rises in his own estimation and that of his entertainers, the over-strained dignity and superciliousness which often distinguish the man of low origin when suddenly exalted, were most consistently displayed. The character, independent of the acting of it, was the chief support of the piece, and in the hands of *Modus* it was, as might have

been predicated, the cause of an immense expenditure of laughter.

The Secretary's conception of the character of uncle Biggs was very good, and he made it differ considerably from those of his old men generally. There was an unusual quietness about him, that was well suited to display the matter-of-fact old fellow in strong contrast with his ardent and ambitious nephew. Hallin, as Peter, had not much to do after the first scene, but he seemed quite at home in the character—a very clever representative of a bumpkin-beau. The landlord Pordidge was acted by Mr. McKechnie, of the Fort Theatre, very much after the Secretary's style, and with considerable ability.

Mrs. Tonson, as Sally sustained the reputation which she has so recently acquired. Her representation of the bar-maid was full of spirit. The scolding which she bestows upon her *quondam* master when about to leave his service, was natural in the extreme, and when she flounced out of the room, she was followed with a loud burst of applause from the astonished and delighted audience. Mrs. Francis's Mrs. Pordidge was, as all that lady's representations are, a most commendable piece of acting, and she had no reason to complain of her talents not being duly appreciated by the house.

The second piece was "*The Irish Lion*," a farce, which though almost totally devoid of merit as a dramatic composition, is a rich bit of broad humour. The principal character is one Tom Moore, "a predestinating journey man tailor," but one who holds his own respectable calling in "most sovereign contempt." This Hibernian "jan nee," is no a "tower" of observation, and intends to write a book when he gets back to his native Tipperary. During his sojourn in the neighbourhood of Davizes, he attracts the attention of Mrs. Fizzig, a fair specimen of the species Blue-belle and very like the celebrated Mr. Leo Hunter, of the Pickwick papers. This lady mistakes the tailor for his more renowned namesake the poet, — invites him to meet a fashionable party at the house of her friend Mr. Squabbs, to whom she is on a visit. Tom goes to the *conversations*, arraying himself in the coat of a customer which has been left for repair a pair of "illegant blue pantaloon's" a smart wig from the barber, and his own "shucking bad hat." The company are instructed by Mrs. Fizzig in the different parts which they are to sustain in the grand interview; some are to be listeners, and call out "hush! hush!" some are to chant various notes of admiration, the chorus ending with the "demon'd fine" of the led-captain Dixon. The "*Lion*" arrives; his hat is exhibited to, and admired by the excited party. He enters the drawing room, and all the company crowd about him eager to catch his lightest words. Every thing he utters, however absurd, is pronounced "splendid! — beautiful! — delicious! — demon'd fine!!!" One lady produces his autograph; another steals a lock from his luxuriant wig; — in short, he is treated as "bons" must ever expect to be treated when they fall into the hands of literary ladies like Mrs. Fizzig. But his importance is not of long duration. Mr. Puffy, the gentleman whose coat he has borrowed for the occasion, appears, and exposes his real character to the party. He is unceremoniously ordered out, — shows fight, — drives his adversaries into corners by a display of his skill in the use of the shillelah; and is, finally, rescued from his troubles by the advent of a young gentleman who owes him money, and who declares himself now, both able and willing to pay his debt.

The principal characters were those of Tom Moore and Mrs. Fizzig. Mr. Cousins, of the Fort Theatre, enacted the Irish hero, a character for which, though, it is said, a Scotchman, he seemed every way qualified. But yet, though very good as whole, his representation did not give that satisfaction which was expected from it. This may be attributed to his *overdoing* the part, and thereby robbing it of that effect which a more natural style would have imparted to it. This injudicious attempt to increase

the humour of the part, was chiefly displayed in a boisterous manner of speaking, and a too great stress upon particular words which are thought to be especially Irish. There are defects which may, it is hoped, be easily remedied; and if Mr. Cousins will, on the next repetition of the piece, display his taste and judgment by abandoning such objectionable peculiarities, he will find himself rewarded by a harvest of applause, more abundant than that which he earned on Thursday night.

Mrs. Leach's conception of the character of Mrs. Fizzig was strikingly correct, and the manner in which she carried out her idea of the part, was in accordance with her established character. It was an almost faultless picture of the lively, laughing, authoritative, patronising, lionising, "blue-stocking."

The Secretary's Mr. Squabbs was well represented; but the part did not admit any great display of the performer's peculiar talents. The other characters had very little to do, all the business of some of them being comprised in the repeated utterance of one or two words. But though apparently so insignificant, those little parts required more study and care than what appears to have been bestowed upon them; and by a few obvious improvements in tone and manner, which some of the more practised hands will be able to suggest to the new ones, they may be made infinitely more effective.

The farce of "*Advice Gratis*" is an ingeniously constructed and highly amusing little piece. It exhibits the mis-haps of one Mr. Odbody, an old beau, who is particularly fond of giving to all around him, the benefit of his advice. Singularly enough, this advice always pleases, and is generally acted upon. The secret of its popularity lies in its always being in accordance with the wishes of the receiver. This benevolent sage arrives on a visit at the house of his friend Mr. Eventide, the kind and amiable husband of a garrulous, but good humoured wife, who is continually annoying her spouse by imaginary dialogues between herself and other people. The lady wishes to go to a dance, the gentlemen to a whist party, neither of them will consent to the other's going, and yet neither of them is willing to hurt the feelings of the other. They separately ask Mr. Odbody's advice — he bids them go. Their son, Edmund, wishes to accompany his mother; he too is advised to do as he wishes, and in return is counselled to make love to the prettiest dancer in the ball-room: Mr. Odbody himself showing him how to do it. The servant Grimes, an independent Yankee, who thinks his master treats him, and speaks to him as if he was a "nigger" slave determines that he won't stand it any longer, asks advice, and is confirmed in his resolve. The wife goes to the ball, taking with her Miss Ellen. Mr. Odbody's youthful cousin and intended bride, Edmund accompanies them, and does credit to Mr. O's "*Art of Love*" by practising his instruction with Miss Ellen on their return. The parties meet again; mutual recrimination seems likely to ensue, Mr. O. is discovered to have been the adviser of all, is covered with shame and confusion, and, as an atonement, is under the necessity of giving his consent to the union of Edmund and Ellen.

Of the characters and their representatives, it is hardly necessary to say anything; a slight notice of each must therefore suffice. Master Modus, in the character of Odbody was admirable. The Secretary, as Mr. Eventide was good as usual. Edmund, was performed by an Amateur of some promise, but rather deficient in spirit. The gloomy republican "Help" Grimes, was represented by Mr. McDowell, one of *corps dramatique* from the Fort. He was a little too stern and solemn even for the saturnine Jonathan. Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Tonson, were Mrs. Eventide and Ellen. The first with her interminable "I should say" and "you would say" was very entertaining. The latter did not display as much animation as in her Sally of the first piece, but nevertheless acquitted herself very creditably. — *Hurk, Nov. 30.*

THE VALADARES' AND RYCKMANS' SOIRÉE.

Mr. and Mrs. Valadares and the Messrs. Ryckman's 5th Soirée, took place on Tuesday evening at the Trade Association Hall; it was, we are happy to say, well attended, and honoured with the presence of Sir Jasper Nicholls family.

The 1st part commenced with Winter's Overture to Timoteo, and was well played, but the band was much too weak for such a composition. Bishop's air, "Bid me Discourse," next followed, and we do not remember ever to have heard Signora Ventura sing so beautifully. It was most highly applauded. The Duett for the pianoforte and violin was not so pleasing as we could have expected. Valadares appeared to have lost his usual energy, and the pianoforte accompaniment was played too fast in one or two of the variations for the violin; we however hope the little worthy will give us something much better at the 6th Soirée. The duett by Mrs. Valadares and an Amateur Lady, was a very pleasing production and well sung. The amateur Lady's voice is very correct and sweet, but she sung so low that those who were any distance from the Orchestra could scarcely hear the subject; but we hope this will wear off when she acquires a little more confidence. The scarcity of Lady vocalists at present, must render her a valuable acquisition to the Calcutta Concerts. The Flute Solo was the next production, and with exception of a slight defect in the 3d variation, (we think in some of the lower notes of the instrument) was in every other respect, well played; we however think the Amateur's tone may yet be greatly improved, it being at present very weak, and not that firm tone the instrument is capa-

ble of producing. It was however deservedly applauded. The Trio from *Il matrimonio Segreto* followed, and was well sung by Signora Ventura, Mrs. Valadares, and an amateur. The amateur's voice is wanting in sweetness, and we think if he would select pieces that required less compass of voice, he would succeed much better. The first part concluded with Mons. Ryckman's Solo on the Tenor Basson, which was a truly delightful production, and played with his unequalled brilliancy and effect.

The 2d part was commenced with a Sestetto by Ries. It was by no means a pleasing specimen of composition, but no doubt it was a scientific one. It was also much too long and tedious, although the performers did it ample justice. The duett by Signora Ventura and an Amateur, from "*Tancredi*," was very neatly sung and highly applauded. Mr. Ryckman's Solo on the Pianoforte, was splendidly executed, and proved a great treat to the audience. It is useless to comment further on the Monsr. Ryckman's performances, as we well know, that on their respective instruments, they are at present unequalled in India. Mrs. Valadares next sang the beautiful air from *Massenello*, "When the sigh long suppressed" with great taste and effect. Monsr. Ryckman's Solo on the Bas Bass on, and Signora Ventura's Cavatina were treats that must give great pleasure to any person that hath "music in his soul," and the piece that concluded, was equally pleasing. We returned home highly delighted with their united exertions, and sincerely wish them success in their next Soirée.—*Hurk, Nov. 14.*

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office, on Wednesday the 13th instant.

PRESENT.

Committee.—Rajah Radhacant Bahadoor; Rajah Kallykisson Bahadoor; Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore; Baboo Prosonnocomar Tagore; Baboo Radhapersand Roy; Baboo Kallynauth Roy; W. C. Hurry, Esq.; G. Vint, Esq. and T. J. Taylor, Esq.

Visitor.—Baboo Goureechurn Bhuttacharjee; Baboo Saurodaproasand Bose.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were proposed members of the Society.

Proposed by G. Vint, Esq. and seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.

E. G. Dubus, Esq. of Nohatta }
Edward Dubus, Esq. of Chandpore. } Jessore.
Robert Macnair, Esq. of Joradah ... }

Read a letter from Mr. A. Rogers dated in London 16th Sept. last, on the cultivation of Flax in Bengal, suggesting that good up-country seed, if sown sufficiently thick in warm weather, would produce a beautiful crop, and that, if trials from good native seed should prove successful, it would render this country independent of foreign supplies of seed; and also informing the society that the *Flax Experimental Society* will dispatch a liberal supply of choice seed to Bengal for distribution, and

Messrs. Hamilton and Co. will be glad to give the same to applicants.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Rogers for the above letter, and resolved that a copy of it be sent to all the members of the Society to inform them, that flax seed can be obtained on application to Messrs. Hamilton and Co.

Read the correspondence with Mr. Crawford since the last meeting.

Ordered that a further remittance be sent to him as soon as the subscriptions are collected.

Read the draft of an act, called, an act for amending the Bengal code, in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue, and also the notes of several Members of the Society on the different clauses.

Resolved, that the secretaries be requested to prepare a memorial with their suggestions for the amendment of the proposed enactment, and submit it to government accordingly. The memorial to be published at once, in order to ascertain the public opinion on the various points discussed therein.

Resolved that a general meeting be called at the Town Hall on the 7th December next, and the notices for the same be published in the English and native languages.

WM. COBB HURRY,

P. TAGORE,

Honorary Secretaries.

Hurk, Nov. 20.]

BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

At the Half-yearly Meeting to day of the Bonded Ware House Association—Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore having been called to the Chair—the Directors' Report was read and approved, and Mr. Martin was unanimously elected a Director. The Directors were authorized to call for the further instalment of Ten per Cent. of subscriptions from the Proprietors, in such sums, and at such times as they may find to be required: and they were ordered to take steps for realizing immediately, whatever arrears of subscription might be due.

Report by the Directors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association submitted to a general Meeting of Proprietors held on the 18th November, 1839.

Dwarkanath Tagore, in the chair.

Read Directors' Report, Cash Abstract, and Sketch of By-Laws, as follows:

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS.

We have now to place before you the accounts of the past Half Year, shewing

Receipts.

Subscriptions,.....	Co.'s Rs.	93,750	0	0
Warehouse income,		11,165	13	3
Interest,		185	10	4
Amount received from the Union Bank, beyond the sums paid into it,		12,936	10	4

Co.'s Rs. 1,18,038 1 11

Disbursements.

Building the Warehouse,....	Co.'s Rs.	93,912	8	2
Dead Stock,		192	4	0
Warehouse hire,		1,080	0	0
Charges General,		631	15	7
Establishment,		4,650	6	6
Dividends,		16,029	12	0

Add.

Balance carried to debit of Nov.	467	15	4
Also balance of preceding half year placed to credit of May,.	1,073	4	4
	1,541	3	8

Co.'s Rs. 1,18,038 1 11

On this account we have not much to add to the information communicated in our last statement.

The present range of Warehouse is to be finished by the middle of next month. Two of the stories even will be available next week.

Where, by the approaching completion of this Building, you are on the eve of having the undertaking fairly tested, we judge it to be unnecessary for us to enter on any speculation as to the probable results. Suffice it to repeat our expectation that these will eventually be satisfactory.

The Deed of conveyance of the ground, which has been so long in the hands of the law officers, has not yet been executed: inability hitherto to procure an accurate definition of the boundaries, is assigned as the cause of the delay. The last instalment of the purchase money in consequence remains unpaid; and meanwhile the funds in hand have been applied to liquidate the claims

for building. A balance of about 13,000 Rs. remains at credit; but, this being immediately needed to discharge instalments already due, you will have to authorise a further contribution. We rely on 50,000 Rs. being adequate to finish the present operations: and, the balance of the price of the premises being 53,500 Rs., we propose your sanctioning a call for 10 per Cent. from the Shareholders. This should close all further contributions, until the extension and success of the business demand enlarged accommodation, and determine you to proceed with the erection of a second range. An expenditure of about 1,25,000 Rs. has already been incurred, in providing for the ulterior measure, whenever it shall be found by the Proprietors to have become expedient.

A resolution of last General Meeting having directed us to prepare a draft of such By-Laws as we might have to propose, we submit to your consideration the sketch of a few; and by next meeting we may have additional ones to suggest. We have not deemed it advisable, in the first instance, to lay down many, thinking that it will be more judicious to wait and see what further rules experience shall recommend to be provided.

You have to elect a Director, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cockerell. In alluding to the lamented loss of one who was always a zealous supporter of every public undertaking, without indulging in this place in any private regrets, we cannot abstain from acknowledging that we feel this Association is now bereaved of one of its best and ablest Friends.

(Signed)

JAY. COLQUHOUN,

J. CULLEN,

J. WILLIS.

Calcutta, October 31, 1839.

CASH ABSTRACT.

Dr.

1839.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

May,.....	Co.'s Rs.	250	0	0
June,.....		29,875	0	0
July,.....		54,775	0	0
August,.....		4,900	0	0
September,...		3,000	0	0
October,.....		950	0	0

93,750 0 0

WAREHOUSE INCOME.

May,.....	2,414	2	3
June,.....	1,441	7	0
July,	1,194	0	10
August,	3,335	3	0
September,.....	681	3	11
October,.....	2,099	11	7

11,165 13 3

UNION BANK.

May,.....	1,160	0	0
June,.....	36,732	12	0
July,.....	22,045	0	0
August,.....	1,100	4	0
September,.....	27,905	12	8
October,.....	17,928	8	0

106,872 4 8

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

May,	1	4	11
June,	11	0	9
July,	40	13	3
August,	58	13	11
September,	43	12	0
October,	29	13	6

185 10 4

Co.'s Rs. 2,11,073 12 3

Dr.

1839. UNION RACK.

May,	Co.'s Rs.	251	4	11
June,		29,866	0	9
July,		54,815	13	3
August,		4,958	13	11
September, ..		3,043	12	0
October,		979	13	6

23,935 10 4

CHARGES GENERAL.

May,	23	4	9
June,	576	6	2
July,	139	12	6
August,	62	0	0
September, ..	11	13	0
October,	18	11	2

631 15 7

ESTABLISHMENT.

May,	784	0	0
June,	752	0	0
July,	769	1	6
August,	751	5	0
September, ..	812	0	0
October,	782	0	0

4,650 6 6

BUILDING OF WAREHOUSES.

May,	1,453	12	0
June,	23,947	12	0
July,	24,213	11	9
August,	2,680	0	1
September, ..	28,201	9	8
October,	17,385	10	8

93,912 8 2

WAREHOUSE HIRE.

May,	180	0	0
June,	180	0	0
July,	180	0	0
August,	180	0	0
September, ..	180	0	0
October,	180	0	0

1,080 0 0

DEAD STOCK.

June,	13	8	0
July,	178	12	0

192 4 0

DIVIDENDS.

June,	12,861	12	0
July,	2,145	0	0
August,	800	4	0
September, ..	8	4	0
October,	214	8	0

16,029 12 0

Co.'s Rs. 2,10,432 8 7

Calcutta, October 13, 1839.

SKETCH OF PROPOSED BY LAWS.

1. Any 3 or more Directors may, as often as they see fit, summon extraordinary general Meetings, for any special purpose, giving not less than 14 days' notice of such Meeting and of its special purpose, to be at least twice published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and two of the daily newspapers.

2. It shall at all times be competent for 10 or more Proprietors, entitled to vote, and possessing together not fewer than 100 shares, in writing, under their hands, to require the Directors to convoke an extraordinary Meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose which shall be set forth in such requisition, to be holden not sooner than 14 days after the date thereof, and notification of the same to be published at least twice in the *Calcutta Gazette* and two of the daily Newspapers. And should the Directors refuse or neglect to call such meeting, then the said 10 Proprietors, may, by public advertisement as aforesaid, summon such extraordinary Meeting to be holden not earlier than 14 days after the date which had been specified for the same in the requisition; and the proceedings of such extraordinary Meeting shall be as binding on the Directors, Proprietors and officers, as if it had been convened by the Directors.

3. It shall be competent for 3 or more Proprietors, qualified to vote, and holding together at least 50 shares, to adjourn once but not oftener, the discussion of any question brought before an ordinary General Meeting to some other day within 14 days from the adjournment. 4 days' notice whereof being inserted in the *Calcutta Gazette* and two of the daily newspapers, and the business then to be transacted to be confined to that for which the adjournment was demanded.

4. The Books, Deeds and Records of the Association, shall be kept at their Office, accessible to every member between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. except on holidays.

5. The Directors shall meet once a month, or as much oftener as they may determine, for the transaction of the current business of the Association; and special Meetings may be called by one Director, notice thereof being furnished by the Secretary to the other Directors. And three Directors shall be a quorum for conducting business; and all questions shall be settled by a majority of those present, the Chairman, in addition to the privilege of voting with the other Directors, having a casting vote, whenever there happens to be an equality of votes.

6. All disbursements to which the property of the Association may from time to time become subject, shall be made by the order of the Directors.

7. The Directors may appoint whatever Bank they think proper to be Treasurers of the Association; and the funds at credit may be drawn for by cheques signed by 3 or more Directors, or by cheques signed by the Secretary under credits signed by 3 or more Directors.

8. Keeping at the Bank a sufficient sum in ready cash for the current payments of the Association, any surplus shall be converted into Government Securities in the name of the Association, to be realized or sold out as the Directors may find necessary to defray the expenditure; or, if unanimously decided by the Directors, such surplus may be invested in other approved securities.

9. The Directors, in conducting the affairs of the Association, may according to their discretion, institute legal proceedings, or stay them and compromise the subject in dispute, or refer the same to the decision of arbiters.

10. The Directors, Secretary, and other Officers, shall be indemnified against any charges or losses incident to the execution of their respective trusts, and not caused by wilful neglect or default, and none of them shall be answerable for the acts of the others, or for any persons who shall collect the monies of the Association, or for any Banker or other person with whom the monies or effects of the Association may be lodged.

11. The Receipt of 3 Directors, or of the Secretary, or of the Treasurers, for any of the monies due to the Association, shall effectually discharge the party paying the same.

12. The Directors, or a majority of them, shall have power from time to time to appoint and to remove all the officers of the Association; but their appointment and removal of the Secretary shall, nevertheless, be subject to confirmation or rejection by a General Meeting of the Proprietors.

It is not requisite at present to come to any decision touching the By-Laws, these by the provision of the Act of Incorporation, having to be submitted to two extraordinary general meetings.

The following Resolutions were carried without dissent.

On the motion of C. Tiebeck seconded by A. Porteous.

1. That the accounts of the past half year be received as correct; and the Director's Report be approved and recorded, and be published for general information.

On the motion of C. Tiebeck seconded by Major Ouseley.

2. That for the purposes indicated in their Report, the Directors be authorised to call for payment of the further instalment of 10 per cent, or 5s Rs. per share from the Proprietors, in such sums and at such times, as they shall find to be necessary.

The Directors are ordered, under the authority conferred upon them by clause XXIV. of the Act of Incorporation, to take steps to realise without delay, whatever instalments may be in arrear.

Mr. Martin is unanimously elected a Director, in the place of the late Mr. Cockerell.

The thanks of the Meeting are voted to the Chairman.

(Signed) D. TACOMB, Chairman.

Hark., Nov. 25.]

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 2d November, 1839.

A. Kinsey Esq., proposed at the last Meeting was elected.

Dr. Wethered, of the Arracan Local Battalion, was proposed as a member by Dr. Chamberlaine seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

The following letters were read :

From S. Lullow, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, enclosing a case of Amputation of the penis, by A. Pringle, Esq., of Ferozepore.

From C. Mackinnon Esq. to the address of Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy forwarding a specimen of Salivary Calculus, which had been extracted by Mr. Mackinnon from beneath the tongue of a Native. The Calculus is as large as a filbert and weighs upwards of half an ounce.

From Sir J. Macgregor, returning thanks for the 5th and 6th Nos. of the Society's Quarterly Journals.

From D. Menzies, Esq. R. M.'s 16th Foot. to the address of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, forwarding to that gentleman for analysis, a specimen of Amalgam, which Mr. Menzies stated that he had employed with great success in stuffing decayed teeth. Dr. O'Shaughnessy stated that he found this Amalgam to be composed of 8 parts of Bismuth, 2 parts of lead and 3 parts of Tin. The Amalgam is applied in the following way. A piece of the metal is placed upon the diseased cavity, and to this is applied, steadily and with a moderate degree of pressure, a heated rod of iron of the thickness of a crow

quill. The metal is shortly observed to fuse under the heat of the rod. The operation causes a slight twinge of pain. It may be necessary to apply the rod several times before the metal becomes perfectly fixed in the cavity. It may be necessary to repeat the operation, but Mr. Menzies states that he has never had occasion to do so oftener than twice, and the Enamel never falls out when once finally fixed.

Mr. Menzies received the Amalgam from a friend upon the continent.

The following communications were then presented.

A most interesting case of Fracture of the femur which had resisted all other remedies, successfully treated by the administration of itemp. by R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy also exhibited to the Meeting a very curious and rare case of aneurism of the heart, which he had met with in opening the body of a Native, who died suddenly in the street, a short time since.

The aneurism, about the size of a walnut, projected downwards from the apex of the left ventricle. The coats of the sack were thin, and it was evidently formed by the lining membrane of the heart protruding through the muscular walls.

The sack had burst at its point, causing fatal hemorrhage into the pericardium. The previous history of the patient was not known.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D., Secretary.

Medical and Physical Society.

Harkuru, November 12.]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th November, 1839.

C. K. Robinson, Esq. Vice President, in the Chair
(Twenty Members present)

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The Gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members, viz.

Messrs John Storm,—M. D. Cohen,—A. T. Smith,—G. Shearwood,—L. Quantin,—John Currie,—James Hume,—Lewis Durup de Domba, and Lieut Killoe.

FOR ELECTION.

The names of the following Gentlemen were read as candidates for election :—

Dr. John Campbell, (Cawnpore),—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Mr. A. Poirous.

John Thos. Pearson, Esq. Medical Service (Darjeeling).—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Mr. Trebeck.

Longueville Clarke, Esq. (Barrister),—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Dr. Strong.

F. A. J. Elson, (Chittagong).—proposed by Mr. T. H. Gardiner,—seconded by Dr. Spry.

H. Andrew, Esq. (Kishnaghar),—proposed by Mr. Wm. Storm,—seconded by Mr. D. Andrew.

J. S. Boldero, Esq. (Civil Service, Agra).—proposed by Mr. Charles Lyall,—seconded by Dr. Spry.

Alfred Parker, Esq. (Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.).—proposed by Mr. C. K. Robinson,—seconded by the Secretary.

Robert Bluntish, Esq. (H. M. 9th Regt.),—proposed by Captain Mylius,—seconded by the Secretary.

His Highness Prince Ghulam Mahmood,—proposed by Dr. Strong,—seconded by Mr. Trebeck.

James R. Logan, Esq. (Penang).—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Mr. Wm. Storm.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY—LIBRARY.

1. 25 Copies of Official Papers, connected with the Cultivation of Cotton. Presented by Government.

MUSEUM.

1. Four bottles of Wood Oil, procured from the Forests of the Penasserim Provinces. Presented by Dr. Helfer.

2. A basket of ripe Oranges, received on the 10th of October, Presented by G. F. McClintock, Esq. in whose garden they were grown.

3. A second specimen of Caoutchouc Cloth Presented by Mr. Linton.

4. Three bottles, one containing red solid Celery—one Cove Coss Lettuce, and one double curled Parsley, procured in May last, from the garden at Ragby, the seat of Marquis of Hertford, and regarded as the finest variety of their respective kinds procurable in England. Presented by the Revd. W. H. Pearce.

5. A pint bottle containing the seed of a Plant that grows abundantly in Major McFarquhar's grounds at Tavoy, the leaf of which is somewhat like clover, grows either upright to the height of three or four feet, or creeps

along the ground; appears to grow in any soil, and thrives in the hottest weather. Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Rabbits are fond of it. It is cut the same as lucerne, and it springs up again. Major McFarquhar does not recollect having seen it any where before, and he considers it may be useful to those who keep Cattle. Presented by Major McFarquhar.

6. Two bags containing about 160 lbs. of Cotton Seed, from Tinnevely in Southern India. Presented by Adam, Scott and Co.

7. Sample of the first specimen of Silk, made by Messrs. Watkins and Mendes. China Silk Reelers, from the Moonga Cocoons. Presented by Captain Jenkins. Referred to the Silk Committee.

8. A bottle of Rum, distilled by Mr. J. Balestier, at Singapore, from Skimming and Molasses. Mr. Balestier is desirous of having an opinion of its quality, and it was referred to a competent authority for that purpose. Presented by Dr. Huffleagle on the part of Mr. Balestier.

9. A small sample of Cotton, from Malta seed, grown in the garden of Major Ouseley, from seeds furnished by Captain Steel who obtained them from the Agricultural Society. Presented by Dr. Wallich, on the part of Major Ouseley.

10. Three small samples of Cotton, taken during the rains from Plants in his garden at Dacca. Presented by Mr. Cooke.

11. A few Dahlia seeds from plants affording every colour but dark blue—though there are blue and white amongst them. In the Valley of Dehra the flowers are as large as dwarf sunflowers. Presented by Captain Burnett.

12. A case containing 30 Penang Sugar Canes sent for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the Agricultural Society as to their quality compared to the Oranthe Cane. Presented by Mr. Logan of Penang.

13. A minute specimen of Caoutchouc* prepared from a climber abounding in the hills of Darjeeling, together with the stem, branches, and one or two leaves of the plant itself. Also the branch of a tree yielding an edible fruit of a red colour, and in flavor something like a currant. The capsule of the seed contains an oil, the fragrant and pungency of which is like the oil of lemons but the latter quality is more acrid. Presented on the part of Dr. Pearson by Dr. Wallich, who in transmitting them to the Society states that probably the climber is an apocynous plant which Dr. Pearson will enable him to determine hereafter, and that the tree yielding the edible fruit, is a *Xanthoxylon* or an *Ecodin* not much unlike the *Budrung* (*Eugenia Burunga*—Roxb.)

The promotion and extension of the cotton cultivation throughout India under the auspices of the Supreme Government, and application of American skill to the instruction of the natives of India in different parts of the empire in the most improved methods of cultivating, picking and cleaning of Cotton.

The subject which first engaged the attention of the Society was one of the deepest importance to the advancement of the wealth of India and related to the determination, by the Supreme Government, of under-

* This specimen of Caoutchouc is decidedly harder and stronger than any Caoutchouc in the Museum of the Society prepared from the juice of the *Ficus Elastica* of Assam. H. H. S.

taking at the expense of the State, to instruct the people of the country in the art of cultivating the perennial Cotton plants of the western world by the agency of duly qualified American planters. The subject, as it came before the Society, is to be found in the following communication from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department.

To the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the deputy Governor of Bengal to forward 25 printed Copies of the documents noted in the Margin, and to request that you will take an early opportunity of bringing the subject of these communications under the consideration of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

2d. The subject under discussion, viz. the improved cultivation of cotton, is one confessedly, of the utmost importance. The Society will observe that the subject has attracted the attention of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors who, it will be seen from the Hon'ble Court's Dispatch, have adopted measures with the view of obtaining from America, the services of properly qualified individuals, who are to be sent out to the country, for the purpose of instructing and superintending the natives in the cultivation of the cotton, and of teaching them the proper mode of cleaning it by Machinery.

3d. The Hon'ble Court, it will also be seen are willing to hold out premia in order to promote, on the part of private individuals, the successful prosecution of the experiment which they have in view, for producing cotton of good growth—to be cleaned by Machinery.

4th. The attention of the Society is particularly invited to the Minute of the Governor General. His Lordship is anxious to obtain in furtherance of the Home Authorities, the co-operation of the Society,—under whose superintendence the Governor General thinks it would be desirable to place the workmen expected to arrive here in the month of December next. This is a point of primary importance, and the Society, if willing to undertake the duty, will be so good as to favor Government with a full exposition of the plan upon which they would wish to proceed; furnishing as far as they can, a statement or estimate of monthly expenditure together with information on all points connected with the subject in question.

5th. The Society will not fail also to take into consideration whether any and what measures should be adopted for inducing private or individual exertions towards the attainment of the object in view.

6th. The Society are requested to make the best distribution they can of the Pamphlets,—of which additional copies will be supplied, if required.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 22d Oct. 1839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(No. 4 of 1839)

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. From the correspondence which has passed with your Government, as well as with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, you are fully sensible of the interest we have taken in the cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, and other articles of Commerce suited to the European markets.

2d. The full and interesting information which we have from time to time received from our respective Governments, has satisfied us that they are as deeply impressed with the importance of this object as ourselves, and it has been very gratifying to us to find, that the efforts which have been made in the formation of Roads, the construction of Canals, of irrigation, and the alteration in the mode of assessment, have been felt and acknowledged by the agricultural community, and have, to a considerable extent, especially in the article of Sugar, been attended with encouraging success.

3d. With regard to Cotton, although the exertions have not been less unremitting, we are aware that the success which has attended the cultivation of this article has not been so great as could be wished.

4th. With a view to extend, improve, and encourage the cultivation of Cotton, Experimental Farms, and Farms Subsidary, were established, pecuniary advances made to individuals, and rewards granted to such as evinced zeal and industry in the prosecution of the object; seed, in considerable quantities, was procured from Egypt, Barbary, the Brazils, and from North America, new Gins used with so much success in the latter country, and in the West Indies, were sent to India, and a gentleman,* who resided for some years in Georgia and New Orleans, was deputed to superintend the working of them.

5th. From the best information we have obtained from your records and from other sources, there appears no reason to doubt, although this great desideratum has not yet been obtained, that, under proper management and superintendence, India is capable of producing Cotton, in quantity, to compete with the Cotton from North America which the best Bombay Cotton (Surat) cleaned by the Ginnia often rivals, but to accomplish this, the following essential points have still to be gained, viz. more full information as to the most approved mode of culture, with reference especially to the selection of soil and climate best suited to several varieties of the plant and most genial to it.

More complete information and instruction with regard to the mode and manner of ginning the Cotton from the pod, and cleaning it by means of Machinery sufficiently rapid to produce the article in large quantities without injury to the staple.

6th. Referring to your proceedings and to the instructions which have from time to time emanated from us, and with reference especially to our despatch dated 23d March 1833, we are not aware that any further instructions for your guidance are necessary.

7th. The great importance, however, which we attach to the requirement of the knowledge, above referred to by the Native of India, and the right application of it by them to the attainment of the objects contemplated, have induced us to take into consideration the propriety of deputation persons to North America with instruction to obtain full information on the subject, and, if possible, to engage parties willing to proceed to India, and duly qualified for the purpose of instructing and superintending the Natives in the cultivation of the Cotton, and the proper mode of cleaning it by means of Machinery, and we rely on your exertions for adopting effectual measures, and affording facilities for promoting and extending throughout India, any plans which may seem best suited to the attainment of the important objects contemplated in this despatch, so soon as you may receive the necessary information.

8th. Should you be of opinion that the important objects we have in view will be further promoted by the offer of a reward at each of the Presidencies for the exhibition of a certain quantity of Cotton properly cleaned, we authorize you to offer rewards of such an amount as

you may consider sufficient to stimulate parties engaged in the production to exhibit cotton of good growth and cleaned by Machinery. We are of opinion, however, that the quantity of Cotton so exhibited should not be less than 300 bales.

9th. We transmit for your information, Copies of Memorials we have recently received from the Chambers of Commerce at Glasgow and Manchester, and from the East India Association of Liverpool and Glasgow, on the subject of cultivating Cotton in India.

10th. You will perceive that many of the Statements in these Memorials have been made in the absence of correct information regarding the measures which have already been adopted; with a view to encourage the growth in India of various staple articles of Commerce including that of Cotton. We have informed the respective parties, that the subject would continue to receive our attentive consideration.

11. In the Memorial from the East India Association at Glasgow, our attention has been drawn to an improved Machine for cleaning Cotton on the principle of the Charka, three of which are about to be forwarded by the Society to Bombay. We have requested the Association to procure for us four additional Machines, two of which we propose forwarding to Bengal, and two to Madras.

12th. This Machine, it will be observed, is stated "to clean most satisfactorily the Kapas sent from Bombay." The experiment however, being as yet confined to this Country, we shall not be justified in giving the reward alluded to by the Society, until the powers of the Machine have been fully proved, by being successfully applied near of growth, as soon after the gathering of the Cotton

We are your affectionate Friends,

(Signed by two Chairs and eleven of the Members of the Court of Directors.)

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Revenue Department
Dispatch of the Hon-
ble Court of March
25th. 1839, on the im-
proved Cultivation of
cotton in India

I have retained this Dispatch for some time in order that I might examine with attention the information which has been published from different quarters on the result of past proceedings in regard to the highly important subject to which

it relates. All the success in introducing in India a better produce of cotton, suited for the immense manufactures of England, is fully appreciated by me, and it is fitting that renewal and special exertions being again directed to the prosecution of this national object, our measures in furtherance of them should be well considered, and be as complete and effectual as circumstances will admit. We are simultaneously laboring, with fair hopes, to secure the establishment of a profitable Tea culture in India, and it will be one fortunate consequence of the state of our Chinese relations, if, in respect to the production for the European market of two such valuable articles as Tea and Cotton, it should give, as seems probable, an active stimulus to the agriculture and commerce of this country. Into no other channel can the capital and enterprise which have at Bombay been hitherto employed on the Trade in Opium, be now turned with better prospect of advantage, than to the amelioration of the cotton produce of that Presidency, which already commands some partial sale among the English manufacturers, and affords a very promising encouragement to further persevering experiment.

2d. The authorities which I have consulted on the subject are named in the margin, (a) and they appear to supply full and accurate information on the condition of the Cotton cultivation, and of the success or failure of the attempts made for its improvement at the several presidencies.

3d. Before however, I proceed to notice the conclusions which may be deduced from those authorities, it may be convenient that I should first briefly allude to the general principles by which I think that a Government should be carefully guided in its efforts to fix in its Territories the growth of any better articles of produce of whatever interest or importance, with reference particularly to some of the propositions, which have been, and are likely to be urged upon us, by parties laudably eager for the accomplishment of the great ends in view.

4th. The following are the chief propositions of this nature which I find in the papers and publications before me.

1st. That there be an alteration in the rate and mode of taxing cotton land, the rate being erroneously supposed to be a maximum one, and the amount often taken in kind, thereby "inducing (b) the grower to produce quantity or weight without regard to quality or cleanness."

2d. That encouragement (c) or reasonable inducement, be afforded to the influx of capital, and to its application to the particular cultivation, a special mode of encouragement is indicated in "the offer (d) of a fitting bounty, either by reducing the assessment on lands on which Foreign cotton seed is grown, or by stimulating industry by large grants as prizes."

3d. That experimental farms be instituted, and rewards given for improved produce, or for improved Machines for cleaning the Cotton, this last being the great desideratum, especially as regards the Cotton of Bombay—seeds to be also procured of the best Foreign Cottons, and freely distributed.

4th. That the transport of produce be facilitated by the formation of roads, and its preservation and shipment by the erection of suitable warehouses or sheds, and of quays at the ports of dispatch.

5th. Of the first of these recommendations I need say little, as it is now the general rule and practice throughout India that the assessment on land cultivated with superior products shall be no higher than the average rate of land of similar quality, whatever the crop reared on it, and the custom of taking revenue in kind is nowhere retained. It is to be observed, however, that it is stated by Sir John Malcolm, in his work (e) before noted, that when the system of taking the revenue of cotton in kind did exist in the Gujerat Districts under the Bombay Government, its effect was not to deteriorate,

a FOR INDIA GENERALLY.

"Reports on the culture and manufacture of cotton Wool, Raw Silk, and Indigo in India"—printed by the East India Company. December 21st, 1836, Pages 1 to 431.

For the Bombay Presidency specially.

"The Government of India," by Sir J. Malcolm. Pages 108 to 138.

For the Bengal Presidency specially.

Summary by the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, dated June 10th 1839, in "Proceedings for June 1839," Pages 33 to 59.

b Manchester Memorial.

c Glasgow Memorial.

d Summary by the Secretary to the Agricultural Society, page 59.

e See page 113 to 116, for details on this point.

But from the steady attention given to the subject, (the Government should be taken at a valuation in proportion to the care with which it was gathered) greatly to improve the quality of the Cotton, there having been a decided falling off in cleanness since the abolition of the system. The same remark has been conveyed to me in a private communication with which I have been very recently favored by a correspondent of high authority at Bombay. "I believe (he says) that it is the general opinion that Cotton is very rarely obtained now in a state of cleanness and of fibre equal to that which long ago was received by the Hon'ble Company as revenue in the Baroach Districts. The purchases of the Merchants of Bombay are, it is added, chiefly made at that place, and the agency which is in contract with the cultivators in the interior is almost wholly that of Natives, uninstructed and thinking only of what may seem best for their immediate interests. A laudable instance is, however, mentioned in the same letter of exertions made within the last year or two for the introduction of a better system in this respect by a Parsee merchant of enterprise (named Meerwanjee Hormajee) some bales of Baroach and Surat Cotton sent home by whom last year were valued at 1s a lb. above the usual quality of good Baroach Cotton, and 1½d. above the best which had been known to have been before imported from India.

6th. In respect to the second of the recommendations also, I need not after the minutes recorded (a) by me on other occasions, dwell at any length on the conclusive objections which I feel to all artificial fosterings of the devotion of capital to particular employments by the remission of ordinary rates of assessment, or by any other system of bounties, such plans lead to improvident and unwise speculations, they make the Government in a manner responsible for the fortunes of individuals, and they are unjust to enterprise in every other Department of exertion. It will suffice to say that my objections to schemes of this description are as strong as they have always been.

7th. The third mode suggested for assisting the object, by experimental farms or other expedients of a like strictly experimental character, by a few well-arranged honorary or pecuniary rewards, and by the importation and distribution of seeds, appears to me to comprise some of the most legitimate means of a special kind which the Government can use in aid of the proceedings of private parties or associations. I have no good opinion, especially with such limited and transient agency as we possess in India, of experimental farms, where the cultivation is to be conducted entirely by Government superintendents and servants. But an experimental superintendence and encouragement, on a carefully regulated and measured plan, of the efforts of private cultivators, may doubtless, under different circumstances, be productive of important benefit. To suitable measures of the character here referred to, I would do all in my power to secure a consistent and effective support. I shall hereafter propose to consider whether any such measures are now necessary on the part of the Government in India, in addition to those previously adopted, and in advertence to those specifically referred to in the present dispatch of the Hon'ble Court.

8th. As to the fourth recommendation, I feel that the Government should be taken at a valuation in proportion to the care with which it was gathered, greatly to improve the quality of the Cotton, there having been a decided falling off in cleanness since the abolition of the system. The same remark has been conveyed to me in a private communication with which I have been very recently favored by a correspondent of high authority at Bombay. "I believe (he says) that it is the general opinion that Cotton is very rarely obtained now in a state of cleanness and of fibre equal to that which long ago was received by the Hon'ble Company as revenue in the Baroach Districts. The purchases of the Merchants of Bombay are, it is added, chiefly made at that place, and the agency which is in contract with the cultivators in the interior is almost wholly that of Natives, uninstructed and thinking only of what may seem best for their immediate interests. A laudable instance is, however, mentioned in the same letter of exertions made within the last year or two for the introduction of a better system in this respect by a Parsee merchant of enterprise (named Meerwanjee Hormajee) some bales of Baroach and Surat Cotton sent home by whom last year were valued at 1s a lb. above the usual quality of good Baroach Cotton, and 1½d. above the best which had been known to have been before imported from India.

In 1837, on the farms of the Government on ground planted with gummius sugarcane, &c. in Bombay.

variance at other times, are yet, during the season of the rains, nearly useless, while the expense of forming and keeping up metalled roads throughout our territories, must be so enormous, and can so little be relieved by any possibility of re-payment, as to be apparently beyond the limits of all prudent outlay on the part of the state. The main practicable facilities for communication in India, excepting as regards a few great and permanent lines of intercourse between capital cities, to which the application of a large outlay has already been sanctioned, or is contemplated, must, I fear, for a long period be principally found in general protection against violence, in the building of bridges, in the regular establishment and management of ferries, or other measures for assisting the passage of streams, in the clearing of hill or jungle passes, and in other like works of local convenience; happily however, any impediments which can arise from the want of good roads, will for the present apply only (a) partially to the detriment of our Cotton produce. For the best Indian Cotton, that of Surat and Baroach, is grown in Districts, close to the sea, while, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal the Cotton of the Doab and Humilekund can readily be transported by our great rivers. In respect to warehouses or sheds, and quays, at the ports of dispatch, they are doubtless very desirable, if not necessary; for it is remarked by Sir John Malcolm (b) that in the Gujerat Districts there is a very short period between the date of plucking, and that of shipping the Cotton for Bombay. "It is believed the erection of buildings calculated to preserve the Cotton not exported during the monsoon, would give great encouragement and increase production." But the building of warehouses seems rather the province of the private merchant than of the Government. It may, however be very proper to enquire from the Bombay Government, whether there are any local reasons which in Gujerat would render the interference of the State useful and expedient for such a purpose, as well as whether there is a want of suitable quays at any of the ports.

a The circumstances to which I have referred, in this paragraph affecting the formation of roads in India and particularly roads to the Cotton districts, appear to have been in some measure overlooked in the following remarks from the useful work entitled "Progress of the Nation" by Mr. Porter, introduced after a passage pointing out the importance of roads for the advancement of Indian Commerce.

"Good roads (he says) would be practical at all periods of the year, and in every part of the Country. This improvement is especially needed in the Cotton-yielding Districts, where the present expensive mode of conveyance upon the backs of oxen acts most injuriously."

It will at the same time, be very proper that the several Governments should be called on to state, in furnishing the reports which I shall hereafter indicate, whether there be any road to their Cotton Districts, the construction or improvement of which deserves particular consideration.

I would add on the subject of roads, that in the revenue settlement of the northwest provinces of the Central Provinces, a systematic arrangement was made by the Government to examine the state of the roads in the several Districts, and to report on the state of the roads, and to propose measures for their improvement. The result of this arrangement was a series of reports, which were presented to the Government, and which were of great value in showing the state of the roads, and in proposing measures for their improvement. The Government have since taken steps to improve the roads, and to make them more convenient for the transport of goods and passengers. The result of these measures has been a great improvement in the state of the roads, and in the convenience of the transport of goods and passengers. The Government have also taken steps to improve the roads in the other parts of the Country, and to make them more convenient for the transport of goods and passengers. The result of these measures has been a great improvement in the state of the roads, and in the convenience of the transport of goods and passengers. The Government have also taken steps to improve the roads in the other parts of the Country, and to make them more convenient for the transport of goods and passengers. The result of these measures has been a great improvement in the state of the roads, and in the convenience of the transport of goods and passengers.

9th. In the remarks in the preceding paragraph, I would by no means be understood to discourage a serious attention to the subject of the improvement of our roads generally, but rather only to lament the obstacles which are opposed to success in such undertakings. I would here, however, refer with gratification to the great facility which has been extended to all intercourse by the abolition of transit duties throughout the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, a boon, I trust, to be soon also conferred on the territories of Madras. From this measure we may look for the best effects in the quickening of every enterprise, which may seem to rest upon really solid foundations.

10th. I may now go on to remark the results of past endeavours to improve the quality of Indian Cotton in the several Presidencies.

11th. The Cotton of Commerce consists of two great varieties,—one the black seed, or long staple, of which description are the American Sea Island, the West India, and South American, the Bourbon, and the Egyptian ^a) Cottons, bearing a higher price in the market than other Cottons, but in comparatively restricted demand,—the other the green seed, or short staple, of which kind are the Upland Georgia and New Orleans, (these forming the main source of supply to our English manufactures), and the great bulk of the indigenous Cottons of India. Of the general value and use of these different varieties in Commerce, a paper in my possession gives the following information; “The Cotton in greatest demand for the larger portion of the manufacture in England is the bowed Georgia Cotton, which sells for 7d. to 9d. per lb. in the market. The India Cotton, which most nearly approaches to it, is that which sells in its present unclean state at about 5d., and if it could be delivered as clean as the bowed Upland Georgia Cotton, with a little improvement in the staple, it would sell in England at about 7d. per lb. to the extent of several millions sterling. Fine Cotton producing a higher price is only of limited demand.” The modes of separating the two kinds of cotton from the seed are dissimilar. The Upland Georgia and New Orleans cotton are so cleaned by the Machine called “Whitney’s Saw Gin,” which is considered to have been “hardly (b) of less importance, generally, than Arkwright’s Machinery.” This Machine appears to occasion some injury even to the short staple of these cottons, but the loss on that account is more than counterbalanced by the gain in time in the process of cleaning. To the long staple cottons, however, this instrument is destructive by the manner in which it cuts them, and other means are employed for the purpose; those cottons separating from the seed with much greater facility than the green seed species. A Machine called a Roller Gin is employed for the American Sea Island cotton, and the Egyptian cotton is described to be “separated from the seeds by means of a Machine worked by manual labour such as is made use of in South America for cleaning long staple cotton.” The Indian cotton is generally cleaned by an instrument called a “churka,” which answers the purpose sufficiently well, but is comparatively slow and expensive: (c) Whitney’s Saw Gin, so successful in America, might naturally be thought to be adapted to this short staple cotton, but it has been unfortunately found at

Bombay, from some cause, “whether (a) the method of working it, or the weakness of the fibre of the cotton,” to injure the staple seriously, and some modification of this, or an altogether new machine, appears consequently to be absolutely required. The Hon’ble court, in a dispatch to Bombay of March 6th 1832, have suggested that the Saw Gin, notwithstanding its unfitness to the indigenous cottons, might be used for cleaning cotton raised in India from American seeds. In Bengal, the Saw Gin, for cotton of a generally similar character, has been favorably (b) reported of at Calcutta and unfavourably at Calcutta. It is with the view of overcoming the difficulty occasioned by the presumed inapplicability of the Saw Gin that the East India Association of Glasgow have recommended their improved Machine for cleaning cotton (referred to in the concluding paragraphs of the Court’s present dispatch) “on the principle of the Indian Churka,” and stated to clean “most satisfactorily the kupas (c) sent from Bombay.”

12th. The total importation of cotton into England, taking the 3 years, d) 1831, 2, 3, varied from 288 to above 300 millions of pounds in each year, and of this quantity the cotton of India furnished not more in any year than 38 millions. e) of pounds, a large proportion of which was exported to the Continent where there is some sale for inferior cotton. In the years 1818 and 1819, the importation of Indian cotton into England have reached as high as 86 and 62 millions of pounds, but this may probably have proceeded from merely temporary causes.

13th. The great export of Indian cotton to England is from Bombay, to which port the cotton from Omrawuttee and the Dekkan, which was formerly brought to Calcutta via Mirzapore, is now carried. Of the Bombay cottons, those from Baroach and Surat are used, though inferior in consequence of the foul state in which they are transported in English manufactories (f) and the rest are almost entirely sent abroad again to the continental markets. The following is a general account of the Indian cottons as saleable for working (g) up in England. The Bengal (h) may be fairly considered to be out of use with the British manufacturer. Surat cotton, such as a good portion of the imports of 1817 to 1826 consisted of, (that is good, clean, bright colored stromil i) cotton, would always find a consumption to a certain extent which of course, would be increased if the staple could be a little improved by the introduction of seed from America, particularly from New Orleans. The best quality of the Bombay cottons have always been considered to be the Baroach and the Surat, which in good seasons are equal in staples to middling bowed Georgia.”

14th. The first efforts of the Home Authorities were particularly directed to the cultivation of the Bourbon cotton—but this was checked by the circumstance that (j) “the consumption of cotton having a

^a Understood to have been introduced from Pernambuco seed—see p. 280, Report on cotton, Wool, &c.

^b Report on cotton wool, &c. see page 9.

^c Sir John Malcolm’s work, page 122.

^d See Sir John Malcolm’s work, page 132.

^e “The process of cleaning by the Saw Gin is 4 or 5 times more rapid than by the Common churka”—Sir John Malcolm’s work, page 123.

^a Report on cotton wool, &c. page 268 and see page 214—Sir John Malcolm, page 123.

^b Report on cotton wool, &c. pp. 197 and 227 to 231.

^c Cotton with seed.

^d Report on cotton wool, &c. p. 19.

^e In 1836 the total quantity imported was 406,959,059 of which from the East Indies and Mauritius 75,746,226—Official Tables, published for Parliament 1838, p. 14.

^f See notes to pp. 110 and 127 to Sir John Malcolm’s Work.

^g Paper by Mr. Hunt, Report on cotton wool, &c. pp. 422 423.

^h This includes the cotton of Bundelkund and the Doab.

ⁱ This signifies, I believe, cotton of the first picking of the crop.

^j Report on cotton wool, &c. page 180.

long silky staple is very limited and that the demand of the British or Foreign Manufacture does not require a large supply of such cotton." A gentleman, named Fischer, seems to have, at a recent period, found it profitable to cultivate Bourbon cotton in the Salem District (a) of the Madras Territories, but this can only be regarded as the experience of a single speculator. Mr. Bernard Metcalfe, who was employed by the Court to conduct the experiments in the Madras Presidency in 1815, recorded some remarks which may be useful at this time: "The Georgia (b) Sea Island, the Serinam (c) and Demerara, are all grown on the border of the sea and the prime qualities only as far inland as the influence of the air and tide waters extend. In the Delta of the Sunderbans, and particularly the provinces adjacent, might perhaps be produced cottons of an equally fine texture with those abovementioned, and which in England always bear so high a price. The presumption is, the attempt would be successful, provided the black seed was procured from Demerara or Georgia."

15th. In 1828, (d) the further prosecution of experiments was urgently pressed by Lord Ellenborough, the President of the Board of Control, and was warmly entered on by the Hon'ble Court, the particular object being to see by trial "in many different parts of India, whether it might not be possible to raise some of the superior sorts of foreign cotton," while at the same time the utmost possible care should be given to procuring the best specimens of the indigenous cottons. To Bengal, (e) the Court specially pointed out that some "cotton produced in the Tenasserim Provinces was considered to be superior to any cotton that has been imported from Bengal, and it in a perfect condition would rank in the London market with very good Surat cotton, and with middling North American Upland."

16th. With the above objects in view experimental farms were instituted in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, rewards were authorized, and foreign seeds of different descriptions were largely imported, and distributed in different quarters.

17th. The result of these trials has certainly been attended with much encouragement. "Most (f) of the specimens which were the produce of indigenous seed" and had been carefully cleaned in the Native manner, "proved of qualities which are desirable for manufacture" in England. Some fine samples were also raised from the Foreign seeds. The favorable impression produced by the trials on the Hon'ble Court, is stated in their dispatch now before us.

18th. In Bombay an experimental farm, with some smaller ones subsidiary to it, was (g) established in Gujerat. But the Superintendent soon reported that "no improvement was to be expected from any alteration in the mode of cultivating cotton" in the Province, and the plan adopted was to let out, in the manner which I have before said that I am most disposed to approve, parts of the Government Farm to Native farmers, to be cultivated under his general direction, he reserving only a small portion of the land for the purpose of being cultivated entirely by himself with foreign seeds exclusively. The chief point of importance was soon seen to be a greater care in the first gathering of the cotton.

a As above, page 246, Report of Principal Collector, Salem, May 8th 1838.

b Report on cotton wool, &c. page 517, 4 18.

c These, it will be noticed, are long stapled cottons.

d See Reports as above, page 133 to 136—Letter of Oct. 7th 1828.

e Report, &c., page 147.

f Report on Cotton wool, &c. pages 11 and 12.

g See Report on Cotton wool, &c. pages 252 to 260

To this object almost alone the attention of the Government was directed in the experiments made in the Southern Mahratta Country. The Superintendent in that quarter reported (a) "The presence of the leaf which grows under the cotton pod is the main cause of the inferiority of our Indian cottons in the English market. this with other impurities gets into the mass of cotton in the act of picking in the field, and under ordinary circumstances cannot afterwards be got rid of. The radical remedy for this is to pick the cotton in the field with greater care, as is done in America, by carefully pulling the Cotton out of the pod, and not snatching at the pod itself and separating the Cotton picked into two portions, one of the first quality free from leaf and dirt, and the other such as may be entangled with the leaf and other impurities." The strongest evidence to the same effect is given by all authorities. (b) Mr. Hunt, an English dealer, says (c)—"It appears to me that the cause of the depreciation of the Surat Cotton is principally owing to the very slovenly way in which the crop is gathered from the plant, and without a thorough reform in that particular, it will be of little use introducing new seed, or increasing the expense of cultivation in other respects." This point being so material, it is especially to be regretted that the Superintendent in the Southern Mahratta Territory experienced great difficulty (d) in persuading the Royts to follow a better system respecting it. And it is remarkable that though it must have been well known at Bombay that it was by attention in (e) gathering the cotton that the Government, while it received a revenue in kind in this article in Gujerat, had so considerably improved its quality, the object appears, as has been before said, scarcely ever to have been thought worth the care of private capitalists. Mr. Lush, the Superintendent above referred to, was ultimately authorized by the Bombay Government to establish an Agency near Darwar, with a view to the purchasing, as an inducement to the Royts, their well gathered clean cotton, with what effect I have not the means of ascertaining.

19th. Details of the valuation prices both of the indigenous and foreign seed cotton, raised and sent home upon these experiments, are given in pages 272 and 280 of the Report on cotton wool, &c., and although the injury before alluded to from the Saw Gin was very considerable, it will be observed that the prices are rated generally above the 7d per lb., which in a preceding extract is mentioned as a sale value at which several millions sterling might be expected to be disposed of. Some cotton from Egyptian seed is noted as worthy of particular attention, (it added respecting this quality, that it should be well cleaned in the native manner,) and the same, as regards encouragement to produce is said of the cotton from New Orleans seed, and of some white seeded perennial cotton, grown in a small experimental farm under Mr. Lush in Darwar.

20th. A fresh supply of Egyptian seeds, and of the Machines used in that country for the cleaning the cotton, was sent to Bombay in the course of 1836, (f) but the result is not reported in the papers in my possession.

21st. It may be regarded, I think, as probable, from the foregoing summary, that, by inventions such as may be reasonably expected from European mechanical skill, the means of quickly and safely cleaning the indigenous

a Report, page 203.

b See for Gujerat report, pp. 253 and 256, and Sir John Malcolm, p. 112.

c Report, p. 423.

d Report, p. 262.

e Sir John Malcolm, pp. 113 to 116.

f See Report, &c. pp. 283 to 292,

cottons of Bombay, in so far as regards the separation from the seed after gathering, may be attained, and that, for the improvement which may be desired in staple of the Cotton of Bombay, we may look with fair hope, to the growth of the article from the best Foreign seeds.

22. In Bengal the result of the experiments made has also been encouraging, (a) though it is to be remembered regarding such results in all the Presidencies that the growth of mere specimens is far from being a test of success in attempts to rear a produce of extensive cultivation. The cotton of the Akra experimental farm, the maintenance of which did not extend beyond three years, was in England, partly by actual sale, and partly by valuation, above the specified rate of 7d. per lb., and good specimens from various kinds of seed have been also produced in different other parts of the Presidency. The conclusion arrived at in the paper of the Secretary of the Agricultural Society is, that the "Upland Georgia and Egyptian is the seed best calculated for introduction into the interior and upland parts of India, while the Peruvian, Peruvian, Sechelles, Bourbon, and Sea Island, may suit best along the line of Coast."

23d. The seed sent to Madras appears generally not to have succeeded (b) chiefly from a very unfavorable season. Yet the valuation at home of some small (c) samples of American seed cotton, raised in the Madras Districts, is satisfactory.

24th. The Hon'ble Court have now determined to procure from America, and send to India, persons duly qualified for the purpose of instructing and superintending the natives in the cultivation of the cotton, and the proper mode of cleaning it by means of machinery, and they rely "on our exertions for adopting effectual measures, and affording facilities, for promoting and extending throughout India, any plan which may seem best suited to the attainment of the important objects contemplated, as soon as we may receive the necessary information." They empower us also to "offer rewards at each of the Presidencies, of such an amount as we may consider sufficient to stimulate parties engaged in the production to exhibit cotton of good growth and cleaned by machinery—the quantity so exhibited not being less than 300 bales."

25th. It behoves us to prepare for the arrival of the individuals to be brought from America, who will be conveyed to India, if possible, by December next, and in this view, and that we may be ready to acquaint ourselves of the further responsibility imposed on us by the preceding instructions, I have endeavoured briefly to abstract what has seemed to me most material in the reports of past proceedings. I shall be glad, if I shall have succeeded (though I cannot hope to have done so, otherwise than very imperfectly,) in assisting the collection of materials which may enable the Governments in India to decide upon a proper course in regard to this important question. I would now suggest that a copy of the Court's dispatch, and of this minute, with such further observations as may occur to his Honor the President in Council, be furnished to each of the Presidencies, and that the several Governments be requested to report their opinions, on a review of the facts above detailed, and after consulting the individuals or bodies most likely to afford useful advice, as to the best means of carrying on future experiments with the aid (d) of the American workmen to be now employed, and how the knowledge is

which those persons are, must be deficient, of the languages, seasons, and agricultural habits of India may best be supplied. The particular districts the most suited for their employment, should also be named, and the description of Foreign seed cultivation most likely to succeed in each district. The length of time for which an experiment should be persevered in, should likewise be well considered for such partial results as, for instance, were derived from the Akra farm near Calcutta, may not lead to any satisfactory conclusions. The several Governments should further report what amount and manner of reward they would propose to confer for cotton, well gathered and well cleaned by machinery, under the discretion which has been confided to the Government of India. The local Governments may at the same time inform us, how far the arrangements actually in force, whether by public or by private means, for disseminating the best foreign seeds throughout the country, are effective. In Bengal, I believe, this object to be well provided for by the excellent measures and admirable zeal of the Agricultural Society of India. To that Society I consider the Government and the community to be under the highest obligations, and I would here say that I would, with perfect confidence and satisfaction, entrust the employment of the expected workmen with the application of any expenditure which may be sanctioned by the Government, and the guidance of the further experiments to be now entered on, to their general superintendence. I would only to this point repeat my opinion, that experiments in the improvement of cultivation should be chiefly by instruction and assistance to a select number of native cultivators, instead of by any attempt to cultivate by Government agents, although a limited extent of Government cultivation may, perhaps, be found unavoidable with a view to the rearing of produce from Foreign seeds, to which the ryots may be unaccustomed, and the risks of which they may be unwilling to incur.

26th. Upon the details of future operations, I would only here state, that I would be inclined to appropriate, if Mr. Blundell, on a reference which should at once be made to him, should recommend the measure, a portion of the American workmen on instructors to the Tenasserim Provinces, and that I would extend the experiments beyond Bengal, (where the peculiar cottons which, as has been seen, flourish best near the Sea Coast, might continue to be tried,) to our more distant cotton Provinces, as Blundelkund and the Doab, where but little effort has yet been made by the Government to ameliorate the produce.

27th. It is in my recollection that Mr. Blundell has, in some private communication, referred to the heavy and long continued rains of the Tenasserim Coast as very prejudicial to the growth of Cotton, and I would wish that the opinion of competent persons should be taken at all the Presidencies as to the effect of a regular alteration by dry and rainy seasons on the plant and its produce.

28th. Reports should, of course, be furnished as soon as practicable from each Presidency, of the success or failure of the Machine for cleaning cotton, which has been invented by the East India Association of Glasgow, and has been before referred to in this minute. Three of these Machines are said to be coming to Bombay, two to Bengal, and two to Madras.

29th. Of the Hon'ble the Government of Bombay, I would especially request that they should submit a succinct report of the progress, and results of the experiments established for the improvement of the Cotton of that Presidency since the beginning of 1826, of which my summary has traced the summary, and that he should particularly notice the following points:

1st. The success of the measures adopted under Mr. Lush or by any successor to him, in the Southern Mah-

a Summary by the Secretary to the Agricultural Society.

b Report on Cotton wool, pp. 237 to 251.

c Report on Cotton wool, &c. pp. 271 and 272

d These men will be directed to bring with them large quantities of the best descriptions of American seeds.

Ratta Country, for inducing the ryots to sell to him cleanly gathered cotton, and for the cultivation of the perennial or other kinds of cotton in his experimental farm at Seegee Hulee in Darwar.

21. The reasons which may have led to scarcely any measures being apparently taken by private capitalists for the desired improvement in the mode of gathering the cotton in the Gujerat Districts, in which on due attention being paid to this point, a good merchantable produce for the English market might with so much certainty, be expected.

3d. The result to the latest period of the introduction of the foreign seeds into the Gujerat Cotton Districts, whether the seeds obtained from plants raised in the first place from such foreign seeds, yield an equally good description of produce as the original seeds, and whether the application of the Saw Gin to produce of such growth, has any different effect from its application to the indigenous Cotton.

4th. The result from the Egyptian seed introduced in 1836, and the value of the cleaning machine sent from Egypt, for the purpose of separating the seed of cottons of a long staple.

5th. The state of the ports in Gujerat as respects warehouses and quays, and the occasions which may exist for any aid in regard to such buildings on the part of the Government.

30th. I conclude that information on the prospects of an improved cotton cultivation, is generally diffused among the commercial communities of all the presidencies. If there should be doubt on this point, it will deserve consideration (a) in what manner the Government can aid in spreading correct knowledge on the subject.

31st. I will only add that, in order to save time, it will be convenient that I should transmit direct to Bombay, a copy of the Court's Dispatch and of these remarks, and I propose accordingly to adopt that course.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

SIMLA, August 14th, 1839.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

(True Copies.)

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

At the conclusion of the perusal of these important documents, the momentous subject to which they referred was duly adverted to and the importance of the measures to be adopted for securing the success of so great a national undertaking were fully remarked on.

a I have been happy to observe, from a report of the sixteenth anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in London, that this subject has attracted the special notice of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of that Body. "The first Article (it is stated) to which attention had been directed, was cotton," and after alluding to the details which had been collected and arranged on the subject, it is added—"The Committee looked forward to a time, when they should be able to place within the reach of the practical Agriculturist such information as would enable him to grow cotton in India equal to that of any part of the world."

For giving effect to the wishes of Government relative to the preparation of the estimates and other details connected with the monthly expenditure of the contemplated new establishments, and at the same time that the fullest and safest practical local experience concerning the system of agriculture, the condition of the soils, the places best suited for the location of the American Instructors, and the preparation of the wood for commercial purposes, may be insured, it was moved by Colonel McLeod, seconded by Dr. Spry, and carried unanimously,—“That the Society undertakes the duty specified in the 5th Para. of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter under date the 22d October last, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to report to the Society on the subject—with power to add to their numbers—

Francis Curwen Smith, Robert Watson, Wm. Storm; Prossonocomar Tagore, Esqrs., Major Carter, Joseph Willis, Owen Potter, Charles Haffnagle, Willis Earle, G. U. Adam, D. B. Syers, Wm. C. Hurry, Esqrs., and Dr. Spry.—Hulk., Nov. 22.

Intelligence relative to the Fruits of Cabul; deficiency of Vegetables in Affghanistan and the facilities which the country naturally afford for sheep farming.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that the communication which he had next to submit, was one from Lieut. Nicolson at Cabul, in which that Officer, considering that it might be interesting to some of the Members of the Society to learn something of the far-famed fruits of Affghanistan and its other natural productions—offers his first impressions on the subject and proposes to forward further observations as opportunity occur for doing so.

The fruits at present in season (August) are grapes of various kinds.

1st. The "berdana," as the name implies, is without seeds and is a small sized yellow grape.

2d. The "Kandharee," a very large blue grape of a fine mellow flavor, and destitute of the excessive lusciousness of most rich bodied grapes.

3d. The "Kaboolee," a common watery, white grape, pleasant in taste but deficient in richness.

4th. A small blue grape, more acid than any other variety. Beside these there are several other varieties which have not yet ripened.

Peaches are very plentiful—flavor exquisite and larger than English ones.

Melons are all good. The perfume and flavor of one kind is exquisite.

Pears are of two kinds the one superior to the other, but both good. Opinion is divided whether this fruit or the peach is the best of the country.

Apples, cherries, plums, greengages and mulberries are most abundant, and Lieutenant Nicolson considers that most of these fruits would do well in Hindoostan. (a)

Vegetables are very scarce. Cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots and bangons are to be had however. The horse bean is very plentiful. Lieutenant Nicolson states, that the seeds of all the English vegetables would be a great acquisition for their gardens.

The horses of the country are small hardy animals more remarkable for strength than activity, and are all capital

a The same opinion is entertained by Col. Smyth. See last month's report.

beasts of burden. For the purposes of agriculture bells alone are used. From the richness of the pastures the cows yield from three to four seers of milk daily. In the valleys and on the banks of rivers where the towns and villages are always situated, the meadows produce the richest grass and clover. Lucerne too is very commonly grown as food for horses and cattle. The sheep of the country is the "doombah" breed or large-tailed sort. This stock supplies the Afghan people with mutton milk, curds, cheese, and "koorost," which constitutes their winter food, while with the skins they make their postcoats or upper garments.

By degrees Lieutenant Nicolson thinks an improvement in the nature of the wool may be effected by crossing the doombahs with the Merino breeds, and that the gradual increase of civilization and wealth will be certain to follow the residence of the English in Afghanistan, and cause the natives of the country to discover and appreciate the superiority of the wools of Great Britain, which the navigation at the Indus will bring to them. Once a demand for broad cloths is created they will be open to the conviction that it will be to their advantage to exchange the doombahs for fleeced sheep and hair of very trifling value, for wool at two shillings and sixpence a pound. The country, Lieutenant Nicolson mentions, is a capital one for sheep farming. Its extensive downs and seemingly barren hills, abound in the slight, short mosses and grass on which Merinos thrive best.

The dryness of the soil affords just grounds for anticipating freedom from rot; and water, though not plentiful, is sufficiently so far watering and washing sheep. The capabilities of the country in this line are wonderful, and Lieutenant Nicolson states, that land carriage to the banks of the Indus is far from expensive. The nomadic habits of the Afghans, who may be styled a race of sheep-farmers, the resources of their country and their beautiful climate with the absence of all jungle and beasts of prey, all point out that wool will some day prove a source of inestimable wealth to Caubul. Lieutenant Nicolson concludes his highly instructive communication by stating that all that is requisite is good Government, a powerful Police, and a little patience.

In consequence of the interesting contents of Lieutenant Nicolson's letter, Dr. Spry mentioned he had to bring to the notice of the Meeting what he might perhaps be justified in pronouncing a discovery, as he had found in the library of the Asiatic Society the manuscript memoir of Lieutenant Irwin, who accompanied Mr. Elphinstone, in the Embassy to Caubul, and to which in the preface of his work Mr. Elphinstone makes special allusion in the highest terms of commendation.

The Memoir comprises upwards of 230 pages of closely written matter in folio, and treats most fully of the empire, husbandry, and productions of the whole kingdom of Afghanistan, all of which, Mr. Elphinstone expressly states that he left nearly untouched.

At first it was thought whether these portions bearing more immediately on the Agriculture of the country could not be made available for the transactions of the Society, but Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who was present, having offered to undertake the publication of the entire volume, in parts in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, the book was made over to him with the understanding that a few copies should be furnished to the Agriculture Society.

Establishment of a Large Garden at Purulia in Chota Nagpore, to be cultivated by Prisoners in order to supply them with food.

Captain Hannington, Political Officer in charge of the district of Purulia, communicates the intelligence of the establishment of a garden at his station and writes, "this rather interesting experiment has been undertaken

that the prisoners may supply themselves with vegetables. The plan has met with the sanction of the Governor-General's Agent, and will probably be tried at Hazarebagh and the other divisions of the Agency."

The great objection to the ration system of dieting prisoners, was that it did not afford sufficient change of food, and this defect Captain Hannington considers will now be obviated by the garden as regarding vegetables and fruits. These being obtained free of charge, the money thus saved will serve to purchase whatever extra indulgences may be thought needful. Under this system Captain Hannington thinks the ration system will be perfect (a)

Transmission to the Society of Letters and Packages free of postage.

The Secretary brought to the notice of the Meeting that the package of seeds and letters transmitted by Colonel Smith from Caubul, came bearing a postage of twenty odd rupees; he made application in consequence to Government for a remission of the charge, and he had the gratification of stating, this had been conceded and the following piece of intelligence imparted, as to the course to be adopted by parties who desire in future to communicate with the Society.

"General Department. Para 2. The correspondents of the Society should however be instructed to send all their letters on the business of the Society, under cover to the Secretary to Government in this Department agreeably to Section LXI. List No. 1, of the Post Office Rules of the 3d August, 1837."

(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY.

Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.

Introduction of mango plants from the Northern parts of India into the Algerine territories.

The next communication made to the Meeting was one from Mr. Robison, from his brother Sir John Robison, who says that he has been urging some of his friends in the Horticultural Societies of Paris and Bordeaux to organize the means of introducing mango plants from the more elevated parts of India into the Algerine territory, or into the South of France,—and asks to know if there would be any serious difficulty in getting down a succession of plants from the vallies near Simla, where they grow beside brambles, and barbaries. Sir John Robison thinks such plants would thrive at Algiers, if not in Provence,—and that it would be the noblest present that the French Government could make to European Horticulture; and add that as Mr. Johnston, the Maire of Bordeaux, has engaged to make some efforts to begin the experiment something further will perhaps be heard on the subject.

Mr. Robison stated in reference to his brother's letter, that he had sent a copy to Sir Edward Ryan at Simla and hoped to obtain from him all the information and aid that could be procured.

Contemplated establishment of a Museum of Natural History at Darjeling and the introduction of the hive bee there.

Dr. Pearson writes from Darjeling, that should the friends of the Plantation Society admit of it and Dr. Pearson remain at the Station, he shall propose to establish a Museum of Natural History for the exchange of specimens with other Natural History Societies; and he

"The success which has attended to experiment of this kind at Agra, will be found detailed in the Report of the Proceedings of the Society for August last."—H. H.

hopes in time that something may be done in the way of cattle, sheep and so on.

Dr. Pearson wishes to introduce the hive bee at Darjeling. There are myriads of flowers and shrubs of sweet smelling savour, and he is sure that the bee would thrive. Dr. Pearson is anxious to learn if the bee of the Western Hill be the same as that of Europe, that some either from this source or from England may be obtained.

Establishment of a Branch Agricultural Society and Garden at Chittagong.

The pleasing intelligence has been received of the establishment of a Branch Society at Chittagong, Mr. Sconce, Collector of the District, has undertaken to officiate as Secretary, and in his communication to the Secretary he mentions that the garden ground amounts to about twelve acres of land.

Foreign cotton seed supplied by the Parent Society have been sown.

The Seychelles and Malta seeds have sprouted, and also a few Brazilian seeds. Mr. Sconce considers that the proper season for sowing foreign cotton seed is the season for standing indigenous (a) cotton, and suggests that the despatch of seeds by the Society should be timed so as to arrive accordingly. Coffee plants are also thriving in the garden, and Mr. Sconce hopes to see all these products successfully cultivated.

Dr. Spry mentioned that he forwarded an abundant supply of Mauritius canes to Mr. Sconce.

Acclimation of the Mangoosteen Tree in Bengal.

The Secretary next submitted a communication which he had received from Mr. Chew, of Calcutta, stating that he had presented about two years ago some Mangoosteen plants to the Society, and asking to know whether they were still alive, as he had succeeded in acclimating six out of twenty which reached him from the Straits of Malacca. (b) They are now growing vigorously, and Mr. Chew states he shall soon be enabled to obtain a large quantity of trees of this most exquisite fruit.

Great value of British possessions on the Tenasserim coast for producing Wood Oil.

The Secretary submitted a very valuable paper which had been forwarded to him by Dr. Helfer, who desires to draw the attention of the Society to one of the manifold productions of the Tenasserim provinces as deserving the consideration of the European Commercial Community.

Dr. Helfer says, the article that he alludes to, is the article commonly called Wood oil, but which in fact is a balsam. According to Roxburgh, all the species of the genus *Dipterocarpus* yield this substance.

Some parts of the Tenasserim provinces are covered with Wood-oil trees, which attain an immense size, and form one of the principal ornaments of its majestic forests. They are more abundant towards the South. The Lebu river banks to the south of Mergal, and the banks of the Pak-char river forming the boundary between the Siam-Malay estate of the Peninsula and the British possessions, are lined with forests of these trees which have never been got touched for the purpose of extracting the balsam.

a The same opinion, is entertained also by Mr. Pearson, Deputy Collector at Deces, and for the Province of Bengal, this course probably will be found hereafter to be correct. — H. A. S.

b There are seven Mangoosteen plants at present in the Society's nursery, upon the whole in good condition. — H. H. S.

To obtain it a notch is cut into the tree not far from the ground, a receptacle like a basin is then formed where a fire is kept up until the circulation of the sap is directed by this artificial irritation towards that part, after which the liquid begins to ooze out, and continues to do so for several weeks, if the charred part is scraped away and a new wound inflicted.

The almost incredible quantity, which is obtained from one tree in the course of one season (from a full grown tree sometimes thirty even forty gallons, without materially injuring the tree it is said) is alone sufficient to draw attention upon this production, considering that many thousands of trees are available and hitherto totally unused.

The value of this substance Dr. Helfer considers, has never been properly appreciated. The natives of the provinces use it on account of its inflammability, mixed with dry putrid wood wrapped into palm leaves as torches, and it is the common substitute for oil or candles used as light by all classes of Burmans.

Besides this main purpose it is used as medicine in rheumatic diseases, or as a preservative against white ants, for which purpose the posts of the houses are smeared over with it.

The trees grow without branches, to a height of 60 to 70 feet, with a circumference of from 9 to 12 feet. The wood is very light and considered inferior, the charcoal made from this wood, however, is the best adapted for the manufacture of gun powder.

In Calcutta the wood oil is known and used, but there it is employed only for the purpose of painting ships, which, considering its value for other purposes, is truly a waste.

In extenuation of this it must, however, be considered that it is generally imported into Calcutta in a state of great impurity, a third of it being extraneous matter, mud, charcoal, chips of wood and bark, which, of course greatly deteriorate its value.

Having chemically the greatest affinity to turpentine, it can be used for the same purposes for which the fine lac varnish by oil of turpentine is employed, which throughout Europe commands such a price, that the transport of wood oil from India to Europe as a substitute would be amply repaid.

It has the property that when purified it resembles the fine varnishes; laid upon paintings, it covers them with a transparent fine coating, not liable to turn yellow, and dries quickly. How far it may improve when mixed with copal, sandarach, mastic or similar substances; Dr. Helfer has had no opportunity of deciding.

Dr. H. adds, that he cannot omit mentioning another application of this substance, in forming oil cloths, tarpaulings, &c., and it has been declared by several men who have made the experiment, that the cloth respecting durability, is preferable to the patent anti-mildew canvas made in and exported to England.

Dr. Helfer suggests that it would be perhaps not amiss to send some of it through the medium of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta to Great Britain and Ireland, to the Asiatic Society's branch of Commerce and Agriculture, which has for its particular aim the development of the resources of the British Indian Empire for practical purposes.

For all the foregoing presents and communications the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary.

H. H. S., Nov. 20, 22, and 23.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

FRIDAY, 25TH OCT. 1839.

(Before WM. BRADDON, ED. LEE WARNER, and ABERCROMBIE DICK, Esquires)

MOHA RANEE COMOLE COOMARREE—Appellant,
DETHAMOHA RANEE BUESUNT COOMARREE—Respondent,
andMOHA RANEE BUESUNT COOMARREE—Appellant,
DETHA

MOHA RANEE COMOLE COOMARREE—Respondent.

Upon these two cases coming on, Mr. Baillie objected, that it was not competent to the Court to pass any decision during the Holidays; it was true, that the Court was closed only on the civil side, and that it was the practice of the Judges to revise Criminal trials, during the vacation, but he submitted, that the present applications were really of a civil nature, and might be argued by pleaders, which was not the case in regular criminal trials.

Mr. Bignell said, that he was quite ready to proceed with the appeals, and as the Nizamut Adawlut was open, it was of no consequence whether the Dewanny Adawlut was closed or otherwise.

Mr. Braddon observed, that whatever might be the real nature of the question involved in these appeals, the application in both cases was to reverse an order of the Session Judge, and as such, could only be entertained on the criminal side of the Court. His colleagues agreed with him, that there could be no doubt as to the legality of their passing orders on these cases, during the vacation, inasmuch as it was the Civil Court only, that was closed. The question of inconvenience to the Pleaders was another matter, and one which the Court would have taken into its consideration, had there been any ground to suppose, that it existed in the present instance; but as Mr. Baillie and Mr. Bignell were both present, it seemed quite unnecessary to postpone the cases on that ground.

Mr. Bignell then proceeded to contend, that the jurisdiction of the Court was not barred by Reg. 24 of 1839.

Mr. Braddon observed, that it was unnecessary for Mr. Bignell to trouble himself on that point, as the Court were unanimously of opinion, that the Session Judge having passed orders upon a case not pending in appeal before him, they had the power to interfere, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary in the Regulation alluded to.

Mr. Bignell then addressed himself to the merits of the case, observing, that it was quite unnecessary in the present stage of the proceedings, to consider what might be the effect upon the civil rights of a Hindoo widow, if she chose to free herself from the restraints imposed upon her by her late husband's family.

Mr. Lee Warner remarked, that before going into the merits of the case, he wished Mr. Bignell would consider, whether the Court could pass any decision upon them. It certainly appeared to him, that although they had jurisdiction in consequence of the irregular proceedings of Mr. Wyatt, yet, in such a state of proceedings, it was not competent to them to enter into the merits of the case.

Mr. Bignell stated that if he was right in supposing, after what had fallen from the bench, that it was the inclination of the Court to quash all Mr. Wyatt's orders, as irregular, he would not trouble them any further.

Mr. Braddon said, that such was his own opinion, and he believed it to be that of his colleagues also.

Mr. Baillie observed, that if the first order of Mr. Wyatt was to be quashed, he presumed, that matters would be placed in their original position, and that the Court would order the Ranee to be sent back to the Rajbarry.

Mr. Braddon said, that he certainly had no intention to pass any order of the kind, and Mr. Lee Warner intimated his concurrence with Mr. Braddon.

Mr. Baillie then urged, that as far as his appeal was concerned, it might as well have been rejected as allowed in this way; to quash the order allowing the Ranee to leave the Rajbarry, and at the same time, to refuse to restore her to the Rajbarry was, for all practical purposes, a nullity. It did away with the shadow, but left the substance untouched.

Mr. Braddon said that he could not help that; his order would be, that the whole of the orders passed by the Judge, must be quashed for irregularity, and that the proceedings be sent back to the Magistrate, with instructions, for him to pass such orders as he might think proper; beyond this he (Mr. Braddon) declined interfering, nor would he go into the merits of the case at all.

Mr. Lee Warner stated, that he entirely concurred with the view taken by Mr. Braddon.

Mr. Dick stated, that he agreed with his colleagues as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and as to the irregularity of the orders of the Session Judge; but, in one respect, he must go beyond their decision, his opinion being, that the Ranees ought to be again placed within the Rajbarry, he begged to state, that he did not intend, any more than his colleagues, to enter into the merits of the case, and his reason for coming to the opinion he had just expressed, was the following:—He considered, that Mr. Wyatt's orders were irregular in two respects: first, because he had decided a case not pending before him on appeal; and secondly, because the case had previously been decided by Mr. Barlow, when Session Judge of Burdwan; and it was not competent for one Session Judge to reverse the order of his predecessor, Mr. Barlow's order gave the Ranees separate apartments in the Rajbarry, and certain facilities of consulting with her legal advisers. He (Mr. Dick) did not intend to pronounce any opinion, as to whether this order was right or wrong, he merely said, that as long as it remained unreversed by superior authority, it must be taken to be right, and must be acted upon as such; and that Mr. Barlow's successor had no power either to reverse or modify it. He (Mr. Dick) was therefore of opinion, that matters should be restored to precisely the same position as they were left by Mr. Barlow's order, and, consequently, that the Ranees ought to be restored to the Rajbarry upon the terms which Mr. Barlow had directed.

Mr. Bignell observed, that he thought Mr. Dick was under some misapprehension as to the nature of the question decided by Mr. Barlow, which was totally different from that now before the Court. In that case, the application was, that Mr. Hedger, the Ranees's attorney, should be allowed to communicate with the Ranees in the Rajbarry, and Mr. Barlow very properly decided, that as the Rajbarry belonged neither to Mr. Hedger or his client, the magistrate should not have

granted the application, and he (Mr. Barlow) therefore reversed the order of the magistrate. In the present case, on the contrary, the Rane applied for permission to come out of the Rajbarry, and without going into the merits of the case in any way, it was sufficiently evident, that Mr. Wyatt's order did not reverse or modify the order passed by Mr. Barlow. In truth, this objection had been taken by Mr. Baillie, in his first petition of appeal, but so little did he think he could make of it, that in the long arguments which had taken place regarding this case, he had scarcely ever, if at all, alluded to it. He (Mr. Bignell) had of course no objection to Mr. Wyatt's orders being set aside for irregularity upon as many grounds as the Court might think fit to record in their judgment, but he deprecated the practical result of Mr. Dick's argument. The Rane was now out of the Rajbarry, and the opinion now expressed by a majority of the Judges, would have the effect of setting her entirely at liberty, for the second order passed by Mr. Wyatt was thereby quashed, and the burkundasses, who had been placed over her must be withdrawn; but, if Mr. Dick's opinion were to prevail, she would be again placed in the custody from which she had escaped, and in this further most

embarrassing predicament, that Mr. Barlow's order having been passed in regular form, it was to say the least, very doubtful, whether under the existing law the Nizamut Adawlut could interfere with it.

Mr. Dick observed, that the Rane might institute a civil suit, or apply to the Government. The opinion he had expressed remained unaltered.

Mr. Bignell remarked, that the institution of a civil suit, with the prospect of three stages of appeal, would be no remedy at all, to a party detained in custody. The Government might, he had no doubt, in virtue of its inherent power, order the Rane's release, but he need not say, that it was on every account desirable that Government should interfere as little as possible with the decisions of the judicial authorities.

The Judges adhering to the opinions they had expressed, Mr. Braddon and Mr. Lea Warner passed their orders to the effect that the whole of Mr. Wyatt's orders should be quashed, and the proceedings, returned to the Magistrate.

Mr. Dick's order, in addition to the above, directed that the Rane should be sent back to the Rajbarry.—*Hurkaru*, November 9.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1839.

FOURTH TERM OF 1839.

Before Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.

DOORGADASS MOOKERJEE V. FREEMUTTY BINDABUSSAMY DORSEE.

Mr. Turtan resumed his argument this morning, and occupied the whole day! At the close of his address, nearly 5 o'clock, the Court adjourned.

The further hearing will be resumed on Monday: after which (unless this motion should happen to take up the rest of the Term!) the business now standing over will be proceeded with.—*Hurk. Nov. 2.*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER. 4.

DOORGADASS MOOKERJEE V. FREEMUTTY BINDABUSSAMY DORSEE.

Mr. Cochrane was heard this morning, in opposition to the motion for a receiver.

Mr. Clarke was then heard in reply.

The argument of the above motion (which at one time threatened to occupy the whole term) was concluded at about three o'clock this day, to the manifest satisfaction of the learned Judges, whose patience throughout has been beyond all praise.

The Court intimated that they would consider the case, and pronounce judgment on both motions on a future day. *Ca. adv. suit.*

RYMS V. WALLACE.

Mr. Cochrane moved on a bill, that the trial of this action might be postponed. The cause had not been set down on the board.

The Court said that the motion seemed premature, as it could not be ascertained that the cause would come on at all, until the plaintiff set it down for trial. It had been so determined before.—*Took nothing.*

THE QUEEN V. JACOBS.

Mr. Clarke applied to the Court on behalf of the prosecutors in this case, for an order that the expenses of the prosecution might be allowed under the 52nd section of the Criminal Act. He cited Phillips on Evidence (edition by Mr. Amos) to shew that the discretion which the Court possessed in allowing the costs of the prosecution was not affected by the result. In the present case, the prisoner after pleading guilty, had escaped in consequence of a mere *trivial error*. The term "trivial" had been made use of by the learned Judge himself, and so reported.

Mr. Turtan observed, that some of the reporters in this Court were upon a par in point of accuracy with certain reporters of whom their Lordship had heard something in the recent argument, to wit Messrs. Bunbury, Barwardston and Co., whose reports of the self-same case differed in the trifling particular of being exactly the reverse of each other!!

The Court granted the application.

Granted.—*Hurk. Nov. 5.*

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 5.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PYFEN BOUNT.

This was a claim for salvage instituted by Mr. Thomas McDormond of the Company's Pilot Service, against the Captain and owners of the vessel, *Pyfen Bount*.

* The learned counsel added (in an undertone) that he intended *specialty*, to except the *Hurkaru's* reports! and indeed observed, that in speaking of grotesquely inaccurate reports, he had only used the term in a *Pick-nickian* sense, so that the reporter alluded to had no cause to feel offended.

The affidavits on both sides were read, and, as usual in such cases, they contradicted each other pretty fully.

It appears that the ship *Pyeen Boun*, in April last, sprung a leak on her way to Rangoon, and was compelled to put back in a dangerous condition. Off Saugor Island, the Brig *Jane*, in which was Mr. McDormond, fell in with the *Pyeen Boun*, when, according to the affidavit of the latter vessel was in a sinking state, and about to be abandoned by her Captain and crew. Mr. McDormond went on board, and, according to his account, the ship was then nearly water-logged. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard by his directions, to lighten the vessel, and he ultimately succeeded in carrying her safe to Kedgee. It was admitted on the part of the Captain (Maunder) of the *Pyeen Boun*, that valuable service had been rendered by McDormond, and in a letter addressed by the Captain to McDormond himself, and in another written to the Insurance Office in which the vessel had been insured the Captain admitted that the preservation of the vessel was in a great measure attributable to the exertions of McDormond; but in his affidavit he positively denied that there existed any intention of abandoning her.

The Advocate General and Mr. Prinsep for the salvor. A clear case of salvage has been made out. Here is a sinking ship, which the master and crew are about to abandon, taken in charge of from day break to noon by one, upon whose services the ship in danger had no particular claim. The Captain indeed now states that he had no intention of abandoning her; but assertions about intentions are easily made and not very capable of direct disproof. And after all, it matters little whether the Captain and crew intended to abandon her or not. It may be that the Captain intended to emulate the heroism which has sometimes been displayed by British seamen in action, and to have gone to the bottom with his sinking ship! But the question is not whether the Captain or Crew intended to remain in a sinking vessel, but whether the alleged salvor has rendered services to which the preservation of the vessel is attributable; and that the fact is so, clearly appears from the affidavits. It is immaterial whether or not the case was one of abandonment, or intended abandonment. In the case of the Ship *Maria* in Edwards' Admiralty Reports, a King's ship was allowed to share in the salvage, although the salvage had been already effected by two fishing smacks, the King's ship not having interfered until the saved vessel was actually taken in tow by the smacks. There could not be said to have been a derelict in that case, as far as the smacks were concerned, and the claim of the King's ship was allowed, only because the additional aid rendered by her, might have contributed to the preservation of the ship saved. It is quite clear therefore, that if the salvor had been a private vessel in the present case, the claim would be fully made out. Then the question arises whether the claim of salvage is barred because the salvor is a pilot.

GRANT J. said, that the Court had decided in the case of 'the *Calcutta*' that where the salvors had done no more than their ordinary duty required, no claim for salvage could be recognised.

The Advocate General and Mr. Prinsep. No doubt; but here the salvor has done much more, for he has incurred a personal risk by boarding a sinking vessel. The claim in the case of 'the *Calcutta*' was by a Government Steamer, and the only duty performed was towing her out of danger. If any risk was there incurred, it was rather the risk of the *Enterprise* Steamer herself, than of the persons who claimed salvage. The question here is a most important one. If this claim be not allowed, no Pilot will ever perform the slightest service, or incur the smallest danger, beyond that which his bare duty requires. No great amount of reward is asked, but utterly

sufficient to mark the sense of the Court of the undoubted services which have been rendered in this case by the salvor.

Mr. Clarke contra. This question may once have been of great importance; but it has been set at rest by the decision of the Court in the case of 'the *Calcutta*' last year. [The learned Counsel here read a report of the judgment in the case.]

GRANT J. From what book are you quoting Mr. Clarke?

Mr. Clarke. From the CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,* my Lord. I contend that the judgment in that case entirely governs the present; for the Court decided there, that where the alleged salvor was acting in the discharge of his duty, there must be very special circumstances indeed, and something of extraordinary risk incurred, to establish the claim for salvage. The service rendered here was the mere service of pilotage, and was part of the ordinary duty of the alleged salvor. If he had refused to render aid to a vessel in distress, he would have been guilty of a positive breach of duty, and he might have been discharged from the service altogether! The case of 'the *Joseph Harvey*' in 1 Robinson Adm. Rep. is very much in point. Lord Stowell there says: "Every body knows that in acts of pilotage, when the sea runs high, there is some degree of peril attending them; but it is not upon that account that such persons are entitled to claim as salvors. The occupation is from its nature a hazardous one, but having taken up that occupation and the hazard attached to it, they are not to come before the Court to claim extraordinary rewards as belonging to them in consequence of the common perils of that employment which they themselves have chosen." And in another part of his judgment he makes use of these emphatic expressions:—"It may be, in an extraordinary case, difficult to distinguish a case of pilotage from one of salvage, properly so called; for it is possible that the safe conduct of a ship into port under circumstances of extreme danger and personal exertion may exact a pilotage service into something of a salvage service." In the present case there are no such "extraordinary" circumstances; and although it is admitted that the services rendered by Mr. McDormond were of utility, it does not appear that he has done any thing more than his duty as a pilot required.

The Court intimated that they would consider the case. And in the meantime they wished to see the directions or instructions (if any) of Government to the Pilot Service. *Cur. ado. vult.*—HURK, Nov. 6.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

SIR H. SEW sat alone this morning; and this being a native holiday, nothing was done.

Some discussion took place yesterday as to how far the Court had recognised native holidays, Mr. Justice GRANT remarked, that he thought the Court had never judicially recognised any of the native holidays, except the four days of the Hindoo festival of the Doorga Poojah, during which the rule of Court (26th General Rule) prohibits the execution of civil process against the person of any Hindoo. Mr. Clarke observed, that the Court had practically recognised them so far, that (except when there happened to be a very great press of business, which in these degenerate days was a most unusual occurrence!) the Court had always readily allowed common law causes to stand over, in order that the attendance of native witnesses might be dispensed with upon days when it would hurt their religious prejudices to be compelled to make oath.

* A work remarkable for the felicitous accuracy of its reports. (Hem!) R.R.

SYME V. WALLACE.

It should have been mentioned, that a point of practice was decided yesterday in this case, in which a motion to postpone the trial was made on Monday last, on behalf of the defendant, and then objected to, upon the ground that the cause was not set down on the board, and that the application seemed premature.

The Court yesterday observed, that the distinction between an application to postpone the trial made on behalf of the plaintiff, and such an application made (as in this case) on behalf of the defendant, had not been adverted to. The plaintiff could not move to put off the trial before the cause was entered on the board, because the entering it at all depended upon himself, and this had been decided in the case of *Jadubehunder Seal v. Cockerell and Co.* But it might very often be advisable and indeed absolutely necessary, for the defendant to make the application before the cause was set down, and as soon as he had received notice of trial. This appeared to be the practice of the Queen's Bench at home, and the Court would, therefore, grant the rule, the affidavit of ground was sufficient.

Rule nisi granted.—Hark. Nov. 27.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

DOORADOSS MOOKERJEE V. GREENMUTTY SINDABABANY DOSSER.

SIR J. P. GRANT delivered the judgment of the Court. This was a motion for an attachment against the Attorney and the Sheriff's officer, for alleged abuse of the process of the Court, by entering the zenana or private apartments of the defendant, and removing property seized there under a writ of sequestration. It is a great mistake to suppose that the circumstance of Hindoo females being or not being actually present, makes any difference whatever. The object of the rule is to preserve inviolate the sanctity of the zenana itself, and if the officer enter upon the mere chance of finding the premises untenanted, without any warrant or order from this Court, it is a high offence. We are also of opinion, that there is no authority for removing goods upon a writ of sequestration on *mesne process*, and that this proceeding therefore was illegal.

With respect to the solicitor, we wish to give further time and opportunity for him to put in a full affidavit, stating distinctly what participation he took in the proceedings of the Sheriff's officer, and for this purpose the matter will stand over. The affidavit should be filed as expeditiously as possible. *Stands over.*

SAME D. SAME.

The Court delivered their judgment upon the motion for a Receiver, and were of opinion, that the application should be granted, and that W. H. Smout, Esq., should be appointed Receiver accordingly.—*Order accordingly.*

P. M. D'SILVA V. L. F. PEREIRA.

Mr. Turton moved for further time for filing his answer. This motion had stood over so long that the answer was now sworn, and ready to be filed, and if it had stood over until next motion day, the application would have become unnecessary. He supposed his learned friend would have no objection to allow a week.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith said, that it was of importance to get the answer in as soon as possible, because there was a judgment outstanding against the Estate, which it was necessary to obtain funds from the defendant (the executor) to satisfy, and the order for this purpose could not be obtained from the Court until the answer was in. They would consent to allow time until Monday next, on payment of costs.

The Court allowed time accordingly until Monday next. *Time allowed.*

W. C. HURRY, ASSIGNEE, &C. V. DOORADACHURN MOOKERJEE AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General, moved to clear contempt upon payment of costs, and for leave to file his answer. He apprehended it was a motion of course.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith were heard on the same side. The defendant was in contempt for breach of injunction, as well as for not filing his answer; but this was no objection, as the contempts were in different matters though in the same cause.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke contra. This certainly looks like a motion of course, when there are three Counsel to support it! The rule is express, that no step can be taken in a cause, while the party is in contempt in the cause; and the consequence is, that contempts cannot be cleared piece meal. This was decided by this Court on a precisely similar application in June 1829, in the case of *Seebnarain Ghose v. Seenuath Baboo*.

The Advocate-General replied, and suggested, that the decisions of the Court, as constituted in June 1829, were not of very high authority! Suppose a party was in contempt for marrying a ward of chancery, how could he clear contempt at all? He could not be unmarried I suppose.

Mr. Turton. He could be sent to prison.

The Court said that the order for clearing the contempt and filing the answer could only be conditional, upon the party surrendering himself, or at all events giving security for the performance of such order as the Court might make relative to the breach of injunction for which he was in contempt.

Mr. Turton suggested that there should be a limit as to time. After some discussion, fifteen days were allowed. *Order accordingly.*

TARRAMONEY DOSSER V. UNNOOPCOORNAH DOSSER.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Leith shewed cause against a rule why judgment *de bonis propriis* should not be entered up in this case, instead of the judgment *de bonis testatoris*, or why the plaint should not be amended by striking out the words, "executor and executrix." This was an action of trover for jewels, and the defendants were misdescribed as executor and executor. The learned Counsel took several objections. In the first place, the application was too late. In the second place, there were not sufficient grounds, because it was attempted to refer to the pleadings and the record, although the record formed no part of the grounds of the rule, *Howther v. Hubbersty & Dowling*. And lastly, there was nothing to amend, by, and it had been decided that the Court could not so alter the judgment *Burrough v. Stephens*, 5 Taunton Rep.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Norton in support of the rule. The objections are only applicable where the error sought to be amended is the act of the Court. Here it

is the mere clerical error of the officer. There is something to amend by; for there are the minutes of the judgment, and they do not authorize any such verdict or judgment, as a judgment *de bonis testatoris*. The words do not require to be struck out of the plaint, for they are mere "surplusage" in the strict sense of the word *Henshall v. Roberts*, 5 East.

The Court suggested that there was another objection in the form of the rule. The judgment was only *de bonis propriis*, where a party was sued as executor, but was held personally liable. The amendment should be that a general verdict and judgment should be entered.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton urged, that the judgment *de bonis propriis* would be in effect a general judgment, and execution would be sued out in the same manner precisely. The words were inserted in the rule merely antithetically to the words *de bonis testatoris*. They might be left out altogether.

The Court were satisfied that the error was a mere clerical error of the officer, in entering up judgment, and that it was not the act of the Court. They wished, therefore, to allow the plaintiff an opportunity of getting such error amended; but as the form of this rule was defective, it must be discharged without costs though without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to move again.

Rule discharged.

HULLODHUR CHOWDRY V. COLLYDOSS SINGAR.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Morton shewed cause against a rule for judgment as in case of a nonsuit for not proceeding to trial. The motion was not sustainable, because this was an action of replevin, and in replevin both parties are actors, and either may make up the issue and carry down the record for trial. The learned Counsel were proceeding to cite authorities, but,

Mr. Leith admitted that he could not support the rule. Rule discharged.—*Hurk. Nov. 8.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1839.

RABOO MUTTYLOLL SEAL VERSUS J. A. CURRIE.

This was an action upon two bonds. The defendant had pleaded *non est factum*; but the cause was now undefended.

Mr. Turton (with whom was Mr. Leith) appeared for the plaintiff.

The execution of the bond was proved, and a verdict taken for the penalty, the judgment to be entered up for the sum actually due for principal and interest. Verdict for Rs. 1,64 000

COLLYCHURN DHUR VERSUS RUSSEY THAKOOR AND DYALCHUND MOOREJEE.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings. The plaint was in trespass for an assault to the person. One of the defendants had pleaded besides the general issue, a special plea to which the plaintiff had replied generally *de injuria*. The special plea was the plea technically called *maliter manus impulsit*, and was a justification of the assault on the ground that the plaintiff was in the house of one of the defendants, making a noise and disturbance therein, and that the other defendant, as his servant and by his command, "turned him out."

The Advocate-General stated the case. The assault, as he was instructed, was of rather a serious nature. The defendants having met the plaintiff in the street, made an attack upon him, in consequence of some previous quarrel, and threw brickbats at him, wounded

him severely on different parts of the body. The case for the plaintiff was a very simple one, and easily established. What case the defendants might have, he could not say; but no doubt they would be able to produce *buzar witnesses* enough to swear to any thing that might be required.

A witness called, who proved the assault distinctly against both defendants, but the assault of which he spoke was committed in the street, and not in any house. In the midst of his examination,

Mr. Turton, for the defendants, rose, and said, he should take an objection at once, which appeared to him to be fatal to the case attempted to be established. This plea of a justification in a house at a certain time made *time and place material*; and the plaintiff ought not to have replied, but to have *new assigned*, if he meant to establish an assault at another place or at another time.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton said that this objection, at present at all events, was quite premature as to the defendant who had justified, and wholly inapplicable as to the other! A new assignment was necessary only where there were two or more assaults, of which one was justifiable; but certainly nothing of that kind yet appeared. The replication *de injuria* traversed every material allegation in the plea, and *time and place* among the rest where *time and place* were made material by forming part of the justification. How could the plaintiff now assign "another and different" assault, if the fact were that there was but *one* altogether? If the defendant could shew that there were two assaults, and that one was justifiable in the mode pleaded in the plea, then he would be entitled to a verdict on the plea of justification, and the plaintiff would not be entitled to prove a different assault, unless he had *new assigned*. Then as to the other defendant, the objection had nothing to do with his case, because he had not justified at all, but simply denied the fact, and it would be a rather new doctrine, if the plea of one defendant were to aid his co-defendant!

Mr. Turton in reply, urged, that a new assignment might be necessary, even where only assault has actually taken place; thus *excess* must be *new assigned*. The consequence otherwise would, here, be two issues;—the plaintiff proving one assault, and the defendant proving another, with a justification as to the latter.

The Court had some doubt whether there was not something in the objection as regarded the defendant who had justified, but not as to the other. They would reserve liberty to move.

The case then proceeded.

Mr. Turton (with whom was Mr. Sandes) for the defence, addressed the Court.

Three witnesses were then called for the defence, who endeavoured to prove that there had been a quarrel and scuffle in the house of one of the defendants.

The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues, with damages fifty rupees, liberty being reserved to the defendants to move on the point of law which had been raised.

Verdict for damages Rs. 50 with costs.

BREEMUTTY DIGOUMBERY DOBBER V. CHOYTURA DOBB.

This cause was called upon, and, no one appearing, it was,—*Struck out.*—*Hurk. Nov. 9.*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1839.

ROOPCHUND DAY VERSUS BITCHIE.

This was a demurrer to a special plea. The plaint was a common count for Rs. five thousand, had and received

Zillah of Burdwan; and the defendants have pleaded that the cause of action did not accrue within six years. Upon the face of the plaint it appears, that the parties are Hindoos, and it is submitted therefore, that the plea of the English statute of limitations cannot be supported. The opinion may have formerly prevailed generally, that the Statute of limitations was applied in this Court to Hindoo and Mahomedan parties, but two modern decisions have set the question at rest for ever. In the case of *Kistnoohund Seet. v. Rumdhoon Nundun*, which was argued in the Court in the year 1834, it was expressly determined on demurrer, that the Statute did not apply. The action was upon a promissory note, and the defendant had pleaded *non assumpsit infra sex annos*. So in the case of *Meenachyer Brahmenees v. Aurachella Milttee*, the Supreme Court of Madras determined last year, that such a plea to an action upon a promissory note could not be sustained between Hindoo parties. There is no distinction in principle between those cases and the present. This is an action upon a judgment, indeed, and not upon a promissory note, but the form of the action is *assumpsit*, and the subject matter *quasi ex contractu*. It is submitted that upon the authority of the modern decisions the question can not now be considered *res integra*.

Mr. Morton in support of the plea. None of the cases decided by any of the Indian Courts upon the applicability of the statutes of limitations to Hindoo parties, touch the present case, because those decisions expressly proceeded on the ground of the cause of action being matter of *contract*. Let it be considered in the first place whether the statutes of limitations ought not to be applied, even where the case falls within the exception of the 21 Geo. III. ch. 70 s. 17, which provides that "questions of succession and inheritance, and matters of contract and dealing between party and party," shall be governed by Hindoo law where the parties are Hindoos, and by Mahomedan law where the parties are Mahomedans. The earlier decisions of this Court are in favour of the doctrine that the rules of limitation do apply even to Hindoos and Mahomedans; especially the case of *Kissenchurn Tagore v. Remprish Dabee*, (Chambers' Notes, 5th July 1791) where the replication that the parties were Gentooes and not barred by the Statute, was held bad on demurrer. A modern decision of this Court, and a decision last year in the Supreme Court, at Madras are certainly the other way. But it is questionable whether the plain distinction between questions relating to rights and questions relating to mere remedies, has been sufficiently adverted to. The statutes of limitations bar only the "remedy." *Higgins v. Scott*, 2 B. and Adol. where it was held that a *claim* more than six years old was still subsisting and might become available, though all actions in respect of it were barred by the statutes. So in *Drummond v. The British Linen Company*, 10 Barn. and Cress., it was held that the action on a Scotch bond was barred by the English limitation as to the mere remedy or form of action, although as the cause of action arose in Scotland it was admitted that Scotch law would have governed the question of right. So according to the practice of this Court the action of ejectment which is wholly unknown to Hindoo law, is daily adopted to try questions of succession or inheritance, because the remedy follows the English law, although the substantial question of right involved is to be decided by Hindoo law. The same principle ought to be applied to all questions of limitation, since they merely affect particular forms of action. But in the second place, it remains to be considered, whether this case falls within the exception at all; and it is submitted that it does not. This is an action upon a judgment, and it does not appear what the judgment was obtained for, whether debt upon a contract or damages for a wrong, nor indeed is this material. The question is whether a judgment can be said to come under the category of matters relating to "succession or inheritance,

contract or dealing." The *assumpsit* is merely laid *pro forma* and the real subject-matter of the action is still the judgment itself, and not the supposed promise arising in respect of it. For example, "*non assumpsit*" would put in issue the existence of the validity of the judgment, not the fact of the promise because that is a mere fiction of pleading. If then it be admitted that the subject matter of this action does not fall within the exception in the Statute of Geo. III., there is not a shadow of authority for holding that the English law of limitations does not apply. The decisions of this Court and of the Madras Court proceeded expressly upon the exception, and upon no ground. This case would then fall within the principle of the decision in *Sardasun Sain, v. Lockenanth Mullick* (tried a few months ago) where the Judges unanimously held that the action of crim. con. was maintainable in this Court between Hindoo parties, although wholly unknown to the Hindoo mode, and where they in effect decided that if the statutory exception does not reach the case this Court will always apply the rules of English law without distinction of parties.

Mr. Prinsep in reply. I concede that if this case does not fall within the exception, the plea is good. But I contend that it certainly does come within the exception, and that the subject matter of this action must be considered to be "contract or dealing." The judgment states on the face of it that the money was for "principal and interest" due, and this necessarily imports that the cause of action was a debt. Even if the fact did not appear, the Court would presume it, because they will never intend criminality, which matter *ex delicto* certainly is. The form of the action of *assumpsit* imports *prima facie* matter *ex contractu*, and the Court will assume it, at all events until the presumption is rebutted. Under the general issue the question of the sufficiency of the judgment might be gone into, and it might become necessary to give evidence at the trial of the subject matter of the judgment itself. The more recent decisions in England lay it down that a foreign judgment or decree is in strictness only evidence of a debt, and although evidence *prima facie* of great weight is not necessarily conclusive. The old decisions of this Court upon the applicability of the Statute of Limitations to Hindoo parties in cases *ex contractu*, it is submitted, are altogether overruled by the modern cases in this Court and the Madras Court.

SIR J. P. GRANT, after some deliberation, delivered judgment, The Court are of opinion that it sufficiently appears on the face of the judgment (which is the subject matter of this action) that the judgment was for a debt, and that the original action therefore was *ex contractu*. If this had not appeared, we might have been driven to a different consideration. Since, therefore, the action in which the judgment was obtained, was *ex contractu*, we consider that the action upon that judgment is also *ex contractu*, and that upon the authority of the recent decisions the Statutes of Limitations are not applicable.—*Demurrer allowed*.—*Hurk. Nov. 13.*

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

The learned Judges, Mr. Justice GRANT and Mr. Justice STOW sat this morning, and the Equity Board was about to be gone into, according to the intimation given by the Court yesterday. But upon the first equity case being called on, up rose.

Mr. Turton I wish to call your Lordship's attention to the words of the rule (the 46th general Rule) regulating the course of practice, and I submit that the rule does not authorize the taking of "demurrers" and "pleas".

in Equity, on any other days during term-time than Mondays and Thursdays. I am not ready, my Lords, as I received no notice that the cases were to be taken out of their regular order, which I submit will be the case, if they are taken to day.

MR. H. SERON, Your not being prepared, Mr. Turton, is quite a sufficient reason in itself for the Court to grant the indulgence even if you should not be strictly entitled to it.

MR. TURTON. Oh, my Lord, I am quite sure of the indulgence of the Court being accorded, if I were to put it on that ground. But I wish to have your Lordship's "decision" upon the point, and I have no objection to send for my papers, and incur the risk of being called on to proceed in the argument although unprepared!

SIR J. P. GRANT said that in his opinion the words of the rule itself certainly justified the excuse that the learned counsel was not prepared, and the Court would readily postpone the arguments. But it would be convenient if the practice in future was understood to be (as it has in fact been generally understood to be) that when there are no causes remaining, demurrers, &c., both in law and equity are to be considered as "causes," and taken upon other days than Mondays and Thursdays. It was of little consequence in the present instance, as there was certainly no "press of business!" — *Hurkaru*, November 14.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1839.

SHEEMUTTY HURROONDERY DOWRE UPON KISSA-
KISSAUNT ROY BAHADOOR, AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion for a receiver which had been put off until this morning by consent.

This was the case in which an application on behalf of the Ranees was made during the vacation, to a Magistrate, upon the subject of the alleged forcible removal of Company's paper, jewels and other property to the amount of nearly 30 lakhs of rupees, belonging to the estate of the late Rajah Harreenauth Roy.

MR. TURTON, (with whom was Mr. Morton for Coar Kissaunt Roy) applied upon affidavits for a fortnight's further time to answer the affidavit, filed on behalf of the application for a receiver. The affidavits stated that the defendant, who had lately lost his wife, was at present in a state of great mental distress, and quite incapacitated from attending to matters of business. The property was in the custody of Mr. James Charles Colebrooks Sutherland.

MR. CLARKE and MR. LEITH opposed the motion, and went into the matter at great length. They endeavoured to shew, that the circumstances under which the property was obtained, were wholly illegal and unjustifiable, and that Mr. Sutherland had no sort of right to the custody. The present application was merely that the property should be deposited in the hands of the proper officer, or of such other person as the Court should appoint. To this there was no answer.

SIR J. P. GRANT said, that the Court were not now going into the merits. The only question was whether sufficient facts had been stated to support the application for further time.

MR. CLARKE and MR. LEITH. The affidavits ought to have been filed long ago. This motion stood over until this morning merely by our consent. No affidavit on this occasion has been put in by Mr. Sutherland.

SIR H. SERON said, that nothing appeared to shew that any immediate risk to the property was to be apprehended! That was the only question, and it could scarcely be in much danger in the custody of Mr. Sutherland.

MR. TURTON said that he appeared for Mr. Sutherland also, and that he was ready to offer security on behalf of his client that the boxes should not be opened, or to consent to their being sealed up with any seal which the complainants might choose.

The Court, after some discussion, granted an order for a fortnight's further time.

Time allowed.

SHEEMUTTY GOLUCKMONEY DOWRE VERSUS OBOYCHURN MOOKERJEE.

This was a motion for an injunction, which occupied the greater part of the day.

MR. TURTON and MR. LEITH for the injunction.

The Advocate-General and MR. PRINSEP contra.

At the close of the learned Advocate-General's arguments, the Court adjourned the further hearing until to-morrow. — *Hurk* Nov. 15.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

SHEEMUTTY GOLUCKMONEY DOWRE V. OBOYCHURN MOOKERJEE.

The argument on the motion for an injunction proceeded this morning.

The Court intimated that they would consider the point.

HILLS V. BURY.

This was a demurrer to a replication to the plea of the Statute of Frauds. The plea was special assumpsit for not accepting a horse according to agreement. The plea was that there was no memorandum in writing, and no acceptance within the meaning of the Statute of Frauds. Replication that there was "an acceptance within the meaning of the Statute of Frauds." To this there was a demurrer on the ground of departure and inconsistency.

MR. LEITH for the demurrer. The plea states that the defendant "did not accept," and that is the gist of the action, and in his replication that "he did accept," — a palpable repugnancy. The rule is express, that a party shall not be allowed to depart in pleading from the ground which he previously took. There is another objection, that it does not appear that the alleged compliance with the statute was prior to the breach, and therefore that there was any subsisting contract at the time of the breach declared upon.

MR. MORTON contra. The term "acceptance" is used in two entirely distinct senses in the plea and in the replication. The term has two distinct technical meanings. In the former, it is acceptance within the meaning of the contract, i. e. a complete and perfect acceptance, in the latter it is an incipient acceptance, sufficient to take the case out of the statute. The cases of *Anderson versus Scott*, 1 Campb. and *Boulter versus Arnott*, 3 Tyrwhitt, establish the distinction.

SIR J. P. GRANT. The distinction recognised by these cases appears to be only between "delivery" within the meaning of the contract, and within "statute."

MR. MORTON. And therefore between "acceptance" in the sense used in the statute and "acceptance" within the meaning of the contract, because delivery and acceptance are precisely correlative terms. The plaintiff will otherwise be tricked. If he brings his action for a horse sold and delivered, he is defeated, because although he can prove an acceptance within the Statute, he cannot prove a delivery to support the action; and

He brings his action in this form, he is defeated also on the ground of alleged departure. It is recognising a distinction in one case, and repudiating it in another. As to the second objection, it does not arise, because dates are immaterial. And there would have been nothing in it, even if the fact had been expressly rejoined because the rule is that where a voidable contract is subsequently ratified, the original contract may be declared on, and the ratification makes complete the incomplete contract, and converts the non-performance into an actionable breach. This was the usual and proper mode of declaring. *Hunt v. Massey*, 5 B. and A.—Mr. Leith replied.

SIR J. P. GRANT said the Court thought that the first objection was good, and they could not recognise the distinction between the word "acceptance" in its imputed different senses. The plaintiff must discontinue, and shape his action differently to avoid the objection. It does not appear of any use to give leave to amend.—*Demurrer allowed.*

HORNER V. VOSS.

This demurrer to the plaint was submitted to, and struck out by the plaintiff's Attorney. *Struck out.*—*Hurkara* November 16.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1839.

SIR H. SETON sat alone this morning and took of course motions.

Monday is the last day of Term. There are several contested motions standing over. The common law board is cleared, but there are two cases remaining on the equity board.—*Hurkara*, November 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1839.

DOORADOSA MOOKERJEE V. BREEMUTTY RINDABASSSEENY DADES.

The Court were about to deliver judgment on the application for an attachment in the above, but

Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke requested permission to mention to their Lordship that some arrangement was pending between the parties as to the suit. And although of course no private arrangement could affect the question of the contempt, perhaps the Court would postpone judgment until this arrangement should be completed.—*Stood over.*

IN RE PYEN BOUN.

SIR P. GRANT delivered the judgment of the Court. This is a claim for salvage by a Master Pilot for service rendered to the *Pyen Boun*, whereby that vessel was saved from destruction, and brought safely into port. The affidavits shew, that the value of the ship and cargo preserved, amounted to about Co.'s Rs. 40,000; and this is uncontradicted. The general duty of Pilots may be gathered from the judgment of Lord Stowell in the cited case of the "*Joseph Harve*;" where his Lordship says that under circumstances of peculiar danger and personal exertion, pilotage service may be exalted into a salvage service. The difficulty is to apply the acknowledged principles to the infinite variety of circumstances which each particular case may present, and the reasons of one decision will be rarely found strictly and precisely applicable to another. The general rule is that where the pilot has undergone such a degree of danger, fatigue and exertion as exceeds the utmost limit of his duty, the Court may award him sal-

vage; but if the risk and fatigue which he has incurred are only such as may be deemed incident to the profession, the ordinary dangers of which he has voluntarily taken upon himself, however much he may have contributed to the safety of the vessel, he cannot legally claim salvage. There is no particular rule which prevails in this respect in this country;—the pilot service here seems to be governed by the same general rules as in other parts of the British dominions. Queen's ships have been held entitled to salvage, although their duty expressly requires that they shall render all the aid in their power to British vessels in danger. The circumstances of this case were fully gone into at the time that the question was argued at the bar (His Lordship here recapitulated the leading points in the affidavits.) We consider that the circumstances disclosed in the affidavits shew a clear case of salvage and that of a meritorious description. This is a case of great commercial importance. Our decision in no degree clashes with the decision of the Court in the case of the "*Calcutta*," where the Court were of opinion that the Commander of the Steamer performed no more than his duty, and was therefore, on the principle already mentioned, disentitled to salvage, although the service rendered may have actually contributed to the preservation of the ship. His Lordship then read an extract from the judgment of the learned Chief Justice.) We are further of opinion, that the officers and crew of the vessel are entitled to share in the salvage to be decreed. A difficulty arises at present from the circumstance of the officers and crew not being parties to this suit. The petition may be amended by adding them as parties, and the Court will then decree the amount of salvage, and the proportions in which it is to be awarded to the different claimants. The petitioner in this case will be allowed his costs.

Salvage allowed with costs.

J. W. ALEXANDER V. CAPE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Prinsep moved for further time for putting in the answer of Major Cape, for the taking of which a commission had been sent to England in March 1837.

The *Advocate General* opposed the application, and said that this Court's rules would be a nullity if it were granted.

The very name of this case excited considerable merriment in Court, as this was computed to be about the 101st application for further time.

The Court said they could not assist the defendant any further. *Refused.*

SKINNER V. YOUNG.

Mr. Light moved to make absolute a rule for setting aside, on the ground of irregularity, the judgement signed by the plaintiff in the above action, which was an action against the Sheriff for a false return. On the 8th of November a summons under Plea Rule 7 was obtained by defendant to strike out one of the counts in the plaint, and was served on the plaintiff's attorney, to attend on the Monday following, the 11th instant. The summons came on before Mr. Justice Seton, and stood over for further consideration. It came on the next day, and the question was then referred by the learned Judge to the full Court. No final order was made, and yet the plaintiff on the 13th signed judgment for want of a plea. The learned counsel cited several cases, to shew that a summons operates as a stay of proceedings.

Mr. Turton shewed cause, and relied upon an affidavit that the learned judge on the 12th of November had discharged the summons.

SIR J. P. GRANT. The affidavit is a mistake. The learned judge had no power under Rule 7 verbally to discharge the summons, and in fact the summons is not disposed of yet. The learned judge, if he had intended to discharge the summons, would have endorsed upon it the certificate required by the rule, that he was satisfied that a distinct subject matter of complaint was intended to be established in respect of each count. The summons operates as a stay of proceedings from the period of its return until it is finally disposed of; and this judgment, therefore, having been signed during the pendency of the summons, is irregular and must be set aside.—*Rule absolute.*

IN THE MATTER OF LUCKHANA AIR MOOREJEE.

Mr. Turton (with whom was Mr. Clarke) moved to make absolute a rule for setting aside the award.

Mr. Morton said he had to move upon affidavit that the time for shewing cause be enlarged.

Mr. Turton apprehended, that this was inadmissible. His motion could not be met by a counter motion. His learned friend ought to have moved it before.

Mr. Morton said it was a very common practice, but at all events the objection could easily be obviated by shewing cause, not upon the merits, but upon the affidavit on which the motion for further time was intended to be made. The grounds for and against the application to set aside the award, were very voluminous, and the attorney who had been ill and absent from Calcutta, had been unable to get his grounds ready, though he had used due diligence. The attorney expected to be ready by Thursday, and the party in whose favour the award was made, was the only party who could possibly sustain injury by the delay.

The Court granted time till Monday next, upon continuation of the motion being taken as of the term.

Time granted.

MISSEUR DONNIEJEE V. RAMRUTTON ROY AND OTHERS.

This was a demurrer to a bill in Equity on the ground of want of parties, and also upon the ground of insufficient jurisdiction laid in the bill of complaint.

Mr. Princep and Mr. Leith for the demurrer. The first ground of demurrer is that certain infants who appear to be interested on the face of the bill, are not made parties. They are indeed alleged to be out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and not amenable to the process; but they ought nevertheless to be charged as defendants thereto, and process ought to be prayed against them when and so soon as they shall become subject to the jurisdiction. The case of *Menes v. De Pastet*, 1 Daniel Rep. is expressly in point, and is even stronger than this, because the parties in question were there actually charged as defendants, and the objection was not the mere slip in omitting to pay process. The second ground of demurrer is, that there is no sufficient jurisdiction shewn as to Ramrutton Roy. The jurisdiction clause states that he is not an inhabitant of Calcutta, but of Coimbatore, and that he is specially subject to the jurisdiction in respect of a certain judgment of this Court to which the bill of complaint relates by reason of his making use for his own benefit of such judgment and process thereon, and thereby seeking the aid of the Court. This discloses no ground of jurisdiction. It does not appear that he was any party to the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained; and there is no case in which this Court has gone so far as to hold that such allegations as these are sufficient to found special jurisdiction. The other alleged ground of jurisdiction is equally untenable. It is that the said Ramrutton Roy is specially subject to the jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the bill of complaint, by reason of a certain clause or covenant of submission, entered into (not with the complainant but

with T. Dickens and John Allen (two co-defendants.) It is quite a clear covenant to submit to the jurisdiction if available to no other person than the covenantee himself.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Sandes for the bill, will be heard to-morrow.

The Court adjourned the further hearing of the argument at 5 o'clock.

Adjourned.—HURHURU, November 19.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 19, 1839.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM OF 1839.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

This was the first day of the Sittings. There are 18 causes on the common law board.

MISSEUR DONNIEJEE V. RAMRUTTON ROY.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Sandes in support of the bill, the demurrer which was argued yesterday by the counsel for the defence. Neither ground of demurrer ought to be allowed to prevail. The first objection which has been taken is, that certain interested parties though out of the jurisdiction of the Court, ought to be charged as co-defendants, and joined in the prayer of process. This is altogether contrary to the practice of this Court; and even if such a rule be adopted in England, there is no good ground for extending it here. The presumption in the superior Courts of law and equity at home, is in favour of the jurisdiction: here no such presumption exists. There is nothing to support such a rule in principle, because such a charge in the bill, with the corresponding prayer of process by anticipation, would not make it one whit the less necessary to amend the bill, if ever the parties should come within the jurisdiction, by stating the fact that they have since come within the jurisdiction and have become amenable to the process of the Court. And the only authority in favour of the doctrine contended for by the other side is the case of *Menes v. De Pastet*, cited from M. 8 in 1st Daniel Prac., which is directly contrary to *Haddock v. Tomlinson*, reported in 2 Sim. and Stu. Then as to the question whether Ramrutton Roy sufficiently appears to be subject to the jurisdiction, on the face of the bill,—it is submitted that either ground of jurisdiction laid would be sufficient. He is charged to be specially subject in respect of the "judgment" of this Court which the bill seeks to set aside, by reason of having proceeded under it, and having proceeded too in a very effectual manner, viz, by suing out execution under it. If a man may put in motion the machinery of this Court, for his own benefit and advantage, without rendering himself liable to the jurisdiction and control of the Court, so far as relates thereto, the most monstrous injustice and oppression may be the consequence. A party may thus abuse the power and process of the Court on the plea side, and shelter himself from all equitable check and control, on the ground that he is not personally amenable to the jurisdiction!—But again, the second ground of special jurisdiction is also sufficient, although its sufficiency has been so much misused by the learned counsel for the defendants. The words in the charter are that the Court "shall have power to try and determine all causes, actions and suits arising, growing, or to be brought or promoted against every other person or persons, what infants, of India residing within the provinces, upon any contract or agreement in writing entered into by any of the said inhabitants with any of His Majesty's subjects, when

it shall have been agreed in the said contract; that in case of dispute the matter shall be determined in the Supreme Court." The present case falls within the very words. It is not necessary that the covenant to submit to the jurisdiction, should be with the plaintiff himself; for it has long since been held sufficient to bring the case within the terms of the charter, if the covenant is with any British subject (usually the cryer of the Court), in no way beneficially interested, and merely made a party to the instrument as trustee and for the open and avowed purpose of subjecting the parties to the Court's jurisdiction.

Mr. Prinsep replied,

The Court postponed judgment, and intimated that they wished to refer to one or two cases among the MS notes of Mr. Justice Chambers, upon the important question of jurisdiction raised.

Cur. adv. vult.

SEENMUTTY MAUNCOOMARREE DOSSEE V. PARBUTTY DOSSEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a plea and answer in equity, set down for argument by the complainant.

After the pleadings had been opened, discussion arose upon the question whether the counsel for the complainant or the counsel for the defendants ought to begin the argument.

Mr. Cochrane for the complainant said that he was quite willing to begin, and this appeared to him to be the proper course, but he believed the contrary practice had been followed in this Court.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Morton said, that if they were called upon to begin, they would have to meet objections by mere anticipation. The general rule in pleas, demurrers and the like, was for the exceptant to commence by stating his objections, and then for the other party to be heard, and the exceptant would have the reply. At present they had no notice at all of the nature of the objections intended to be urged.

The Court said that it seemed certainly more convenient for the party taking the objections to commence; and this rule might be followed on the present occasion at all events.

The argument was heard in part, when the Court Adjourned.—HURKARU, November 20.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

SEENMUTTY MAUNCOOMARREE DOSSEE V. PARBUTTY DOSSEE AND ANOTHER.

The argument upon the plea was continued this morning.

Mr. Cochrane for the complainant. This is a bill for an account of certain real and personal property alleged to form a joint estate, deceased from one Herroo Shah, deceased, intestate, a representative in estate of whom the complainant claims to be. The bill charges, that the defendants took possession of the property to the exclusion of the complainant, and obtained a general release under circumstances of fraud. The defendants have pleaded as to a specific part of the bill, that the said Herroo Shah did not die intestate, but that he left a Will, (set forth verbatim in the plea) by which he bequeathed the whole of the property to the defendants, except a legacy of Rs. 2,000, which the plea avers to have been paid. The defendants have answered as to the residue of the bill, denying the circumstances of fraud in respect of the general release. Now, the first objection is, that the plea does not cover all to which it is pleaded; for the bill alleges a jointer in estates

subsequent to the death of Herroo Shah, and this cannot be affected by the existence or non-existence of the Will. Again, the answer is liable to an objection, which may be stated in the alternative, viz. that it either overrules the plea, or exhibits a distinct defence; because the general release standing alone would be sufficient defence to the whole bill, and two distinct issues upon separate and distinct defences cannot be allowed; *Amoth v. Jackson*, 6 Ves. Jun. 12. And lastly, there are several material allegations in the bill, which are not denied either by the plea or answer, and the rule is, that everything not denied must be taken to be admitted: *Milford Plead.* p. 300. Of this nature are the allegations, that, certain jewels and ornaments of the complainant have been forcibly seized and appropriated by the defendants,—that no account has been rendered,—that the papers and books of account have been mutilated and falsified, and so forth. In *Foley v. Hill*, 3 Mylne and Craig Rep., it was decided, that charges in the bill which would destroy the legal bar which is the foundation of the plea, must be fully and specifically denied by answer.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Morton contr. The substantial subject matter of this bill is a claim for an account by the alleged representative of an alleged intestate, and also that a certain general release, stated to have been obtained under circumstances of fraud, may be delivered up to be cancelled. To the first part, the defendants have pleaded a Will, thus denying the intestacy and all its consequences, and this is clearly a bar as far as the plea extends. By the Will which is set forth in the plea itself, it appears, that the plaintiff was interested in the property to the extent of Rs. 2,000, and the plea accordingly goes on to aver, that that legacy has been paid and that the interest of the plaintiff has been altogether determined.

Per Curiam. Was it necessary to aver the payment of the legacy at all? Would it not have been sufficient to have stated the Will, without tendering two issues, the fact of the will and the fact of the payment of the legacy?

Mr. Turton and Mr. Morton. It might have been sufficient as the bill stands, to have stated merely the Will, but the payment of the legacy is averred in contemplation of amendment of the bill, in which case, it would have appeared on the face of our pleading, that the plaintiff was interested to the extent of Rs. 2,000. A plea may consist of several circumstances, if they all tend to one point. The short point here is "no title" in the plaintiff. Then as to the second objection, that the plea is overruled by the answer, or else that the answer furnishes a distinct defence,—the reply is, that the plea and answer relate to two totally distinct matters, the former to the matter of the account, and the latter to the prayer for the cancellation of the general release. If it had not been for this, there would have been but a partial defence.

Per Curiam. Would not the general release have been a sufficient defence to the whole, if it had stood alone?

Mr. Turton and Mr. Morton. No doubt, if it had been applied to the whole; but it is applied to a totally distinct part, viz. the specific prayer for its cancellation. The release is not set up as a bar. The mere circumstances of fraud charged in the bill are denied. Then, with respect to the last objection taken for the complainants, that there are allegations in the bill not specifically denied; we answer, that it was not necessary to notice them, because it is only necessary to deny allegations, which are either the foundation of the plaintiff's title, or evidence of that title. *Thring v. Edgar*, 2 Sim. and Sta. In the cited case of *Foley v. Will*, the facts not denied were evidence of the plaintiff's title, and not being denied, destroyed the anticipated legal

but set up by the plea. Here the subject matter of the plea was not anticipated in any degree by the bill; and if we had denied the allegations specifically, we should have overruled our plea by discovery as to matters, in respect of which we had already denied the complainant's title, both to relief and discovery.

Mr. Cochrane in reply was not called upon.

SIR J. P. GRANT. The Court are of opinion, that the plea and answer must be considered as forming together one entire pleading, and that they must not disclose separate and distinct defences. Now, the general release which the answer here sets up would have been of itself a sufficient bar to the whole bill. The object of a plea is to reduce the defence to a single point and where this cannot be done, the defendant must rely upon his defences by way of answer. This plea must stand for an answer with liberty to except.

Mr. Tutton apprehended, the costs would be costs in the cause.

Mr. Cochrane said, that he had set down five and twenty pleas at least, and costs always had been allowed where the plea had stood for answer.

Mr. Tutton offered to bet his learned friend a gold mohur or two (if batting was allowed in a Court of Justice) that five and twenty pleas in Equity altogether had not been in Court during the experience of his learned friend!

The Court reserved the question of costs.

Plea to stand for answer with liberty to except — *Hurk*
Nov. 21.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

COSMINAATH ROSE V. DOOROOERFAUD CHOSE AND HULLODHUR CHOSE

Mr. Cochrane opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep stated the case. This was an action upon a promissory note for Rs. 1603 made by the two defendants jointly with one Debnath Ghose deceased. The three parties formed a joint Hindoo family, and the defendant Hullodhur was at the time 14 years of age. This defendant had pleaded *infancy*, to which the plaintiff had replied a *ratification* after he came of age. This was denied by the rejoinder, and was the only question in issue in the cause. Judgment by default had passed against the other defendant.

Three witnesses were called. One of them proved that he had two interviews with the defendant, Hullodhur, after he came of age, and that he said with reference to the note in question, "the money is justly due, and we shall pay it when we get certain funds outstanding." This witness and also a second witness proved an acknowledgment after action brought that the money was due.

Mr. Morton for the defence, addressed the Court for a nonsuit. The promises proved before the action brought are only conditional, and there is no proof that the condition has been satisfied: *Cole v. Seiby*, 3 Esp. nor is there any distinct proof of an express promise that this defendant himself would pay; and it has been held that a mere acknowledgment is not sufficient, *Thrupp v. Fielder*, 2 Esp. As to the promises after action brought, it is quite clear that they are insufficient; and the cases of *Thurnton v. Illingworth*, 2 B. and Cr. is expressly in point. There is another objection; because as the proof is of a promise to pay long after the note became due, this cannot support the promise in the plea to pay ac-

cording to "the tenor and effect of the note." Per Little Dale J. in *Massey v. Hunt*, 5 Barn. and Adolphus.

Mr. Prinsep contra contended that the present case was wholly different from the ordinary case of ratification by an infant under English law. These were Hindoo parties, and they appeared on the face of the pleadings to form a jointly family, now very slight evidence of subsequent assent would be sufficient to bind an infant member of a family after he came of age in respect of a previously existing liability. The subsequent promise or assent was not a new contract, but a mere confirmation of a previous contract. The cases cited therefore did not apply.

Mr. Morton suggested the case of a partnership. A new partner would not be liable by merely joining the partnership, to the prior liabilities of his copartners.

Per Curiam. We do not think there is sufficient ground shewn of a nonsuit; because we are inclined to consider the case of an infant member of a joint Hindoo family in a different light from the ordinary case of an infant according to English law. The defendant may move for a nonsuit hereafter on the points of law raised.

Mr. Morton then addressed the Court on the evidence. The witnesses have given the most vague evidence that can be conceived. No time whatever is specified, so that it is quite impossible to produce evidence, direct or indirect, to contradict them. In England a statute 9 Geo. IV. commonly known as Lord Tenterden's Act, had been passed making it necessary to prove a ratification in writing. That statute did not extend to this country certainly, and it was a thousand pities that it did not.

SIR J. P. GRANT. We cannot legislate Mr. Morton;

Mr. Morton. Certainly not, my Lord; but this Court may in their discretion act according to the spirit of that statute, and consider the evidence insufficient unless it is most clear, distinct, and express, and confirmed by more than one witness. The facilities for perjury and the tendency to its commission are certainly not less in this country. Nothing can be more easily advanced than such a statement, and it is impossible to disprove it.

SIR J. P. GRANT.—We give a verdict for the plaintiff with liberty to move for a nonsuit on the points of law. I take the opportunity of stating, that I think it would be most beneficial if the provisions of Lord Tenterden's Act were extended here.

SIR H. STON. I believe that act has been considered even in England one of the most beneficial that have been ever passed.

Verdict for plaintiff, with liberty to move.

ROWLAND GRAHAM, V. THE DOORAN DAKKE.

This was an action upon a bond, and was undefended.

The Advocate General and Mr. Barwell for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the penalty.

KRISHNACHUNDER SIRCAR V. RAMJOY MUNDY.

This was struck out by the plaintiff's Attorney.

Struck out.

SKINNER V. YOUNG.

Struck out.

GOLDKUNDHUR ROY V. DILBAUG MISSEK.

Struck out.

DOR ON THE DEMISE OF MANKHUN DORE V. LUTCHMUN
BEEBEE.

This was an undefended action of ejectment. There was a verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke for the lessor of plaintiff.
Verdict for plaintiff.

JOHN STORM V. BRIJONAUTH DUTT.

This was an undefended action upon three promissory notes. The plaintiff had a verdict.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke for the plaintiff.
Verdict for plaintiff.

JOSEPH BARRETT V. JOHN DARWOOD AND FRANCIS JOHN
BENTLEY.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

The *Advocate-General* stated the case. This was an action of assumpsit upon a special contract for building a certain vessel called the brig *Saife* at Moulinein. The agreement was set forth specially in the point; and it appeared that by that agreement, the defendants contracted to complete the vessel according to a certain schedule of specification within three and a half months after a certain event, and in the event of failure to pay the sum of Rupees 2,000 as penalty for the delay. This action was brought for the penalty, the vessel not being completed in the time. The defendants had pleaded *non assumpsit*; and secondly, an alleged subsequent agreement by way of "accord and satisfaction." The learned Counsel apprehended that he had little more to do in the first instance than to prove the execution of the agreement, and perhaps the damage occasioned by the delay, although this indeed was fixed by the parties themselves at a stipulated sum. He could not anticipate the case which the other side might set up, and he apprehended that their own affirmative issue was upon themselves.

The case was then partly gone into; and at 5 o'clock the Court adjourned.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Sandes for the defence—Adjourned—Hurk. Nov. 22.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM OF 1839.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Selon.)

J. BARRETT V. J. DARWOOD AND F. J. BENTLEY.

The trial of this case continued this morning.

For the plaintiff the execution of the agreement was proved, and it was shewn that the loss resulting to the

plaintiff from the non-performance of the agreement to build the ship within the limited time, considerably exceeded the sum of Rs 2,000, which was the penalty stipulated by the parties. This evidence was objected to on the ground that it was evidence of *special damage*, and that no special damage was laid in the plaint; but this objection was overruled.

Mr. Turton (with whom was Mr. Sandes) addressed the Court for the defence.

The case for the defendants mainly was that there were interpolations in the original agreement; and a copy (or alleged duplicate) not consistent with the original instrument in its present state, as put in on behalf of the defence.

There was no evidence whatever in support of the plea of accord and satisfaction.

The *Advocate-General* (with whom was Mr. Morton) addressed the Court in reply. The damage had been specifically proved; and it was moreover extremely doubtful whether according to the case of *Kemble v. Farren*, 6 Bingham Rep., the plaintiff would not be entitled to the stipulated sum of 2,000 rupees, as a specific sum fixed by the parties without proof of actual damage at all.

The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount of the stipulated penalty.

Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages Co.'s Rs. 2,000.

RAM SAHA V. HURRY DORE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Turton stated the case. This was an action for two assaults upon the plaintiff by the defendants on the 16th of June and the 2d of July last.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff, who swore to the fact of the assault was described as having been committed about noon or one o'clock.

The *Advocate-General* (with whom was Mr. Leith) addressed the Court for the defence.

The case for the defence consisted chiefly in proving an *alibi* with respect to the first assault, but there was no disproof whatever attempted as to the second. It further appeared that the first assault had been investigated at the Police, and the charge dismissed, and that it had also been the subject of an indictment which had not been found a "true bill" by the Grand Jury. Much stress was laid on the circumstance that the witnesses produced were not the same as those whose names were on the back of the indictment.

Mr. Turton in reply contended that no *alibi* was proved. Native witnesses specially might easily make a mistake as to time. With respect to the witnesses on the back of the indictment not being called, the matter was easily explained. There were a host of witnesses whose names had been furnished to the Prothonotary on a slip of paper and these included all but two of the names in the back of the indictment; and it was the merest accident that none of the latter were called. The

plaintiff was clearly entitled to a verdict against two of the defendants on the second counts at all events.

The Court upon the whole were of opinion, that there must be a verdict for the defendants.—*Hurk. Nov. 23.*

MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1839.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF JAMES CULLEN AND OTHERS v. ELINOR CLARK AND OTHERS.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

Mr. Turton said, that this was an ejectment for a house in Park Street, mortgaged to the lessors of the plaintiff, (the Directors of the Bengal Provident Society) by three of the defendants, executors of Mr. William Clark, deceased, to secure the loan of Rs. 40,000. Mr. W. Clark died in 1826, and his Will gave his executors a power to sell or mortgage his real property. The premises in question had been mortgaged by the Testator himself, in his lifetime, to Messrs. Colvin and Co., to secure certain monies upon payment of which the premises had been since reconveyed to his executors after his death. Defence had been taken in the name of the three executors, and four other parties, sons of the Testator, who were devisees under the Will.

Several deeds of lease and release were put in and proved. The mortgage by the Testator to Messrs. Colvin and Co., bore date in December 1825; and the reconveyance to the executors was dated 3rd September 1827. The mortgage by the executors to the lessor of the plaintiff of the premises, for which the action was brought, appeared to be the 4th of September 1827. The original probate of Mr. William Clark's will, was produced by the defendants; and it was admitted by their counsel, that the testator was in possession of the premises at the time of his death, and that the defendants in the ejectment were the present tenants in possession.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Morton addressed the Court for the defence. The lessor of the plaintiff must recover upon the strength of his own title and not upon the weakness of the defendant's title; and according to this rule, the plaintiff had failed to make out their case. In the first place, it appeared by the will that one Mr. James Thompson was a co-executor, and yet he had not joined in the conveyance, and there was no explanation of the omission. It did not appear that he had renounced probate, or that he was dead.

The Court enquired how the plaintiffs were to get over this difficulty.

Mr. Turton.—It appears from the probate that he never proved the Will. Besides it is for the other side to shew, that he was living and ought to have joined in the conveyance. The omission is aided by the statute of 21 Hen. VIII. c. 3.

Mr. Morton.—The statute of Hen. VIII. does not aid it, according to the express authority of *Dennis v. Judge*, 11 East 288. The plaintiff must make out his own case, and it is not for the defendant to supply the

necessary explanations. The plaintiff ought to have shewn either that he was dead, or had refused to join in the conveyance, or had renounced probate. The mere non joinder in proving the will is not a renunciation. For all that appears the contrary, these deeds of mortgage may be a fraud committed behind the back of this co-executor. But again, whether the plaintiffs rest their title upon Fergusson's Act (9 Geo. IV. c. 38) which gives executors a power to sell for the payment of debts; or rely upon the power reserved by the Will, there are conditions in both cases which ought to have been complied with, and which do not appear to have been complied with in the present instance. Executors have only a power to sell for payment of the debts of the testator, under Fergusson's Act, and the Act only extends to British subjects. It does not appear that the money was applied in this instance to the payment of debts, nor indeed does it appear distinctly that there existed any debts at all. It does not appear further that Mr. Clark was even a British subject! And it might further be urged that the statute does not authorize a mortgage at all but only a sale. But probably the plaintiffs will rely upon the power reserved by the will, if so, the conditions must be shewn to have been strictly observed. The power to sell and mortgage is here guarded by the proviso, that it shall be "advantageous to the family." Then it ought to have been shewn that the mortgage was advantageous to them; *Hawkins v. Kemp*, 3 East 410. *Doe v. Martin*, 47 R. 39. Lastly it will be found upon inspection of the title deeds, produced that all prior to the year 1827 relate to totally different premises, viz to a house and its appurtenances, not in Park Street, but in *Wellesley Street*? The plaintiffs might as well have produced the title deeds of premises in London! They have therefore proved nothing more than a title twelve years old; and they have not shewn any title whatever in their alienors, the executors.

Per Curiam.—Can you use the argument of "no title" on behalf of these executors, in order to defeat their own mortgage?

Mr. Morton.—When I use the argument, I use it on behalf of the other defendants, who are devisees under the will, and not bound in any way by the wrongful acts of the executors. Even if the argument of *estoppel* applies to the executor defendants, it cannot possibly extend to the devisee defendants.

Mr. Turton. Contra.—There is nothing in any of the objections which have been urged. It is not necessary to prove that the purchase money was applied to the payment of debts, or that any debts existed; and if it were necessary this appears sufficiently from the recitals in the mortgage deeds, which shew that there was a debt of Rs. 30,000 to Colvin and Co. with respect to the power reserved by the Will, it is clearly left to the discretion of the executors themselves to determine what shall be "advantageous to the family." I admit the general rule in ejectment to be that the lessor of the plaintiff shall recover upon the strength of his own title; but the case of an ejectment brought by mortgage against mortgagee is an exception to the rule. The mortgagee is stopped from disputing the title of the mortgagor, just as much as a tenant is stopped from denying the title of the landlord under whom he holds a lease or to whom he pays rent. It would have been sufficient for us to have shewn that the parties were in possession of the premises, and that they mortgaged the property to us, and claimed the right and title to do so under the will. It was not necessary to carry the title further back. It may be observed that we had no expectation of the case being defended; and all these objections have taken us by surprise. It is hoped if the Court should think them entitled to weight, that still the verdict shall be entered, in the meanwhile for the plaintiff reserving liberty to move.

Mr. Morton in reply. The argument of my learned friend, only touches the case of the *mortgager* defendants. Assuming that the estoppel extends to them, upon what ground can it be urged that it is applicable to the other defendants, and more than to the mere strangers? They are not bound by recitals in deeds to which they were no parties! With respect to them, it is clear that there is no case whatever! for a title carried back only 12 years, is not sufficient to support an ejectment.

SIR J. P. GRANT. The questions of law raised, appear to be of considerable difficulty. There will be a verdict in the meanwhile, for the plaintiffs, with liberty to the defendants to move for a nonsuit, or for a verdict for themselves, either for the whole or a part, as they may be advised.

Verdict for plaintiff with liberty to move.—*Hurkaru*, November 26.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER. 26,

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Selon.)

SIR EDWARD RYAN, C. J., resumed his seat in Court this morning. His Lordship appeared to be in excellent health.

ADMIRALTY SIDE.

In re the Pyen Boun,

SIR J. P. GRANT.—The Court award one-tenth of the value of the ship and cargo preserved, as the amount of *salvage*. The value stated in the affidavits of the salvors, (not denied by the other side) is Rs. 40,000; the amount of salvage therefore will be Rs. 4,000. Of this sum, the commander will be entitled to one moiety or half-part, and the remaining moiety is to be apportioned among the officers and crew in the ratio of their respective wages.

Decree accordingly.

EQUITY SIDE

SHREENUTTY COMOLMENTY DOSSEE V. SHREENUTTY SEEDOO BOONDERTY DOSSEE AND OTHERS.

It this case a decree was taken by consent.

The *Advocate General* and Mr. Leith for the complainants.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke for the defendants, Seebsoondery.

Mr. Natt for the defendants, Panchanund Bysack.

Mr. Morton for the defendants, Gourmoney Dossee.

The bill taken *pro confesso* against the remaining defendant, Radicamobun Seat.

The Court allowed the minutes of the decree which had been put in.

Decree accordingly.

J. W. ALEXANDER, ASSIGNEE, &c., v. THOMAS MORAN.

This cause came on *ex parte*, the bill having been taken *pro confesso* for want of answer.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the complainant.

The Court made a decree in terms of the prayer, and minutes of the decree put in.

Decree accordingly.

SEEDOO-BOONDERTY DOSSEE V. SEMOLAN DASPER.

This case came on for further directions. The cause had merely stood over for the consent and sanction of Government to the appointment of the Government Agent (Mr. Marnaghten) as trustee to receive the interest of certain Company's paper to be applied to the performance of certain Poojas.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Natt appeared for the complainant.

No counsel appeared for the defendant.

Final decree accordingly.

RAJAH GOPEEMOHUN DEB V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, AND OTHERS.

SIR EDWARD RYAN enquired whether anything had been arranged by the counsel in this cause.

Mr. Turton (who now leads for the complainants) said that he had communicated with his colleagues, and that he should have an application to make to the Court before the end of the present sittings.—*Hurkaru* November 27.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1839.

RAJAH GOPEEMOHUN DEB V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE LOTTERY COMMITTEE.

SIR E. RYAN said, that the Court upon consideration were disposed to anticipate an application which, from an intimation of the learned Counsel in the cause, they presumed, was intended to be made; and they would, with the consent of the Counsel on both sides, hear a *re-argument* of the case by one Counsel for each. The Court wished that this should be done by consent; but, if the parties did not consent, the Court would themselves direct the re-argument. His Lordship considered it right to say, that the re-argument was not considered necessary upon any supposition, that material points had been left untouched at the former hearing; because the case had certainly been argued on both sides very fully and with great ability.

Mr. Turtan, for the complainant, thanked the Court for the suggestion. He had been prepared to apply to the Court, with the consent of his colleagues, in the cause (though he scarcely knew how to shape the application) to permit a re-argument. He did not suppose, that he could add anything of great importance to what had been already advanced; but he had been the only counsel in the cause from the commencement, and in justice to his client, he had been anxious to be allowed to state his views in the Court, and take all the responsibility of the result.

The Advocate General had no objection to offer to the proposed re argument.

The second day of next term was fixed. There are now four Counsel for the complainant. (Messrs Turtan, Clarke, Leith and Morton) and three for the defendants (the Advocate General, Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Cochrane.)

The case will be argued by Mr. Turtan for the complainants, and the Advocate General, contra.

LUCKHURAIN MOOKERJEE v. JENKINS AND LOW.

This was a *re-nisi* to set aside an award, upon affidavits alleging irregularity in the proceedings of the arbitrators and umpire. The original arbitrators were Messrs. Henry Ford and John Lowe, and the umpire was Mr. Alexander Holmes. The submission empowered any two out of the three to make the award; and the award was made on the 30th of September last, by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Holmes, who concurred in awarding the payment of a sum of money of Jenkins and Low to Luckhurarain Mookerjee, - the other arbitrator, Mr. Ford, being of opinion, that nothing was due.

The affidavits on both sides were very voluminous.

Mr. Prinsep (with whom was Mr. Morton) shewed cause. The first alleged irregularity is in the mode of appointment of the umpire. The arbitrators were empowered, in the event of disagreement, to "appoint by writing under their hands any indifferent person as umpire;" and, accordingly, on the 21st of September, Mr. Lowe wrote a note signed with his own name, proposing Mr. Holmes, and inquiring whether Mr. Ford would consent; to which Ford wrote in reply across the note, "that he had no objection whatever," and signed such reply with his own name. This is surely a "writing under the hands" of the arbitrators; and as the appointment was afterwards ratified and recognised, no more formal appointment could possibly have been required. (The learned Counsel was then proceeding to another objection.)

Sir E. RYAN. It is better to take each objection separately; because there seem, to be a great number of questions; and of course if any one should prevail, it will be unnecessary to discuss the rest. We will now hear Mr. Morton, and then, if necessary, the Counsel on the other side.

Mr. Morton was then heard upon the same side.

Sir E. RYAN then said, that the Court would not give any opinion yet upon this point, or call upon the other side; but the second objection stated in the rule nisi appeared a serious one, and upon it they wished to hear the Counsel in support of the award.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton.—The second objection is that the award was made by one of the arbitrators, and, the umpire, without further notification to the dissenting arbitrator. It is true, that Mr. Ford states, that he expected to be again consulted before the final award was made; but our affidavits state, that there was an understanding expressly to the contrary; and this is borne out by the acts of Mr. Ford himself, for he expressly authorized the other arbitrator to forward all the papers and correspondence to the umpire (Mr. Holmes,) to enable him to form his opinion upon the case. Nor was it on

principle necessary to notify the making of the award to the dissenting arbitrator, seeing, that the submission expressly empowered two out of the three to make a final award, and if two concurred, the concurrence of the third was superfluous. If one of the arbitrators had held private meetings with the umpire to the exclusion of the third, it would have been a different matter; *Dalling v. Matchet*, Willes Rep; but here the umpire formed his own unbiased judgment. Both parties were here placed on the same footing. It would have been different if one had enjoyed an advantage which was denied to the other.

Per Curiam — It does not make the case much better if neither of the arbitrators had an opportunity of stating his view of the matter to the umpire, and arguing in support of it.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton.—With submission, it makes all the difference in the world. The case then resolves itself into the question, whether there was sufficient evidence before the umpire to enable him to form his opinion. Now, it appears, that the only remaining point in dispute between the arbitrators, related to the liability or non liability of Jenkins and Low, to pay a certain two per cent, commission upon an admitted sum, and it further appears from the affidavits of the arbitrators, that they sent to Mr. Holmes all the papers and correspondence which they considered necessary to enable him to pronounce a judgment upon the question at issue. All questions as to the sufficiency or admissibility of evidence, are within the discretion of the arbitrators, and their opinion must be taken "for better or worse." *Symes v. Goodfellow*, 3 Bingham N. S.

Mr. Turtan and Mr. Clarke contra were not called upon.

Sir E. RYAN, C. J., after some deliberation, said, The Court are of opinion, that the second ground of objection must prevail;—it is not a mere formal objection. We think it clearly appears that Mr. Ford expected to have a further opportunity of stating his objections and discussing the question with the umpire, and we think upon principle, that such opportunity ought to have been allowed. This is the principle laid down in the case of *Dalling v. Matchet*. And it is nothing to say, of course, if that two out of the three already formed the required majority; because it is possible, that the third might have brought one of them round to concur with him in opinion. The rule therefore must be made absolute for setting aside the award.

Mr. Turtan apprehended, that the rule would be made absolute with costs.

Mr. Prinsep apprehended not. An innocent party was not to be punished for the irregularity of the arbitrators.

Sir E. RYAN. We are not prepared to give you costs Mr. Turtan. We will hear you on the point.

Mr. Turtan and Mr. Clarke. The other side ought not to have shewn cause. If they voluntarily attempt to uphold a bad award, they must pay the usual penalty of failure.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton said, that misconduct was charged against their client, and he had a right to come in and deny it; and the rule had been made absolute on the mere ground of "irregularity" in proceedings, not attributable to any fault whatever of his own.

Sir E. RYAN said, that as the rule was made absolute solely on the ground of the blunders committed by the arbitrators, the consequences could not be vested upon an innocent party. There were cases in which arbitrators themselves, acting improperly, had been made to pay the costs; but the question now was merely between the parties, and the Court were of opinion, that each party must pay his own costs.

Rule absolute, but without costs.—HURK. Nov. 29.

INSOLVENT COURT.

NOVEMBER 2, 1839.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

W. H. GILBERT, G. W. BAXTER, and H. PULLIPS,
insolvents, discharged without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF NINA DE LIGNY, AN INSOLVENT,
An error of a name in the schedule, rendered it necessary to postpone the final settlement of this case till next Court day. Madame de Ligny is not in custody.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Clarke, for the opposition, informed the Court, that the insolvent had filed the fourth edition of his schedule, which he, (Mr. Clarke,) was sorry to say, was less satisfactory than any of the preceding ones. It contained statements of various articles of property of which no previous mention had been made, and of which it now gave a very insufficient account. Among this property were several pianos which had been purchased from Capt. Owen. Of these, of which even the number was not stated, the only account which the new schedule gave, was that two had been sent to Madras to an Agent there, and that the rest had been sold by the insolvent himself: but when, to whom, and for what, did not appear. Mention was also made of the plate which had been in the insolvents' possession. This, it was said, had been sold by Mrs. Jacobs when her husband was away from town. The sum said to have been obtained for it, was about Rs 200, which had been used in domestic expenses. But in this case also, the person to whom the plate was sold was not mentioned, and Mrs. Jacobs professes herself entirely ignorant of his name and residence. These incomplete disclosures led the Assignee to the belief that there was still some fraud carrying on, and some property yet remaining concealed.

Mr. Leith, for the insolvent, said, that the deficiencies in the schedule on which Mr. Clarke animadverted, were very easily accounted for. The insolvent's books were lodged in the Assignee's office, and he had not free access to them. The pianos were sold in 1837, and it was not very likely that after the lapse of so long a time, the insolvent could tell, from memory, the purchaser of each, and the price it had brought. The insolvent had done all that it was possible to do under such circumstances—he had mentioned the sales of the pianos in the schedule, and there were the books lodged in the Assignee's office which might be referred to for particulars. The change of attorneys when Mr. Strettell gave up the case, and Mr. Shaw took it in hand, might also, Mr. Leith thought, account in some degree for the imperfections of the present schedule.

With regard to the plate, it was said, as was stated, when the insolvent was not in Calcutta, and without his knowledge. Mrs. Jacobs being in want of money for domestic expenditure, disposed of the plate to a person whom she did not know. It had yet to be shewn that this sale was improper; and even when it was so shewn, it would scarcely be right to make the insolvent suffer, for what had been done without his knowledge.

Mr. Clarke in reply, observed, that as to the change of the attorney spoken of, it was impossible for Mr. Strettell to conduct the insolvents' affairs for a single hour, after the petition which had been presented to the Court by the insolvent against him. He admitted, however, that if the requisite particulars were exhibited in the insolvent's books he could not press the point against him; but the insolvent must of course be remanded to amend the schedule by the assistance of those books.

Sir H. W. Seton said, that of course, the insolvent must be allowed free personal access to his books. That if he could not go to the Assignee's office for the purpose of inspecting them, they must be carried to him in the jail.

Mr. Leith suggested, that as the Insolvent was to be remanded to amend his schedule, it would be as well for Mr. Clarke to mention any other points which were unsatisfactory that they might be looked to in the interim.

Mr. Meiklejohn then addressed the Court with regard to the interest on the separate estate of H. Fowles. This was a trust fund which had been left in the hands of the insolvent for the benefit of the heirs of Mr. Fowles. The original fund was about Rs 20,000 and had been placed by the insolvent in an agency house at compound interest. From time to time the insolvent had drawn upon this fund in the way of loan until almost, if not quite, the whole had passed into his hands. For this he acknowledged compound interest was due, and these facts were stated in the present schedule. But that document merely stated the amount drawn, and that interest was payable thereon, but neither the rate nor time from which interest was payable, nor the amount now due was stated. Mr. Meiklejohn thought it would be necessary to supply these particulars, before the account could be considered full or satisfactory.

Mr. Leith said, it would not be easy to give these particulars, as neither the rate of interest, nor the time for which it was payable, had been settled. He believed it would be for the Court to decide what interest should be paid, and from what period it was to commence.

It was finally agreed, that the interest should be calculated from the time each sum was drawn, and at a rate to be settled by the Court. The insolvent was then remanded to amend his schedule.

IN THE MATTER OF BUDJOMOHUN COONDHO, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Lurton, for the opposition, examined the insolvent at some length, touching certain sums amounting to above Rs 17,000 due to his father. He likewise questioned him as to his connection with certain other persons who, with himself, formed a firm of *banians*, it being suspected that between these persons, the insolvent, and his father, there was some fraudulent collusion. The result was, that the Insolvent was remanded to amend the schedule.

IN THE MATTER OF SHAIK DOONDER, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Strettell opposed the discharge of the insolvent, on the ground that he had not inserted in his schedule certain of his landed property. This objection was, however, overruled by Mr. Leith, who showed that the land in question was not the property of the insolvent, but was settled upon his wife. The Insolvent was accordingly declared entitled to the benefit of the Act, and discharged forthwith.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends were declared on the following estates of
J. W. NISBETT, 100 per cent.
W. H. ABBOTT, 1st of Co.'s Rs. 1 per. S. R. 100
J. J. FLEURY, 1st " " " 1 14 " " 100

—Hurkaru, November 4.

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

SIR H. FANE AND SIR JASPER NICOLLS.—Sir H. Fane has very coolly put Sir Jasper Nicolls on the shelf until the first of January next, by publishing his determination to hold his situation, with the sanction of the Governor-General, until the 31st of December.

SIR JASPER NICOLLS.—A Salute from the Fort on Saturday, the 7th instant announced the swearing in of Sir Jasper Nicolls as a member of Council, and as Commander-in-Chief—the latter we understand in consequence of positive orders to that effect from the Horse Guards. Thus the anomalous position in which Sir Jasper Nicolls has hitherto found himself placed, has been put an end to, and his excellency finds himself invested with full authority to act, in the high and responsible character, in which he had before a merely nominal title.

MR. THOMAS BRACKEN.—Mr. Thomas Bracken has been appointed High Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year. Mr. Francis Barthe is to be Deputy Sheriff.

MR. TUNTON.—Mr. T. E. M. Tunton has been appointed by the Governor-General's Council to succeed to the appointment of Advocate-General upon the contemplated retirement of Mr. Pearson.

SIR R. Maitland.—Minute guns, from the ramparts of Fort William announced, on the evening of the 12th instant, the demise of Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India.

VACANT DIRECTORSHIPS IN THE BANK OF BENGOAL.—There were three candidates for the two vacant directorships in the Bank of Bengal, and they stood as follows in the list for election:

Mr. William Philoep,	225 votes
Mr. Jas. Sydney Stamford,	214 "
Mr. Colin Campbell	191 "

The two first named were elected in the room of Messrs Ferguson and Leach gone out by rotation.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—It has been authentically stated, that Capt. Elliot has applied to the Singapore authorities for troops, and that a reference has been made by them on the subject to the Supreme Government here.

NEW BAKERY.—A new bakery has been established at the Strand Mills, upon an improved method, where from forty to fifty maunds of ship biscuits are daily baked.

SEVERE GALE.—It is said, that a severe gale occurred at Vizagapatam, on the 17th or 18th instant, which did much damage to the town, and drove ashore all the native craft in the roads.

BOUNTING.—This station is being fast improved, through the indefatigable exertions of Doctor Campbell and others.

EXCHANGE ON SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE.—Government have reduced the exchange at which they advance on shipments of produce from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

THE WEATHER.—We have had smart showers of rain three days in the past week, but the weather is now fine again, and cold.

DUST-LAYING TAX.—A rumour has again been brought, that in order to get rid of the McFarlane and other nuisances, it is proposed to levy a tax on wheeled carriages.

FEVER.—Fever is very prevalent now at Balloo, a populous village about six miles from Calcutta, near Balookhau. It is fatal in its effects, and those attacked with it do not survive more than three days.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF POLYGYNY.—A Hindoo named Gobind Chunder Gossain, an inhabitant of Balloo died lately, leaving no less than one hundred widows.

THE CALCUTTA COURIER.—It is said, that the Managers of the Orphan Society, have determined on farming out the *Calcutta Courier*, to Mr. Huttman, the Superintendent of the Orphan Press, on his entering into an agreement to secure them the sum of two thousand five hundred rupees per annum.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—There is a blackguardly gang, composed of about twelve or fourteen young men, East Indians and Europeans, mostly all sectioners, who go about insulting and quarrelling with those who chance to fall in their way. Their head-quarters is Wellington Square.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—The Bombay Government have through their official organ, appointed a Committee, of which the Honorable Sir J. W. Awdry, Kt. is President, for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the establishment of a Medical college and Hospital at that Presidency.

NEWSPAPER.—A new hebdomadal has just made its debut, entitled the "*Calcutta Legal Observer*," which, if well conducted, is certainly calculated to be of utility to the Members of the legal profession. The chief object of the work appears to be, to give full reports of the more important decisions of the Supreme Court; but the introductory address in the first number intimates, that its pages are intended to contain criticisms upon legal matters in general.

THE EASTERN STAR.—Mr. James Hume, a Barrister, who is known to the public as the writer of some clever articles signed Old Nicholas, and the Overland journey from England to India, contemplates the establishment of a weekly paper, to be styled the *Eastern Star*, and which will be chiefly composed of original articles.

EXTRAORDINARY LEGACIES.—Mr. Henry Douglas, a Civil Servant of 1779, on the Annuity list, has died at Patna, leaving 25 lacs of rupees, of which 9 is in Counties and 6 in Cockerell and Co.'s houses in England, and the rest in this Country. His will directs his property shall be divided into 40 shares, of which 8 he gives to Mr. M. Flanning; 2 to Mr. Lambert, of the Civil Service; and 2 to the Surgeon at Patna.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.—A favourite set of quadrilles, composed by a Miss Augusta Gow Foggo, in her ninth year, and a waltz in her seventh year, have been sent out to a relative of hers in this country. Although the merits of the composition, in comparison with those of composers of maturer years, are very little, yet when the age of the composer is taken into consideration, it must appear surprising and highly pleasing to those who anticipate greater perfection with her increasing years. The gentleman to whom the music is sent out, intends giving publicity to it shortly.

THE PASSAGE OF OUR TROOPS THROUGH THE PUNJAB.—Letters from Loodianah state positively, that the promised passage through the Punjab, for our troops, on their return, had been rescinded, consequent, it is supposed, upon the late events at Lahore, which have thrown the Sovereign power into the hands of the minister Dhan Singh, who rules absolutely under the shadow of his protégé, Now Nehal Singh—the idol of the army—which is, in fact, the Sikh Nation. The passage of the elephants and camels, sent to aid the Bengal Army on its return, had actually been opposed at Hurrkee, on their attempting to cross the Sutledge.

THE MARE EQUITABLE.—The attempt to explode the wreck of the *Equitable*, on Thursday last, failed. No explosion took place, and it has since the attempt been discovered, that the powder had been all spoiled. (2,500 lbs.) the water having penetrated to the cylinder that contained it, owing to the breaking off of the tube which was connected with it. The experiment was tried with common fuses; but on the 14th it was again tried, and the voltaic battery, superintended by Professor O'Shaughnessy, was employed to ignite the powder: which was quite successful, the vessel having been blown to pieces. The wreck of the *Equitable* is not on Fulta Sand, as has been stated, but directly in the fair way of the channel in Fulta Reach, and, therefore it becomes an object of great importance to blow up this obstruction to the free course of the waters.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, &c.—On dit but not much to be relied on, that on the appointment of Mr. Dampier to the office of the Superintendent of the Police for the Lower Provinces, it is believed that Government will sanction the appointment of a few Deputy Superintendents of Police and Deputy Magistrates; the former on a salary of 400 rupees, and the latter 250 rupees per mensem. The districts of Behar and Parna, it is said will be selected for a trial of these situations. The Superintendent of Police will select the appropriate candidates, the Government reserving to itself the right of confirming his nominees. About 200 individuals have, we hear, already applied to the Superintendent of Police, who has ordered the names of many to be registered.

A DEAD CHINAMAN FOUND IN THE WATER TANK OF THE WATER WITCH.—On the 17th of last month, a Chinaman, named Appoo, was missing from on board the *Water Witch*, and it was concluded, that he had gone overboard. On Saturday, on cleaning out the tanks preparatory to refilling them, the ship being about to sail, the body of the Chinaman was discovered in one of them. It was too much decomposed to admit of being kept for the purpose of undergoing an investigation by the Coroner and, was therefore buried without any inquest being held on it. Constable Stevens went on board, and enquired into the circumstances as far as possible. The Second Mate states, that there was an evident change in the man's demeanour about ten days or a fortnight before his disappearance; he was sulky, and would not say what was the matter with him. He had not any quarrel with any one on board, and must have used some exertions to get into the tank, which had about one foot of water in it.

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held a few days ago, at the house of one of the most extensive and influential planters in India, at which several Indigo Planters, and others interested in the indigo cultivation attended, at which it was proposed to establish an association, which will secure to the planters a certain number of representatives located at the presidency, to receive information and aid in all measures tending to promote the interests of the planters in all matters connected with the very important manufacture in which they are engaged. A paper is now in circulation, which already bears the signatures of a number of the most respectable planters and agents, and a fund will be subscribed to meet the expenses that may be incurred in carrying into effect the objects of the Association.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A gentleman who has lately come up the river, mentions the following melancholy occurrence. As he was tracking up in a row-boat, when about gun-shot distance from Rangafulla, a tiger was seen to rush out from the jungle hard by, and before the men who were towing the boat, had time to make their escape to the boat, the animal seized one of them and tore him to pieces,—he then placed the corpse of the unfortunate man on the ground and gazed for a short time at the boat. The trackers, had by this time entered the water and were nearly in the boat. The tiger seeing this, seemed inclined at first to make a se-

cond spring and seize those in the boat, but afterwards, finding that that was out of his power, it took up the corpse of the man it had killed, and ran off with it into the jungle. There being no fire-arms in the boat, no advantage could be taken of the animal's proximity to destroy it.

DINNER AND BALL AT DUM DUM.—On Wednesday evening last, the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, was entertained by the officers of the Artillery at Dum-Dum. Sir Jasper, who was accompanied by his lady and daughters, was received on his arrival at the station with a salute of seventeen guns and a guard of honour. About 130 sat down to the dinner, which was most excellent. Among the company were his honour the Deputy-Governor, the Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, Sir E. Williams General Raper, Col. McLeod, the member of the Medical Board the Archdeacon and the heads of most of the departments at the presidency. After the dinner there was a ball, which was most numerously attended, the room being crowded almost to excess. Dancing was kept up with great animation and perseverance until a late hour, and all went off in the pleasantest manner imaginable.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ENGLISH AND BENGAL SCHOOLS.—An English school and a Bengallee pausalallah, were established at Barasut, on the 4th ultimo, which are entirely supported by Baboo Moy Mchudall Mitre, and Nobin Chand Mitre. The place is very populous, and already there are sixty students in the schools, and the number is daily increasing. Baboo Chander Byasack, one of Mr. David Hare's scholars, has the charge of the English department, and Mandub Chunder of the Bengallee. As the means of the supporters are inadequate to meet the increasing wants of the school, they, in conjunction with several other inhabitants of the place, intend waiting on the magistrate, for the purpose of seeking his patronage and assistance.

DACOTTY.—About twelve o'clock on the night of the 7th of November, the dwelling house of Penny Seemal, at Chomnapara, Burnagore, was stormed by a gang of dacoits, seventy or eighty in number. They had every one of them the poita or holy-thread on, so as to make themselves pass for Brahmans, and were dressed alike, each having a muslin mizai and a skull cap on. The house was entered by bursting open the street door. The proprietor of the house was threatened with death, if he did not discover where his money lay; and the poor fellow, choosing the least of two evils, pointed out the chest which contained his valuables, the whole of which the marauders took and effected their escape in the presence of the neighbours and chokeddars, who dared not offer any resistance. The police, it is said, have been trying their utmost to trace the offenders, and the property carried off; but no success has hitherto attended their exertions.

Several reports of dacoities perpetrated in the Mofussil, have also been published, in all but one case of which the villains have succeeded in deramping with their plunder unrecognized. In one instance, on the wretches torturing a poor old woman, by the application of the flames of torches, in order to extort from her a disclosure of the place in which she had secreted her treasure, the woman shrieked so violently, that the neighbours were attracted to the spot, and rescued her from the dacoits, some of whom were recognized, and for whose apprehension warrants have been issued.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION AND SALE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.—The following is a translation of an authentic document from Chandernagore, announcing the prohibition, by the Governor, of the importation and sale of butcher's meat.

FAMINE AT CHANDERNAGORE.

By a decree of my Lord, the Governor General of the French establishments in Bengal, resident at the

Hall of Chandernagore, dated 1st November, 1839, and solemnly published by beat of tom-tom, in the absence of an Official Gazette, all the butchers have been suppressed, and forbidden for the future to kill an ox, a sheep, a kid, or goat, under pain of imprisonment and fine.

By another decree of the said Governor-General, under date the 30th of October, and registered in the Court of the said Hall of Chandernagore, the carriage of meat has likewise been forbidden, and all 'outside' butchers are inhibited setting foot within the said territory under pain of fine and imprisonment.

As a consequence of these paternal decrees, issued with the view of being agreeable to the inhabitants, the latter are all condemned to die of hunger, or to eat only of the rice drawn from the British territory,—the French possessions yielding nothing but turkies and—geese.

Several of the inhabitants, tenaciously clinging to life entered into an arrangement with a Chinsurah butcher, and bound him to deliver a certain quantity of meat daily at their houses. The contract was fulfilled uninterruptedly for a few days, but Monsieur the Governor having received intimation of the crime committing, and keeping constantly in view the good of the inhabitants, caused the bearer of the meat to be arrested as he was proceeding to the house of M. David an Advocate. The meat was confiscated for the benefit of the French Government, and the delinquent was sent to the treadmill and the stocks, and sentenced to a fine of four rupies.

THE *ARIEL*.—The following is an extract of a letter from on board of the *Ariel*: I have much pleasure in announcing the arrival here of the *Ariel* on the 2d October, having left Suez on the 15th September, and stopped at Ioor, to fill up our water, being the best place in the Red Sea, for that necessary article. We remained there for two days and left on the 18th, called at Jiddah on the 22d, where we remained one day, and at Mocha to land our pilot, making the passing down only 13 days under sail, or in all up and down the Red Sea, 35 days altogether, a very quick and expeditious voyage they all say here. I went over to Cairo and remained there till I heard of Mr. Tughr's departure from Alexandria. Our despatches and Mail arrived at Alexandria on the morning of the 5th September, and as an English Steamer had just arrived from Beyroot, with the Bombay Mail via Ephraïm 31 August, the steamer was despatched that evening at 5 p.m., and our despatches would arrive in England on the 19th or 20th September. Mr. Tughr did not get down to Alexandria in time for the English Steamer; he only arrived there on the 6th, and left again on the morning of the 7th, in the French one, and he would arrive in London by the 10th October, allowing for his 24 days quarantine at Malta. Therefore, there would be plenty of time, say 4 or 5 days, for the Government to send an answer to our despatch by the Mail, which closes on the 16th October, and will be at Suez by the 8th November, when the *Zenobia* steamer, which left this on the 18th, will bring it down here by the 12th, and I will be able to leave next day, and hope to get to China by the 20th January at the latest; but if our despatch does not come by that Mail, we will have to remain for the November one, which will not be here till the first of December, and then we cannot get to China till the middle of February. At any rate, I will make the greatest despatch when I do get it, to get to my destination, that the *Ariel* may continue No. 1 among the class of clippers. I was greatly rejoiced to hear of the quick passage of the *Witch* to Aden, but I regret extremely to tell you, that the schooner *Constance* which took the Mail from the *Witch* to Suez, was 25 days in getting up to Jiddah from Aden, and then she had the worst half of the passage to go. I am doubtful if the *Berenice*, which left here on the 30th September, will not arrive at Suez as soon as the *Constance*. We

are now busy overhauling the rigging, and refitting the *Ariel*, as we have had no time to do any thing that way since the vessel was built. I hope by the end of the month to have the *Ariel* in high order and fit for any service. There is no news here at present except a report that the Arabs intend to attack the place with 2,000 men some of these nights, which has kept the troops and men of war on the qui vive for these several nights back; but I do not think the Arabs will venture, as they are too well aware that we are fully prepared for them. Jiddah is a miserable place just now, the Pacha and his delegates squeezing the Arab merchants of their all, the few troops there being 2 years in arrears of pay, and when paid get it in produce. Rice was in demand when we left, and Sp. Dec. 3, might be got for a large quantity. The same I may say of Mocha, where no coffee is to be had, as Mahomet Ali gets hold of it all and sends it to Suez. Aden is very healthy just now, and huchmate is delightful. We are all well on board. The only vessels lying here just now, are the H. C. brig-of-war *Euphrates*, and the *Mohi* schooner. The steamer that the Pacha has been buying at Suez for the navigation of the Red Sea, has been found to be too small for her engines, and she is obliged to be taken to pieces again: so much for Egyptian ship builders. The *Berenice* steamer arrived here last evening, and sails again to night with the Overland Mail of September 16th. No particular news."

PRIMA TO FLAX GROWERS.—Prima offered by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—In the class of Colonies and Trade.—Growth of Flax in British India.

1. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of flax of good quality, in any of the British possessions in the East Indies, in the year 1840, being the produce of not less than five English acres;—the Gold Medal.

Certificates of the number of acres cultivated, the mode of culture, the nature of the soil and weight of the produce, together with 14 lbs. of the flax, to be forwarded to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1841.

2. To the person who shall import into Great Britain or Ireland the greatest quantity of flax, of good quality, not less than one ton, grown in any of the British possessions in the East Indies;—the Gold Medal.

Certificates of the importation, together, with 14 lbs. of the flax to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1841.

3. 4. Both the above Premia are renewed for the year 1841.

THE COMPREHENSIVE AND PRECURSOR STEAM PLANS.—There is no fear of collision between the *Comprehensive* and *Precursor*, and henceforth perfect unanimity and co-operation are likely to prevail. On the 27th ult. Mr. Taiton met the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, of which he a member, and explained his views of the *Precursor* Scheme, and his confident expectations of its success. The Secretary of the New Bengal Steam Fund replied, and a very animated discussion ensued, which ended in an amalgamation of the two interests. No time is to be lost in starting a 1,500-ton steamer, to ply between Calcutta and Suez, touching at Madras and Ceylon.

THE PRECURSOR STEAM MEETING.—The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting of the friends to the *Precursor* Steam Scheme, held on the 23d instant:—

I.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in case the comprehensive plan shall be carried into execution, an immediate offer shall be made to its Directors, by this Association, of our vessel and engines upon equitable terms.

II.—That Col. C. Head be added to the London Committee.

III.—That a permanent Committee be appointed to consist of the following gentlemen :

W. Bruce, J. Colquhoun, J. Cullen, Dwarkanath Tagore, W. Grant, W. Fergusson, Muttu Lall Seal, W. Newcomen, Ramcomul Sen, G. F. Rennie, Ruttonjee Cowasjee, W. Turner and T. E. W. Tinton, and that Mr. Hurry be requested to continue his services as Secretary.

IV.—That the above Committee be empowered to form Rules and Regulations for the general government of the Association which shall be submitted to a general meeting of the proprietors, for the purpose of confirming such rules.

V.—That the following form as to subscription, be printed in a book, and a copy furnished to each member of the Committee, that he may receive and enter the names of subscribers, viz.

FORM.

We the undersigned agree to take the shares opposite our respective names in the Joint Stock Association, to be established on the plan printed and published in the annexed prospectus, for a direct Steam Communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez. Provided, that if the whole 800 shares be not taken by the time the vessel is ready to start on her first voyage, any shareholder shall have the power to call on the Association, either to take over his share for the amount paid up by him, or to dissolve the Association by sale of the property, binding ourselves to abide by such regulations and bye-laws as shall be made by a majority of votes. The Association not to be considered as formed until four hundred shares have been taken.

Two hundred and forty-five shares were subscribed for in the room—

PROTECTION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.—The following correspondence has passed between Government and the Chamber of Commerce, anent affording protection to British subjects and property in China.

H. T. PRINSEP, Esquire,

Sir.—At a special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held to-day, in consequence of the account, lately received of the alarming state of affairs in China, I was instructed to solicit that the Hon'ble the President in Council, will be pleased to take measures promptly to afford sufficient protection to British subjects, and to British property of every description in that quarter there, by the hostile acts of the Chinese, having been reduced to a predicament of imminent peril.

The Chamber begs leave to represent, that the state of the dispute with China, is now changed from what it was when the Chamber, a few months ago, sought the interference of Government, hostilities having now actually, commenced, and life and property being in jeopardy.

To aid the objects in contemplation, the Chamber presumes to recommend, that the *Enterprise Steamer* be armed, and despatched immediately to China, there to act under the orders of H. M. Senior Naval Officer on that station.

Nov. 12, 1839. (Signed) W. LIMOND, Secretary.

TO THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Sect. Dept.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, dated the 12th instant, urging upon the Government of India the expediency of taking prompt measures to succour the British subjects, and to protect the property and interests, which, according to recent intelligence from China, are placed in much jeopardy through the conduct of the Government officers at Canton. It is specially suggested, that the

Enterprise Steamer be made ready for despatch to that quarter as soon as possible.

2.—In reply I am directed to state, that the President in Council has yet received no despatches from China; but not doubting the authenticity of the intelligence which has appeared in the Singapore newspapers brought to this Presidency, his Honour in Council intends to communicate the intelligence to his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief with all possible despatch.

3 I am further desired to say, that in the opinion of the President in Council, the measure suggested by you would at present be premature; but that as soon as he is made acquainted with the steps which his Excellency may propose to take, he will be prepared to support them to such extent, as, under all the circumstances of the case may appear to be necessary and proper.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

MORUSSIL.

PITTHOUGH.—A bearer, in the service of Captain Hellew, a few days since, while taking the Captain's child, a fine boy of 8 years of age, on its evening walk, stopped on the bastion of the fort overhanging the river, which is undergoing repairs. The child commenced climbing the parapet, from which he was taken by the bearer twice, but a third time as the bearer stooped to pick up one of its shoes, the child fell through an embrasure into the river, forty feet below, and running with great rapidity. The bearer without a moment's delay leaped after it, and with a desperate effort rescued his charge from a watery grave.

OUTRAGE COMMITTED ON COL. WYMER.—A serious outrage was committed a short time ago on Colonel Wymer of the 27th Regt. It appears from a friend's account, that the Colonel was travelling from Ferozpour to Ludhiana; when near Dummkol, a dozen or more fellows, with the appearance of Afghan apple-merchants stopped his palanquin. The gallant Colonel immediately dashed out the king to frighten them with a walking stick, but was knocked down and pricked with their spears. The ruffians then helped themselves to a few articles, and threw away others with contempt. They made him strip off his upper garments to see if any valuables were concealed in them, and on being told that the Ranghy petarras contained *entabes*, let them pass without examination. Colonel Wymer lost a good deal of blood, but was well enough in a couple of days to continue his journey towards Simla.

CUTTACK.—The local authorities of the Cuttack Province, have reported to the Sudder Board of Revenue, that in consequence of long continued drought, half of the rice crop has been destroyed, and that, therefore, the quantity of rice sold for a rupee had been diminished from forty to sixteen seers. Unless relief be speedily afforded to the district, another famine is expected, as the price of grain will soon be too high for the limited means of the peasantry.

Letters subsequently received from Cuttack state, that a good fall of rain had greatly improved the prospect of the harvest in that district. The rice on the low ground, as well as that which had been saved by irrigation, was all expected to come to maturity, and there is every prospect of a fair rubber harvest.

"The fall has had considerable effect in the price of grain; rice is now selling as follows:—

New Rice.....	23	and 24	seers per rupee
Second kind.....	22	" 23	"
First kind.....	20	" 21	"
Old Rice.....	22	Note. The maund is	
Second kind.....	20	104 sicca weight.	
Third kind.....	16		

MONGHYR, 19TH NOVEMBER.—A most cruel homicide has recently been committed in this station. It appears that a Zameendar was robbed about the 8th or 9th instant, of some trifling property. This man had come to reside in the neighbourhood, and having suspected a dhanook of the village, declared his suspicions to the Darogah of the Monghyr thanah, on which, the dhanook was arrested, and in order to elicit that truth, the Darogah and his prons beat the man, or threatened to do so; but he, with a mind to escape the chastisement and ill-treatment which awaited him, said, that he had given the property to his younger brother, and desired him to conceal it. The Darogah and his gang immediately repaired to the house of the latter, who being charged with having concealed the stolen property, denied all knowledge of it. This so incensed the Darogah, that he vowed vengeance on the elder; both the brothers were accordingly ordered to be taken to the thannah—the younger was in custody outside, and the Darogah took the elder into a room, bolted the door, and commenced torturing him in various diabolical ways, which ultimately proved fatal. The poor man's cries were long and loud; his screams were heard by many residing some distance from the spot. His last words were addressed to his poor trembling brother exclaiming that he was dying from the ill treatment and torture he was then undergoing. He expired an hour after uttering the above sentence. The Darogah had almost succeeded in his attempt of concealing the murder; for he instantly bribed the younger brother with ten rupees, and desired him to say that deceased had died from an attack of cholera and to make immediate preparations to burn the corpse, he sent for the parents of the deceased giving them also one hundred rupees to allow the matter to be buried in oblivion. By all accounts it seems, that the relations had quietly acquiesced in the concealment.

However the body was taken down to the river side in charge of some confidential peons, and relatives of the deceased, and there reduced to ashes. Providentially, information reached the Magistrate's ears though it did not come officially. He did not treat it as an idle bazaar report, but promptly adopted every means to sift the matter, till the whole truth was made apparent as the noon day sun.

NATIVE STATES

YARKUND.—A kafil of merchants proceeding through this territory with merchandise, of which a considerable portion was opium, have been seized and cast into prison and the opium and other merchandise confiscated. This has evidently been done in obedience to Chinese mandate, this state being tributary to the Celestial Empire.

LAHORE.—The latest accounts from Lahore give us great reason to fear, that anarchy has commenced her reign throughout the Punjab. As much secrecy as is possible, is preserved regarding the movements of the court, but the murmurs of the chiefs cannot be stifled; they are represented as incensed at the treatment of the treasurer Bone Ran, and now, with smothered anger begin to think, that if the influence of so great a man, backed by so many powerful relations, friends, and dependents, and who has stood for so long a time unimpeached in the favour of his late and present sovereign, cannot save him from the indignities heaped upon him, that the time may not be far distant, when their own angles will be burdened with the same weight of iron, the ex treasurer is now forced to bear.

It is not likely, that the ambitious prince Now-Nehal Sing, and his ambitious and still more powerful minister Dyan Sing, each aiming to obtain their own end by the prostration of the present monarch, will long agree; indeed it is already said, that there are differences between them, the latter wishing, by means of his immense

power, to play his puppet, and keep in subjection the "impetuous and headlong rage of youth," while the prince, encouraged by his party, is represented as determined on following every impulse of his unruly passions.

In the mean time the nominal Monarch of the Punjab, has been led in state by his son, now Commander-in-Chief, and his vassals to witness the ceremonies of the Dusserah at Umritsir; where, crest-fallen, and in silence, this semblance of a king sat speaking to no one, answering no questions. Some idea may be formed of the influence the murdered Chett Sing had obtained over his master, from the fact that the latter actually divided his personal estates between the favourite and his brother-in-law Mungul Sing; the two relatives, however, each wishing to get the Lion's share in the division of the property, quarrelled, and from being the best of friends, became the direst enemies, and Mungul, with fraternal affection, lent his aid to the old Minister to crush his brother-in-law. Chett Sing is represented—and from all we hear, justly—to have been a weak, vain and arrogant fellow, who, presuming upon the degree of favouritism in which he stood with the Monarch, spurned at the idea of conciliating the opposite party and instead of quietly and gradually insinuating himself, through the personal favour of his Ruler, into the power he coveted, aimed at once to displace the present powerful incumbents, and is said to have been far from "slow in speech" to those Sirdars who were not of his faction.

A vakeel has arrived at Lahore from Shah Shorjah, with the usual presents as stipulated in the treaty, the reading of which so much amused the house of Lords. The vakeels on the part of Kuruck Sing, lately in attendance at Simla, have returned to Lahore. Colonel Wade had arrived at Attock, on his return to Lahore on the 26th ultimo.

SCI DE KHELAT.—Dispatches have been received from General Willshire, announcing the fall of Khelat, after a desperate defence. The assault was made by 14, M 24 and 17th Foot, and the 31st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. The British loss in killed and wounded was about 150 men. Lieutenant Gravatt has been killed and Captain Lyser and Ensign Dickinson wounded, all of the Queen's 2nd Foot. The Chief of Khelat, with several of his Sirdars, it is said, were killed in the assault and the rest were permitted with the exception of a few, to retire to their homes. Our force consisted of about 1,050 rank and file.

Gurden Dewaar, Sept. 29.—In the Uighundee pass we met Captain Thompson, with some sappers and miners, on his return from Bameean. He reported the road impracticable for wheeled carriages; and the consequence was, that a letter reached us at Youatt, after we had passed the Onnai, pass, directing us to halt. Captain Thompson had reported the road to be a mere mountain pathway; and the letter stated, that, therefore, 8 guns and all the waggons were to be sent back. Whilst, for the transport of the three remaining guns, and their ammunition, elephants were to be sent. We could not halt at Youatt, there being no supplies or forage there, therefore we came on to Garden Dewaar, where Lieut. Mackenzie (in temporary charge of the Horse Artillery) and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the Engineers, went on to examine the Irak pass, some 20 miles distant, and reported it practicable, so we have received permission to advance with the whole of the Artillery belonging to the detachment. According to the native accounts, we shall find forage plentiful at Bameean—they talk of the snow lying three 8 yards deep. Whilst that is the case, of course, the grass will not be found; so we must lay in straw. I don't know where Lord is now; he started from Ootul on an endeavour to reach Kooloom by a different route from this. Should he meet with an unfriendly reception, he is ordered to fall back on us, and is empowered to take us on to Kooloom.

The army expect to commence their march back on the 15th. A detachment, consisting of a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, the 48th N. I., and 3 guns of Capt. Abbott's Battery, marched from Cabul on the 12th towards Ghuzni. The 48th were to escort back the Dost's son.

Irak Valley, October 4.—We crossed the Irak pass yesterday, with less difficulty than we expected. But our troubles, in the way of passes, are not near over yet. Our destination is no longer Bameean, but Kooloom in Tartary. Mr. Lord has returned to Cabul, and reports that the Dost is gathering strength in Tartary. Consequently a Brigade is ordered thither, consisting of the 35th and 27th N. I. and the 4th Locals. Our detachment, that is, the Native Troop of Horse Artillery, 200 of Christie's Horse, and the Goorkah corps, wait for them at Bameean, thence we all proceed to Kooloom and there winter. We have 3 passes to surmount, the Ukrobut, Dundan Shikun, and Kara Kootul—none so high as the Irak, but the Dundan Shikun is said to be very steep. Kooloom is only 1500 feet above the sea, so we may expect a milder winter there than at Bameean. The cold is, even now, severe in the extreme—it freezes during the greater part of the 24 hours. This is an inhospitable valley—narrow, with steep wall like hills enclosing it. The sun set (to us) at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and up to this (8, A. M.) we have seen nothing of it. We found some snow (perennial) in ravines on either side of the Irak hill, and at an elevation below 12,000 feet it is so cold I can scarcely hold my pen. I'm afraid the communication will soon be cut off by the snow.

Thermometer at 7 a. m. 6 degrees below freezing.

CABUL, OCT. 6.—A few days ago, a note written in English, was put into the hands of Sir Alexander Burnes, by a Huntoo who had come from Bokkara. The note was from Colonel Stadlant, and was addressed to the British Agent at Cabul. The Colonel states, that he is a prisoner in the Bokkara jail, and that he is frequently exhibited in the Bazar there!—and he calls earnestly on the British Agent to release him, dead or alive.

Captain Nash, the late baggage master, has been placed by Sir John Keane at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Sooja, and, as I hear, to be appointed commandant of His Majesty's Body guards.

Lieutenant Sturt, of the Bengal Engineers, has been appointed Executive Engineer in the Shah's service, on a salary of 1000 Rupees a month, *vice* Lieut. Durand resigned. Lieutenant Durand has been re-appointed Surveyor with the Army of the Indus.

The Sappers and Miners marched this morning, under Captain Thomson, in progress to the provinces, and for the purpose of repairing the road, as they go along.

We expect the Treasure Escort, bringing 13 Lacks, in here the day after to-morrow. I hope we may not be disappointed, for there is not a rupee to be seen in Camp! The Troops have received pay up to no later period than for May last! Tell it not in Gath! Colonel Wade left this yesterday for Lakora, where it is likely he will remain as our Resident at the Court of Kurrukh Sing."

Private letters from Cabul, dated 10th October, give the following intelligence.

The Treasure party, under Captain Caulfield, had reached Cabul that morning. The amount of the Treasure was 13 Lacks of Rupees. Captain Caulfield's party escorted many thousands of gallons of rum also, which, as both Officers and men of the Indus Army, had nothing to drink in the shape of liquor, save "Bazar Shraub," for months past, must have been highly acceptable.

Sir John Keane was laid up with an attack of gout.

The following is the latest from Cabul:—Major General Sir W. Cotton moved from thence on the 16th of

October with the 2nd column of the Army of the Indus; General Nott, it is thus supposed, will command the troops in Afghanistan; it is not known whether he fixes his Headquarters in Cabul or Jelallabad. Shah Soojah and Mr. W. McNughten will, it is said, march in progress to Jelallabad on the 24th or 25th October. Brigadier Roberts has refused the command of Shah Soojah's troops on a consolidated allowance of Rs. 1800 per mensem, in the room of General Simpson resigned. The Brigadier, it seems, is not desirous of the command, unless the consolidated allowance he made equal to the pay and allowance of a Brigadier of the first class. It is rumoured that a second Brigadier to the Shah's troops is to be appointed to command that portion of those troops at Candahar, but he will be junior to the Shah's Brigadier at Cabul.

Cabul, October 8.—The 3d Cavalry, escorting treasure arrived from Jelallabad this morning. The Regiment had been sent out for the express purpose of accompanying Colonel Smyth and the Officers of the Corps, by knocking up both horses and camels, the road between this and Jelallabad being worse than it is well possible to conceive, and not a particle of forage of any description.

Now that they have the means the Commander-in-Chief, Heads of Departments, 16th Lancers, 3d Light Cavalry and 4th Local Horse, will move hence for Hindoostan on the 12th instant. Sir Willoughby Cotton remains in command here, with Captains Douglas, Piton and Watt, the Deputy Assistants of the different departments.

I am happy to inform you, that the gang which so brutally murdered Colonel Herring, has either been killed or captured.

A wing of the 16th Reg N. I., from Ghuznee, got on their track and chased them into a small Fort on a hill which they surrounded. On their approaching the Fort, the fellows rushed out and came boldly down to the attack. Major McLaren had made such a judicious disposition of his Wing, as to cut off all chance of their retreating, and met them with two of his Companies, while the other two had been sent round the hill unobserved by the gang. They stood the fire some time, when they began to think it high time to be off, and just as they reached the top of the hill, (the flanks being lined by a party of Skinner's Horse) they were met by the other two Companies of the 16th. So great was their surprise that they instantly laid down their arms and gave themselves up. Every man, woman and child was taken. Several of our sepoy were killed and the Adjutant of the 16th, H. Halderston, wounded. Major McLaren has had a high complimentary order issued on the occasion. A Wing of the 35th N. I., under Capt. Cowley marched this morning for Ghuznee. They are to remain there till Major McLaren, with his Wing, returns, and then come back here with the captured Ghiljis, who are all to be put to death, at least such is the report. Major McLaren is still hunting parties of Ghiljis, and reducing their strong holds.

This morning we had a hard frost. There was ice in all the water vessels, half an inch thick. The Thermometers in my tent, after sun rise, stood at 33d. We are all busy, making up scales.

BAMEEAN.—Letters from Bameean, dated October 10th, say, that the detachment is not to proceed into Tartary at present, the season being too far advanced to admit of the practicability, or at all events, the advisability of such an expedition at such a time. The detachment will therefore winter at Bameean, and proceed after the Dost, who is collecting the signs of war in Tartary, when the snows have somewhat cleared away. We present the following extracts to our readers.

AFGHANISTAN—BAMEEAN 21st Oct.—The accounts which continue to be received of the unfortunate Mahomed, represent him to be in very distressed circumstances, as his funds are on the decline. Several of his men passed through Bameean lately on their return to Cabul. They were provided with their several discharges under the Dost's seal. Letters from others of his soldiers, from their friends in Cabul, have been intercepted at Bameean; they contained no objectionable matter and spoke of the Dost and his party being perfectly *léhar*. There are some rumours afloat, that the King of Bokhara has united with the ex-chief (but not in a friendly way,) or rather that he has ordered him to be sent on, from Kooloom to Bokhara. There has been no snow since the 15th of October, but the nights are bitterly cold; so are the mornings. Grain and forage were coming in very slowly. The Artillery, and part of the Gorkha corps had gone into quarters; the former are erecting stables for their horses.

We understand, that Sir Willoughby Cotton returns to Cabul, to take Command of the Forces in Afghanistan. The cause of the general's retrograde movement, is said to be the disapprobation evinced by the Governor-General at the late arrangements, which formed Cabul and Candahar into two separate commands; they will now remain as Brigadier's appointments under the general command of Sir Willoughby Cotton.

ANECDOTE OF DOST MAHOMED—A poor Coosid, in the employ of Mr. Macnaghen, was sent, some time before the Army advanced, with letters to persons of influence in Cabul. Being discovered and seized, he swallowed one of the letters to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands, but Dost Mahomed caught the unhappy man's belly to be ripped open, that he might get possession of the despatch, and afterwards had him hanged.

The following, which we have just received, in a Cabul letter, is a true and correct list of Shah Soojah's force:—

Staff, Head Quarters, Cabul—Major Genl. Simpson Commanding; ———, A. D. C.; Captain Troup, Brigade Major; Captain Johnson, Comt. Officer and Pay Master; Captain Lawrence, 2d L. C., Auditor; Captain Hutton, Asst. Comy, Candahar; Lieut. Shaw, ditto, Shikarpoor; Ensign Milne, ditto, Bameean; Ensign Dallas, ditto, Cabul.

Horse Artillery, Head Quarters, Candahar.—Captain W. Anderson, Commandant; Lieut. G. I. Cooper, Comg. 1st Troop, Shawl; Lieut. F. Turner, 2d Troop, Candahar; 2d Lieut. Hawkins, Adjutant.

Garrison Artillery.—Captain Backhouse, Comg. Arty., Ghuzni. (organising a Mountain Train); 2d Lieut. Ch. Green.

1st Regt. Country, Cabul.—Captain Christie, Commanding; Lieut. P. Nicolson, Adjutant; Lieut. Crawford, 3d Bombay N. I.

2d Regt. Horse, Candahar.—Captain Anderson, Commanding (on leave); Lieut. Walker, (4th Locals,) in charge, Lieut. Le Geyt, (1st Bombay L. C.) Adjutant; Lieut. Gausman, 42d.

1st Regt. Infantry, Shawl.—Capt. Bean, Commanding (Offg. Political Agent, Shawl); Capt. Griffin, 24th, in charge; Lieut. Codrington, Adjutant, (Comg. Provisional Battalion, Shikarpoor); Lt. Travers, 23d Bombay N. I.

2d Regt. Infantry Candahar.—Capt. Macan, Commanding; Lieut. Hoppe, Adjutant; Ensign Podmore, Bombay N. I.

3d Regt. Infantry Cabul.—Capt. Craigie, Commanding; Lieut. McKean, Adjutant; Lieut. McDonald, 19th Bombay N. I.

4th Regt. Infantry Bameean, (Light Infy.)—Brevet Captain W. E. Hay, European Regiment, Command-

ing; Ensign Conolly, Adjutant, (on detached duty); Lieut. Broadfoot, European Regiment, Acting Adjutant; Lieut. Golding, 35th N. I.

5th Regt. Infantry, Candahar.—Captain Woodburn, Commanding; Lieut. Spence, Adjutant.

Provisional Battalion, Shikarpoor.—Lieut. Codrington, 1st Regt. Infantry, Commanding; Lieut. Travers, 1st Regt. Infantry, doing duty.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Forsyth, Head Quarters; Asst. Surgeon Baddeley, Candahar; Asst. Surgeon McKinnon, Bameean; Asst. Surgeon Rae, (with 5th Regiment.)

AFGHAN LEVIES.

Local Corps, &c.—2d Lieut. R. Warburton, Commanding the King's Guns; Lieut. Sturt, Engineer to H. M. Shah Soojah; Capt. Taylor, European Regiment, Lieut. Trevor, 3rd Light Cavalry, Pay Masters and Mustering Officers to the Afghan Mounted Levies.

Lieut. Maule, Arty., Comg. Kohistani and Afghan Levies.

1st Local Corps, of Infantry.—Capt. H. P. Bern, (1st N. I.) Commanding; Lieut. Hillerston, 53d N. I., Adjutant; Lieut. Caulfield, 68th N. I.

2d Local Corps of Infantry at Ali Musjid.—Capt. Ferris, 20th N. I. Commanding; Lieut. Dowson, 5th Adjutant.

The King's Guards.—Capt. Nash, Commanding.

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND M. M. FORCES.

Cabul.—H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Wing 48th N. I.

Bameean—4th Troop, 3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery; 4th Regt. Light Infantry, H. M. S. S. F.

Jullalabad.—2d Light Cavalry; No. 6 Light Field Battery; 4th Brigade Infantry; Wing 48th N. I.; Detachment 1st Local Horse; 1st Regt. Cavalry, S. S. F.; 3d Regt. Infantry, S. S. F.

Candahar.—43d Native Infantry; 2d Troop Horse Artillery, S. S. F.; 2d Cavalry, S. S. F.; 2d Infantry, S. S. F.; 5th Infantry, S. S. F.

Shawl.—31st Native Infantry; 42d Native Infantry; 1st Troop Horse Artillery, S. S. F.; 1st Infantry, S. S. F.

Ghuzni.—16th Native Infantry.

JULLALABAD.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated camp Jullalabad, 4th November 1839:—

"The 2nd Light Cavalry and 37th Regiment N. I. reached this place yesterday morning, after a distressing march of 12 days from Cabul. We had heard the road was bad, but never supposed it to be anything like what we found it, almost impassable. It is amusing to hear the sepoys remarking that they now comprehend the reason for our coming round by Shikarpoor and Candahar; and certain it is we never could have come by this route had we been opposed by a few determined troops. To give a description of the road from Cabul to this, is next to impossible, suffice it to say it is a mountain pass almost the whole way, the road, if indeed it can be called one, covered with large round river stones, sharp, broken flints, shingle, and every thing that's bad. Not a vestige of forage could we find till we reached Enteebad the day before yesterday; all that my cattle (both camels and horse) saw on the way, I brought with me from Cabul.

This place, Jullalabad, is just about as vile a hole as ever Christian cast eyes on. Facing South, we have the lofty range of Suffind Koh in our front, the tops of which are now tipped with snow; in our rear stand the

noble mountains, the Hindu Koonb. At the base of the hills on the North side of the valley, is a good deal of cultivation, and in the vicinity of Julallahad a good deal of sugar cane is grown, and from what I have seen, I should say the soil is favorable to the growth of the plant. The Cabul river runs along the north side of the town, and is here a fine, deep rapid stream. The thermometer this morning at sun rise stood at 46° at noon 79°.

The Shah, escorted by a squadron of the 2nd Light Cavalry and the European Regiment, was to leave Cabul on the 28th ultimo, so that he may be expected here in all this week. The Commander-in-chief, only left this on the 29th ultimo, and Sir W. Cotton with the 2nd column on the 29th. They were detained here in consequence of the Kyberies having refused them a passage through the Kyber Pass, which they afterwards purchased with some of Honorable John's silver shot, which they have so abundantly lavished away on the Affghans.

I'll keep you acquainted with our movements and any changes which may take place. H. M. 13th Light Infantry and the 85th N. I., are to garrison Cabul. The H. U. European Regiment, 37th and 48th Regiments N. I., and the 2nd, Light Cavalry, will remain here if they can manage to subsist as large a force. Captain Watt, of the Commissariat, arrived with the Detachment yesterday. Grain is said to be scarce, and supplies not to be had for love or money."

Intelligence from the head quarters of the Governor-General, communicated in a letter from Paniput, dated 18th November, intimates that the Governor-General had issued an order from the Secret Department, announcing the arrival, within the Peshawur territory, of General Sir John Keane, with a portion of the Army of the Indus on its return to the British Provinces—and offering publicly the warmest thanks of the Governor-General to his Excellency, and to the officers and men who have served under his command, for the soldier-like spirit and conduct of all ranks, throughout the late campaign. Several officers' names are mentioned in particular, who have received the thanks of the Governor-General individually and then continues the order, "In testimony of the services of the Army of the Indus, the Governor-General is pleased to resolve that all the Corps, European and Native, in the service of East India Company, which proceeded beyond the Bolan Pass, shall have on their Regimental Colors the word 'Afghanistan' and such of them as were employed in the reduction of the Fortress of that name, the word 'Ghuznee' in addition.—In behalf of the Queen's Regiments, the Governor-General will recommend to her Majesty, through the proper channel, that the same distinction may be granted to them." Thanks are also given to Colonel Wade and the troops employed on the Peshawar frontier, for their gallant conduct during the Campaign. It was moreover determined that full batta, of field batta, should be granted to all the officers and fighting men of the Army who had advanced beyond the Bolan Pass, in compensation for the heavy losses incurred by them in the long march to Cabul.

MADRAS.

TRIAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LORD LOWTHER.—On the trial of the Officers of the *Lord Lowther*, six months ago, an objection was raised in the Court upon the question, that, whereas the indictment stated the ship to belong to the subjects of the Queen to the jury unknown, the Captain of the vessel, in his evidence, declared the names of the owners. A difference of opinion existed on the Bench, but the over-ruling voice awarded that the trial should proceed, and certain convictions were the result. The point excited some interest at the time; and

an opinion on it, having been sought and obtained from home, both the Attorney and Solicitor General have pronounced the objection quite untenable, and that the convictions therefore were right.

KURNOWL.—Letters have been received from Kurnowl of the 25th. The Sappers were still busily employed in the fort collecting the stores, and parties were also there engaged in digging up the floors of various godowns, beneath which guns and howitzer, without end appear to have been buried. It was reported also that some jewels, and more treasure, had been found in the zemannah.

KURNOWL, 8th NOV.—At a place called Cumbaloor, a few miles distance from Nundial, an extensive foundry for the manufacture of shot, and the welding of iron axes and yers for gun carriages, has been discovered, containing about 1,800 iron cannon shot and 70 to 80 axes, with large quantities of tools and implements of all sorts, as also a considerable store of iron ready for use.

Near to Cumbaloor is the Nuwaub's favourite hunting residence, Cheerawul—where there is a very handsome bungalow and extensive preserves and enclosures, containing about 200 antelopes of a very fine breed; there is also a zemannah attached to it, concealed in which were found a number of pigs of English lead. From the accounts given by the natives resident in neighbourhood, it appears that this extraordinary passion for artillery preyed upon the soul of the Nuwaub to the exclusion of all other fancies and considerations. He never traveled, it seems, without the accompaniment of half a dozen of his brazen favourites, drawn by bullocks and fully equipped for service; and at Cheerawul, his chief pastime consisted in planting guns in an open space, across which his antelopes were driven in herds, while he blazed away at them with round and all sorts of shot!

The condition of the inhabitants of the country about Nundial is described as wretched in the extreme, from the heavy imposts levied by the Nuwaub's authorities upon grain of all kinds; and the contrast between the rule of the "late man" and that of the Company, is forcibly felt by the illustration, which the condition of the country people of the Cuddapah district, whose frontier touches that of Kurnowl only a few miles distant, affords. Amongst them—in the Company's territory—rice is selling at 14 seers per rupee; while—at Nundial the same quality of grain cannot be sold at a lower rate than 11 by the unfortunate dealers, in consequence of the extortions of the authorities.

THE LATE GALE.—The following are detailed accounts of the effects of the late gale along the Coromandel coast, which we briefly noticed in our last issue.

RUMALCHITAN, 18th NOV.—"This small station is now a scene of desolation. It was visited on Saturday night by one of the most severe hurricanes ever known in this part of the country. It blew from 6 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock the next morning, carrying away the roofs of all the thatched houses, and leaving their inmates wet and shivering in the dread of the walls falling in upon them. Happily, this was not the case, but, with the exception of the Collector and Commandant, every officer is houseless, and even theirs have been much shattered though tiled. The sepoy's huts have been totally blown to pieces, and their families taken refuge in the verandahs of the barracks. Two Native Officers with their families are occupying the solitary cells at their own request. Trees that have stood for eighty years are now blown down, even to the tamarind tree which has generally such a firm grip of the earth. A magnificent specimen of one in front of the collector's is felled. The whole country is under water, and the communication cut off from Cocanada and Angeram.

"Treasure to the amount of co.'s rs. 1,50,000 was left unguarded on the plain; but it was only for a short

time, as the sentries who had been blown away managed to crawl back and throw themselves on the bags!

VIZAGAPATAM, 15TH AND 16TH NOV.—It blew hard on Saturday morning with heavy squalls of rain from N. E. to N., which continued mostly from the North during the day. The Barque "Indian Queen" put to sea in the course of the night on Friday; and in the strength of the gale on the Saturday about 11 A. M. four native craft put to sea; and two others in a most unaccountable manner having cut their cables and made sail, came on shore against the northerly gale. The gale veered back to the eastward, and blew hard during Saturday night from E. N. E. to East without much rain, and on Sunday morning it moderated a little shifting to the S. E. when it became more moderate with occasional showers, and veering to South, still more so, but continued to blow a fresh breeze from that quarter during the night. Monday morning the gale had subsided, and the wind was light and variable with squalls of rain from W. to N. W. It is said that nine hands are missing from the crews of the two vessels wrecked here, and apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the native craft that put to sea; two men were saved by the six tide waiters and their catamarans of the port.

CORINGA—We were visited on the night of the 16th instant by the most terrible gale of wind possible. Your house at Ingeram is completely unroofed, the trees, walls of the compound destroyed, and P. was very nearly drowned. All the European and native house are not inhabitable, and there is nothing to be seen from Coringa to that but a heap of ruins. The wind began to blow in the afternoon of the 16th, but was moderate till 11 o'clock in the night of the same day, when it became furious, and lasted till 4 o'clock the next Sunday. The water from the sea rushed in with such violence, that the houses at Coringa, except E's large house, and 3 or 4 other brick built houses, all the rest they say have been carried away. I have had 2½ feet of sea water in my garden, and in my room which is under my bungalow 1½ foot, they say that more than 20,000 people have perished by this terrible hurricane which lasted only 5 or 6 hours—there is nothing to be seen in every direction but dead bodies and drowned cattle. 60 native vessels which were in the roads loaded with paddy, disappeared, and they do not know what is become of them. The "Union" although she had 4 anchors and chains out, was carried away and is now laying at a short distance from the middle of the river of Nelipelly. The Catharine, which was in a mud dock, and well secured by the earth, was also carried away and fortunately got in the "Charles Dumergue" dock, which the last vessel had left a few days before. The "Charles Dumergue" was drifted in the large river of Yanam, and is now half buried in a sand island, opposite the place where the ferry boat used to cross, but no news of her. Captain, who was on board, and also of Captain P his brother-in-law, and a few other people.—They must have been all drowned, as all the country was covered by the sea. You can have an idea of it when I will tell you that I see from my house a Choolia sloop laying quite near that white Pagoda of Onpungalo, 5 miles from Coringa in the interior of land.

BOMBAY:

CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS OF WAR.—It was stated, some time ago, that an order had come out for the construction of certain vessels of war of the largest class in the Bombay dockyard, in consequence of which very considerable alterations would require to be made. It is now said, the new slips about to be laid down for this purpose, will extend as far as the Saluting Battery, and as they will mark some of the guns of the fort, Government has determined to erect a fort on the Bunker

Rock, with a small light-house attached, which will effectually protect the harbour, at the same time doing away with the necessity of the light vessel. The Vanguard is said to be the intended model for the new ships. Mr. Allen the new Master Builder arrived by the Barenice.

COTTON.—It is said that the Court of Directors have engaged twelve Americans to proceed to this country for the purpose of improving the cultivation and cleaning of cotton, and that they may be shortly expected to arrive in Bombay.

GOVERNOR OF GOA.—It is stated, that a new Governor of Goa is expected to arrive here by the next Steamer—and that the Portuguese Man-of-War, which has arrived at Bombay, has come for the purpose of conveying him to the seat of Government.

ADJUSTMENT WITH PERSIA.—Some rumours are afloat of an adjustment likely to be soon effected with Persia, which will re-instate a British envoy in Teheran.

INCREASE OF SICKNESS IN GUJARAT.—There has been an increase of sickness for the last month among the troops at different stations in Gujarat. At Baroda, the fevers have this year been of an extremely mild description, in so much that only one man died during the season, and sickness is already rapidly on the decline, and it is expected the healthiness of the men will be completely re-established before the end of the month.

AGRICULTURAL JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—An Agricultural Joint Stock Company, has been formed at Ceylon, for the cultivation of coffee and other tropical productions.

BURMAH.

Letters from Rangoon to the 23d of October, state, that peaceful measures are in contemplation at the Court of Ava, although our representative continues to be very little noticed or regarded. It would appear that much harmony at present exists between the European and Armenian Merchants, and the local authorities. "The most interesting of our recent local occurrences," says one of our correspondents, "is that the Collector of customs had given a sumptuous dinner on the 20th inst., to all the European and Armenian Merchants of the place," which sumptuous banquet is further stated to have gone off with great eclat, the health of the Burmese Majesty, of her Britannic Majesty, of the Governor of Rangoon and his suite, and lastly, of the ladies of Rangoon, had been drunk, with enthusiasm and one cheer more.

CHINA.

It appears from the following intelligence to the 10th of September, that there is actual war in China:—**HONG-KONG, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.**—"On the 29th of August, all the British were ordered to quit Macao on a notice of twelve hours; and with the exception of Mr. BEALE, who remains as Prussian Consul, and Mr. P. STEWART, who would not quit, his wife suffering from illness at the time, and who has sought shelter in the house of Mr. KING, the American merchant, friend of Lin, we were, all compelled to embark with so much precipitation as scarcely to find time to take along with us our account-books and clothes—a day later, and not one of us could have gone on board the ships, as H. M. Frigate *Vulgar* had been anchored in Macao roads. The death of a Chinese in the scuffle at Hong-Rong is the cause of this expulsion. —Lin had called upon Captain ELLIOT to surrender the homicide; but as nobody knew who that was, he issued orders to the Portuguese Government at Macao to drive out the English—although had it been certain who the offender was, he certainly would never have been delivered up. The Chinese authorities put in

practice their accustomed policy by withdrawing all our Chinese servants—we then took Portuguese ones and they intercepted all provisions for the English, and would have latterly done so for all, unless we took our departure. The Governor of Macao who possesses no means of resistance, did not, it must be allowed, issue any written order for our embarkation; on the contrary, he officially gave out that he would afford us all the protection in his power—but he said in private, and insinuated by means of his friends, that he could do nothing, that the houses of the English residents were likely to be surrounded by the Chinese soldiery collected in the environs of Macao, and that serious danger impended over their persons and property. On the afternoon of the 25th August, he announced to Mr. ARTHUR, the President of the Committee of Public Safety, that, if the British residents were ready to embark next day at noon, the garrison would be under arms to protect the embarkation against the insult of the Chinese. The noon of next day, however, brought to view neither soldiers, nor a Chinese rabble to insult any one—nobody but the governor himself, in full uniform—who had come to “make secure” that the English were embarking before he went to the Senate to give in his report of the circumstance; which, the moment it was known, was communicated by that body to the Mandarins. The following day the Portuguese were thanked by LIN for having expelled the English—and he announced his intention of coming himself on the following Sunday to testify in person the satisfaction he experienced on the occasion—though he nevertheless postponed his visit for several days. The Portuguese troops marched to the Barrier to receive him, and accompanied him into Macao, where he was met by the authorities who welcomed him with sundry salutes of artillery. He did not enter the Government House, and he made but a very short visit, having returned to the Hagne, where report says another great Commissioner has arrived from Peking. The opinion of Chinese is, that LIN has caused too much “boobery”; and that the new Commissioner has been despatched to qualify his measures. Time will shew how this is—meantime British Trade to Canton is wholly at an end, and the Americans are turning this state of affairs, to account as far as they are able. Our affairs indeed, as you may well judge are in the most complete confusion, when you hear of our counting-houses being on board the boats, ships, &c. The British government must adopt severe measures against the Chinese: we can never regain our commerce and influence among them but at the point of the bayonet.

Another most afflicting occurrence has lately taken place. The Schooner *Black Joke* having left Macao with Mr. Moss a passenger on board, and six lascars, was compelled to anchor in the *Lantau Passage*, waiting for the tide. She was here surprised by three mandarin boats, and when all in her were sound asleep, these barbarians boarded her, massacred all the lascars on board, and must have thrown their bodies into the sea, as none of them were found in the boat; a child was among them who was cut in two, one of the lascars after having his ear severed from his head, jumped over board and was saved by Captain WALLACE's schooner after having been eight hours in the water. The Tin del of the boat also sprung into the water, but with great expertness, laid hold of the helm, when the hands of these ruffians, who, after committing such atrocities apparently wished to satisfy themselves that there was no one about, encountered his head in this position. He instantly dived, and by his presence of mind made his escape. The passenger, who was surprised while asleep in his berth, was almost cut to pieces, his left arm nearly severed from his body, with a wound in his head, and his ear torn off and placed between his lips in derision.

The villains then wanted to fire the boat, but seeing another vessel approach, they took to flight.

Mr. Moss dreadfully mutilated as he is, is fully expected to survive, although his life was at first considered in danger.

On the morning of the 4th instant, when all seemed for the moment quiet, Captain ELLIOT, who since the 23d of August had been at Hong-Kong, got under weigh in his cutter, in company with the schooner *Pearl* under command of Captain REDDIE and stood for the Bay of *Coulloon*, intending to procure a supply of provisions for the fleet. Having arrived at their destination and made known the object of their coming it appears that provisions were brought in abundance, which may be readily believed, as the inhabitants of that district have always shewn themselves willing to deal with Europeans. The mandarins, however, on board the war-junks, opposed the embarkation of the supplies; when CAPT. ELLIOT intimated to them, that if in the space of half an hour the provisions were not allowed to pass, he would open fire upon them; the half-hour passed and the gun was fired. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon reports of guns were heard at the anchorage, which were at first supposed to be merely salutes of the Mandarins; but the fire continuing we got under weigh from our vessel at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past four, when I could observe what passed; several other boats also got under weigh, and in turning the point of Hong-kong, we saw several boats approaching who came for supplies of ammunition, and brought orders for the frigate *Volage* to get under weigh. Three war-junks were endeavouring to put to sea, the *Pearl* and Cutter obstructing their passage out, and compelling them by a well maintained fire to seek shelter under the walls of the *Coulloon* fort, which returned the fire of the Cutter and *Pearl*, shot for shot. About 6 o'clock, the frigate being in sight, the boat of Captain DOUGLAS, who commanded in person, with 24 European seamen on board, and three other boats with lascars, made an attempt to carry the Junk by boarding, but this was found impracticable from the height of these vessels, which were provided with pikes, and boarding-nettings. Captain DOUGLAS' boat then opened a fire of musketry, to which the Chinese replied better than I expected. The result of the battle is this—we are left without provisions; and the Junks escaped from us during night!

Orders having been given to the boats to withdraw, to hold themselves ready next morning at break of day to attack and destroy both the fort and Junks, every one repaired at the appointed time to the scene of action, mustering altogether about 1,000 men. To the great surprise of all, the Frigate, Cutter and *Pearl* were seen towed away by their boats, having abandoned all idea of proceeding further in the matter! Captain ELLIOT's mind baid, it appears, under gone an entire change in the course of the night! Now, whether it was right in him to begin the fray or not, yet having himself struck the first blow, there seems, no doubt he ought to have brought the business to a point, and captured the junks that were putting a stop to the supply of provisions—where the only fruit of all this cannonading, which began at three o'clock in the afternoon and lasted till night-fall, is, that we have managed to compromise ourselves still further with the government of China, while we have at the same time failed to inspire them with any dread—for after what has passed, they will no doubt regard themselves as the victorious party. Their loss in killed amounts to, one Mandarin of rank, an inferior Mandarin, and four Chinese soldiers, besides seven wounded. On our side, four Europeans were wounded, of whom it is supposed that one will die. Captain DOUGLAS received a ball in his arm, but the wound is not dangerous.

Such is the present state of affairs, and I believe you will agree with me, that the time is now come when the interposition of the British Government will be found necessary to arrange matters.

A report prevails that the Chinese are preparing fire-rafts to burn the fleet, and that they have brought together a great number of war-junks; some say 50, some 80, and so on—but as Captain Smith of the *Volage* has taken command of the fleet, they attempt any attack upon us it will be for themselves that they set about it in a soldier like fashion.

China news to the 30th October has been received, and is of a very interesting nature. Captain Elliott, it appears, made arrangements with the Chinese under which the legal trade was to recommence outside; and all vessels were to be searched for opium, and if any was found, the parties were to be dealt with according to the late edicts; but these engagements had been violated apparently by both parties. The *Rustumjee Cawasjee*, Sir Edward Ryan and *Red Rover* had arrived; the second named had disposed of some opium at 600 dollars, and then proceeded to the East Coast. One large English vessel, the *Thomas Coutts*, had proceeded to Whampoa of her own accord, and immediately after the Chinese peremptorily demanded the delivery of the sailor who killed the Chinaman at Hong Kong, and the entrance of the British shipping into Whampoa, with the signature of the bond agreeing to submit capital offenders for trial by Chinese officers, or the departure of the ship from the coast, under threats of destruction. The possession of the officers and crew of the *Thomas Coutts*, as hostages, is supposed to have induced the Chinese to act thus with the hope of obtaining concessions from the British delegate to the honor of the nation. At Singapore little or no Opium remained, and prices would of course be high there.

ADEN.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF ADEN.—The following are the particulars of an attack on our lately acquired possession of Aden, by the ex-Sultan, the chief of the Ahallas, assisted by the Foudlee and numerous other Arab tribes.

It appears that information had been received, some time previous, by Captain Haines, the Political Resident at Aden, of a intended attack, who made every arrangement accordingly, in conjunction with the Military Authority of the place, and, notwithstanding the matter was looked upon by many as an idle threat on the part of the Arabs, every precaution seems to have been taken, to repel them.

The neck of land or rather sand, which connects the peninsula of Aden with the main land is intersected by a wall, about 1400 yards in length, both extremities of which touch the sea at high water; at either end of this wall there is a semi-circular projecting field work mounting two guns, while three other guns are placed along the wall in as many redoubts at regular intervals of 300 yards.

Early in the morning of the 11th a report was made that some 8 or 10 men were seen prowling about near the advanced sentries, but who, on being challenged, dispersed—soon after more men were seen creeping round the left field work, it being nearly low water; at about 4 A. M. of the 11th the sentry fired, and the Arabs, finding themselves discovered, raised a tremendous shout and rushed on, in three columns of about 2,000 men each,—one column upon each field work, and one on the centre, but were quickly checked by a well directed fire of grape and musketry from the works, while Lieutenant Hamilton of the Indian Navy, in the launch of the H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, repeated volleys of grape from the boats 12 pounder, across their columns, with admirable judgment and precision. The centre column alone reached the wall within which about 250 of them found their way, when the remainder

were obliged to retreat; those who got in, were joined by about 150 others, who had crawled along and succeeded in passing unobserved, round the left field work. Finding their retreat cut off after losing some men in attempting it they made a rush at the heights commanding the wall, but on receiving two shots and losing one of their number, they retreated and tried another part of the hills where Mr. Nott, a Midshipman the Indian Navy, was placed with party of a seaman and a gun, on receiving the first shot from which they fled in great confusion and made a desperate rush to pass outside the left field work, where Mr. Cameron of the European Regiment was placed; here the slaughter was dreadful, about thirty of their number being moved down on the spot: some made good their retreat and a few fled away into the hills, where they were either taken or shot next day.

In the meantime the firing from the artillery was kept up from the front, and by Lieut. Hamilton on the flank till only about 5 rounds of grape shot remained at the wall, when an order was given to cease firing, the enemy being at a considerable distance; on this the Arabs, taking it for granted that all the ammunition of the defenders was expended, rushed, with a loud yell, in 5 columns again to the wall within a short distance of which, they were once more fatally checked by the destructive fire of grape and musketry in front and flank.

Daylight had just broken on the scene and showed the Arabs in full retreat, in a dense mass extending from side to side of the broad part of the battlements, their numerous camels loaded with dead, those very camels, some of which carried small guns and all of which were intended to be laden, with the plunder of the English, of whose wealth they had formed most extravagant notions. The Ex-Sultan had persuaded them that "all the buttons worn by the English were of solid gold and that precious stones and valuables of all kind awaited their expected victory." It appears they were led to expect but a very feeble resistance.

One communication says, "we took 28 prisoners and buried 32 of their dead; and from the wall they were observed to load a great number of camels with dead and wounded. The garrison had but one man wounded."

PERSIA.

Advices from Karak to the 7th, and from Bushire to the 10th of October, have been received. The sickness that had prevailed, for some time, among the troops at the former place, had greatly abated, though the number in Hospital was still 53, or as one to ten, which is beyond the average of healthy stations. The prohibition to communicate with Bushire, had been taken off by the new Governor, who is represented as a resolute character, determined to keep his place, now that he has got it, whether agreeable to the Shah or not, and who has opened Bushire to the English from no love he has to them, for he professes the bitterest enmity, but because he has a great affection for their rupees. The whole of the south of Persia is in a very disturbed state. A valuable caravan passing from Bushire to Shiraz, had been plundered, the latter city itself still continued in a state of great excitement and tumult, of so alarming a character, that the Shah had been obliged to remove the Shazedah and send Ferouz Mirza as Governor in his stead. A Cavalry Force under Manacheer Khan was ordered down into the disturbed districts with the view of restoring tranquility, but it was not known what success it had had. To add to the gloomy state of affairs the Shah had lost his eldest son, the heir-apparent, and his own health was very bad.

As an offset however to this gloomy picture, the Persians still plumed themselves upon the victory they had

won over the English in the Bushire affair. Throughout the whole Gulf and even as far as Mossoul, for the Arabs too had imbibed it, but one sentiment was entertained, and every where talked of, that upon the only occasion when the Persians and English had fairly met, the latter had been completely routed and forced to take refuge in flight. So industriously had this been spread among all the neighbouring People, and so firmly was it believed, that in speaking of our desire to establish friendly relations with the powerful Arab tribes on the Euphrates and Tigris, the answer often given by these people was, "what is the value of your friendship and protection, when you cannot defend yourselves?" No event of late times has done so much to lower our name and weaken our power among these nations, as the unfortunate affair referred to.

The members of the Persian Mission accompanied by the three Princes, still remain at Bagdad, awaiting the adjustment of the differences between the courts of London and Teheran. These Princes are pensioners on our Government to the tune of £2,000 a year, and one is said to be the rightful heir to the Throne. Bagdad was perfectly quiet, but had suffered greatly from the excessive inundation of the past season.

EGYPT.

The following is the latest news from Egypt:

Alexandria, 30th September, 1839.—Every thing here remains in the same unsettled state as when we last wrote you, however Mahomed Ali is pursuing a steady line of policy as regards Turkey and the Turks, and that he will not be swerved from it, either by threats or promises, is certain, from the decisive manner in which he expressed himself some days back, before the consuls general, viz. he said in the most positive terms, that he will not give up the Turkish Fleet until a complete and radical change has been effected in the present Turkish system, and that Kousroof Pasha no longer holds the reins of Government. In fact, all remains in the clouds respecting the future prospects of Turkey and Egypt. It appears as if a mist was hovering round their future destinies in the form of European intervention and diplomacy; but that Mahomed Ali is fully determined to hold his own, and not give up one iota to the interventionists, unless their decision be guided by justice to himself and heir. There is no doubt, that he is determined on crushing Russian influence in Constantinople, by the extermination of Kousroof Pasha and his colleagues. Now, it appears to all, that the only effectual means of succeeding in this, is by the strenuous and united exertions of England and France, and by their pursuing a firm and decided course in the present critical crisis, certainly, not by the miserable and unmeaning policy hitherto pursued at Constantinople, and which is but the mirror of that acted upon in Downing Street. If we but unravel the late proceeding (we cannot call it policy) at the Foreign Office, we can recognise but inefficiency, weakness, and inconsistency, in fact, a system that has, but tended to weaken us in the estimation of all nations, without any one good accruing therefrom, either in a political or mercantile point of view.

14th September. It is reported in town to day, that Mahomed Ali is seriously ill. The effect produced upon the Frank population, by this report is wonderful. A fit of apprehension, and there is no doubt there would be just cause for it, if there was any foundation for the report. The Pasha has been indisposed, but we are happy to say is speedily recovering, and that there is no ground whatever of apprehension on that score.

15th.—H. M. S. Brig Zebra arrived from London to day. She brought despatches from Marshal Soult to the French Consul General. She left the British and French squadrons off Texedda, both fleets combined making a

force in all 19 sail of the line, and about 20 small craft, all in readiness to act at a moment's notice. Soult's despatches are not of the most flattering nature for the Pasha. The French Consul General (Monsieur Cochelet) having orders to demand in the most positive manner that the Turkish Fleet be given up, which he has postponed doing until the arrival of the next Courier, when it is supposed Colonel Campbell will have received similar orders from his Government. It is supposed that in case of the Pasha's refusal, the combined Fleets of England and France will make sail immediately for Alexandria. However up to this period every thing is quiet here, but commercial affairs are at a stand, nothing doing.

16th.—It is rumoured, that Jerusalem and El-Haleel are in a state of insurrection, and that it will require the presence of Ibrahim Pasha to quell it. We are induced from the reports of some travellers, lately arrived from Syria, to place but little reliance on this report, which is confined solely and wholly to a slight disturbance.

Mr. Waghorn left this city on 10th instant, for Constantinople, on a mission of great importance from Mahomed Ali. This gentleman arrived from Suez on the 9th, after a passage of 48 hours from that place to Alexandria. Much good to this country is expected to result from his political visit to Constantinople.

28th September.—Mr. Waghorn arrived at the Lazaretto yesterday, from Constantinople, having been absent only 16 days. He was only 28 hours there, having had interviews with the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby, and an audience of two hours, with the Grand Visier. Some of our friends, who have visited this gentleman, now in quarantine (in which he has been kept for political reasons of this place) state, that his mission and its result will materially tend to the ultimate and more speedy adjustment of the great question now on foot between these two powers, and in which the five great ones have guaranteed to maintain Turkey's integrity which integrity (we maintain, and have maintained) is gone for ever. However, the game of goose is not yet played in full. We since learn, that independent of Constantinople, Mr. Waghorn visited and landed at the following places, in the above short space of time, viz. Rhodes, Smyrna, the Castles of the Dardanelles, Constantinople and Thracia. In returning he again visited Smyrna and Rhodes, as well as Scio, Cos, Cyprus, Beirut and Gaffa. Mr. W. was received at Constantinople most graciously by its authorities, and is the bearer of important communications to Mahomed Ali from them. We regret to state that his highness is now on the Nile in very ill health; but we trust to say in our next, that he is himself again. We will endeavour to glean the full particulars of Mr. W.'s mission and its results, and, if possible, give them to you in our next month's letter. The British and French fleets were still at Texedda, inactive on the 20th instant. They numbered 19 sail of the line without Frigates, Steamers, &c. Russia and Austria had declared, that if Ibrahim Pasha marched on Constantinople, they would each send out 100,000 men to oppose him. Russia also declared, that if France or England forced their way up the Dardanelles, their fleet would also come to Constantinople, and their army would move from Sebastopol on the same point. All was in statu quo at that date (20th instant,) in Constantinople, which place was quiet. The young Sultan is a mere puppet in the hands of Kousroo Pasha (the Visier) at whose suggestion he had given a fete at the Palace of Sweet Waters to the children of Constantinople, (educated at the mosques and schools) and Turk-like crowned the whole with a most indecent exhibition of dancing men.

A fire took place at Salonica on the 14th instant which destroyed nearly the whole of the place, and property to the amount of 18,000,000 of piastres, about £750,000 sterling.

The meeting must be aware, that the attempt to open the sanatorium last season, proved a failure, and it is perhaps unnecessary here to enquire into causes which led to this result, as they are generally known, and were altogether beyond the control of your committee. The experience, however, of last season enabled your Secretary to remedy several unforeseen defects in the construction of the hotel; and pointed out the necessity of farther accommodation being provided. These details on his return from Darjeling in October, he reported to your committee as follows.

First. It was found that clay would not make a tight roof. The earthen floor proved damp and the bed rooms required ventilation. Tiles are now being substituted for the clay roofing. The floors and verandah are to be boarded. The bed rooms properly ventilated, and one wing of the building will have doors of communication for the convenience of families. By the original estimate, the hotel was to be built for Rs. 6,000. These alterations and improvements will make an additional cost of Rs. 7,150.

Second. A kitchen, large godowns and servants' accommodation, required to be provided. These have been contracted for, at an aggregate expense of Rs. 9,680.

At the time the first call of Rs. 100 per share was made, 110 shares were taken. Several persons, however, withdrew on various grounds; and when the 2d call of Rs. 100 was sanctioned, another section retired from the Association, and allowed the first call to be considered a donation, thus diminishing the number of shares to 78. The funds at the present moment, therefore, stand as under.

Amount collected.....	Rs. 16,059	10	0
Expended in furniture and buildings.	37,499	3	6
<hr/>			
Leaving a deficiency of.....	Rs. 21,499	3	0

Note. About Rs. 5,000 of the above is not yet advanced; but will be paid by Messrs. Hopper, Martin and Co. on the completion of the contracts.

Your committee knows that the present meeting cannot be called on to pay more than the last instalment of Rs. 50 per share; and as this will not produce Rs. 4,000, it falls to be considered what steps can be adopted to relieve the Secretary from the heavy advance he has come under for the public benefit.

Another circumstance requires to be stated. Mr. Wilson, tenant of the hotel, who proceeded to Darjeling last March, suffered severe losses on that occasion, and in addition, had the misfortune to break his leg. In consideration of these circumstances, your committee has felt justified in granting him a new lease for 5 years, from 1st March next. The first year to be rent free, and shareholders to have a preference in applications for accommodation. In all other respects, the tenant to conduct the hotel as he finds most advantageous to himself, and the public.

Though not properly belonging to the business of the Association, your committee takes this opportunity to state for general information, that another hotel is now being built by private subscription at Karsing, the first mountain stage, at an elevation of 4,000 ft., and 24 miles distant from Darjeling. It is chiefly intended for delicate persons, who might find the climate above too cold. But a part of the accommodation will be reserved for travellers passing to and from Darjeling. This hotel has been let to a respectable tenant, and will be opened on the 1st of March next. At Mahukleram, six miles from Karsing, a bungalow is likewise being built; and another, half way on the new line towards Darjeling, will be finished in the course of next summer.

Your committee trusts these arrangements will be satisfactory to the meeting. Since the failure of last season, every exertion has been used to prevent the occurrence of a second disappointment, and from the change of circumstances this year, there is no reason to apprehend any. The bazar being now fully supplied, the road open, and natives from different quarters flocking to the station.

Before concluding this report, your committee begs to call the attention of the meeting to a correspondence which has lately taken place with Government on the subject of a new line of road from Bogwongola to Titalia, which, if carried out, would prove a great convenience to the Calcutta community. Mr. Halkett, the acting Collector at Dinagore, has already repaired the road to the limits of his district within 6 coss of Titalia, and he is desirous now to effect an extension on this side of Dinagore to Bogwongola. The Native Lady mentioned (Pun Koomar Harmince, a Resident of Rungpore) has since subscribed Rs. 10,000 for the construction of bridges on this line; an instance of liberality your committee feels happy to record, and it is to be hoped this example may not be thrown away on the zemindars through whose Estates the road is carried, and who may consequently derive much advantage from it.

(Signed,) J. W. GRANT,

Chairman of the Darjeling Committee.

[The following are the letters alluded to in the above Report.

To H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.

Secy to Government, Political Department.

SIR.—Since the last application to Government on behalf of the Committee, regarding a new line of road from Kartagola to Titalia, circumstances have come to our knowledge which I am instructed to communicate for the information and consideration of His Honor, the President in Council.

2. In former years there was an excellent road from Berhampore to Dinagore, and though now out of repair, it is so much shorter, that Native Travellers still prefer it to the more circuitous one by Mahlah.

3. If this line could now be opened to Dinagore and continued thence to Titalia, passengers by the Steamers could be dropped at the mouth of the Akhmatunda, where they would join the dawk Road, and by uniting at one point additional facilities for Travellers would soon follow.

4. Mr. Halkett, the Acting Collector at Dinagore, has already obtained the sanction of Government to employ the Prisoners at that station to a certain extent; and Dr. Wilkie reports most favorably on the effect this measure has produced on the state of their health. There appears to be no impediment therefore to these prisoners being allowed to construct so useful a work as that now recommended, and on the subject of its practicability and early completion, I take the liberty to quote an extract of a letter from Mr. Halkett, to the address of the Secretary of the Association received a few days ago. "If Government will allow me the use of the convicts, I will engage with the Rs. 7,000 I have got, to make a Buggy road from the Ganges to Titalia before the setting in of the hot winds, but to enable me to do this, no time must be lost."

5. In making the present application, the Committee by no means desire that the other Road proposed from Kartagola should be abandoned. It will undoubtedly be one of great Public utility, and must always be the best approach to Titalia for persons coming from the Western Provinces. But so far as the Darjeling Association and the Bengal Community are immediately

concerned, the line now recommended would prove of infinitely greater service, and I trust, therefore, the Committee will be excused for pressing the early attention of His Honor the President in Council to the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. W. GRANT,

Chairman of the Darjeling Committee.

Calcutta, 28th October, 1839.

To J. W. GRANT, Esq.

Chairman of the Darjeling Committee.

Sir.—I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th ultimo, regarding the construction of a Road from Berhampore to Dinagepore, and continued thence to Titalya.

2. In reply, I am desired to state, that the Government cannot pass any orders in respect to the construction of the road in question, until more fully informed of the nature of the funds stated by you to be at Mr. Halkett's disposal for the purpose.

3. A special reference will be made to Mr. Halkett, and a copy of this correspondence be furnished him direct for his information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 6th November, 1839.

The following resolutions were passed, after the reading of the report had been completed :

1.—That the Report now read be received and adopted. Moved by Mr. Deane and unanimously carried.

2. That the call for payment of the last instalment of Rs. 50 per share be now ordered. Moved by Mr. Cragg and seconded by Mr. Davidson, and carried with one dissent, who afterwards withdrew his objection.

3.—That the Committee be requested to ascertain among the present shareholders, and all others interested in the success of the Sanatorium, how many additional shares these parties are disposed to take, and to report the same to another general meeting. Moved by Capt. Bruce and seconded by Mr. Smoult, carried nem. con.

4.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Halkett for his activity and zeal in suggesting and carrying on the repairs of the Titalya Road. Moved by Mr. Patrick and carried by acclamation.

5.—That the Committee be requested to draw the attention of Government again to the subject of the Road to Titalya, viz Bogwongola, and further to endeavour through the proper channel to have a line of bangalows constructed from Calcutta, to within a night's run of Titalya. Moved by Capt. Hannington, seconded by Capt. Clapperton, and carried by acclamation.

6.—Thanks to the chairman being proposed, was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.—Huskara, December 18.

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Indigo Planters' Association, held at the Town Hall, this 21st day of December, 1839.

PRESENT.

Mr. Vint in the Chair.

Messrs. Mackilligan, Richards, Brae, Colin Campbell, Chas. Oman, Watson, Clark, Bagshaw, Cragg, Dearie, R. J. R. Campbell, J. P. Wise, and George Benton.

Resolved.—On the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Clark.

That the chairman do address a circular letter to Indigo Planter's generally, intimating the formation of the Indigo Planters' Association, with a copy of the proceedings of the first General Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 19th instant, together with the proceedings of the Committee of this day, requesting them to state, whether they are disposed to join the Society, and if so, to intimate the same to the Committee, and to request that they will at the same time favor the Committee with any suggestions that they may deem expedient with a view to assist in framing the Rules and Regulations of the Society.

Resolved.—On the motion of Mr. Remfrey, seconded by Mr. Bruce.

That an Entrance Fee of 16 Rs. be paid by each member on his admission to this Association.

Resolved.—On the motion of Mr. Oman, seconded by Mr. R. Campbell,

That the annual subscriptions of each member of this Society be not less than 10 Rs., and not more than 16 Rs. to be determined hereafter, according to the annual expense of the Association.

Resolved.—On the motion of Mr. C. J. Richards, seconded by Mr. J. P. Wise.

That in the opinion of this Committee it is expedient to form in each Indigo District—a District Committee to correspond with the Central Committee in Calcutta, the members of these Committees Ex-Officio to be members of the Central Committee when in Calcutta.

Resolved.—On the motion of Mr. Mackilligan, seconded by Mr. Colin Campbell.

Resolved.—That the Chairman be requested to circulate a subscription book, and that the Funds when realized be deposited in the Union Bank.

Read a letter from Mr. Fell, expressing his regret that sudden illness prevents his attending the meeting, and he is under the necessity of resigning the office the Association has done him the honor of conferring upon him.

Resolved.—Upon the motion of Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Wise.

That Mr. Bagshaw having consented to act as honorary Secretary till the next meeting, the Committee thankfully accept of his services.

Upon the motion of Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Brae.

Mr. Conhar of Purneah is elected a Member of the Provisional Committee.

Upon the motion of Mr. Bagshaw, seconded by Mr. Barton, Mr. Pelletreau of Mirzapore is elected a member of the Provisional Committee.

Upon the motion of Mr. Brae, seconded by Mr. Dearie.

Mr. Martin of the firm of Cockerell and Co. is elected a member of the Committee in the room of Mr. Larpent who is unable to accept the office.

Resolved.—Upon the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Barton,

That the Provisional Committee will lay before a general meeting of the Association, to be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, the Rules and Regulations which they have been deputed to prepare, and will then be prepared to recommend a fit person as Secretary to the Association.

N. B. The members will dine together at the Town Hall in the evening, to celebrate the occasion.

(Signed) GEO. VINT,

Commercial Advertiser, Dec 23.] Chairman.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, have to apprise the Subscribers and the Public at large, which they do with extreme regret, that they received by the last Overland Mail, the following letter from the Court of Directors to Mr. Curtis, which they have now the honor to publish for general information.

The publication has been delayed in consequence of some protracted but cordial discussions which it has been considered desirable to hold with the representative of the "East India Steam Navigation Company."

To T. A. CURTIS Esq.

SIR,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, your letters dated respectively the 14th May, the 3d July and the 10th ultimo, relating to a proposal for the conduct of the Steam Communication with India and Ceylon, by means of a private Company to be established for the purpose.

In reply, I am commanded to inform you, that the Court are duly sensible of the advantages of maintaining an efficient Steam Communication with India, and that their anxious endeavours have been and are still directed to the accomplishment of that object. To any well devised measure by which the established means of Communication may be extended, the Court would be ready to afford due encouragement; but in the present state of circumstances, they are unwilling now to enter into any arrangement affecting the measure in progress regarding the Communications between Suez and Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. C. MELVILL.

East India House, 14th October, 1839.

The above letter was only received by Mr. Curtis just as the last mail was closing, just in time to have it copied with an intimation from that gentleman that he would immediately call a Meeting of the Committee to determine on future proceedings. In the mean time, this Committee beg to assure the subscribers and the public at large, that they are determined to continue to the utmost of their power, and with unabated zeal, that unreserved and entire support to Mr. Curtis, which that gentleman's disinterested and admirable conduct so justly entitles him to expect. The Committee, in arriving at this determination, which will, they trust, meet the unqualified support and zealous co-operation of the Subscribers, conceive that they are only fulfilling the duties which devolved upon them after the meeting of the 15th

April last; and that they are stilling the wishes of the public, as expressed in the Petition to the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, adopted by the public meeting of the 5th October last.

By order of the Committee,

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 27th Dec, 1839.

We publish with regret, a Communication from the Bengal Steam Committee, which includes a letter from the Secretary of the Court Directors of the East India Company, to the address of Mr. T. A. Curtis of London, giving a decided negative to the proposals of the "Comprehensive" Company. The publication of this communication, which came by the last mail, has been delayed, in consequence, it is stated, of "some protracted but cordial discussion, which it has been considered desirable to hold with the representative of the East India Steam Navigation Company," which means, we suppose, Mr. F. E. M. Furton, Chief of the Precursors.

The Committee assure the subscribers to the Steam Fund, that they are "determined to continue, to the utmost of their power, and with unabated zeal, that unreserved and entire support to Mr. Curtis, which that gentleman's disinterested and admirable conduct so justly entitles him to expect," to meet the unqualified support and zealous co-operation of the subscribers," in reference to the duties which devolved upon them after the meeting of the 15th April last, and in furtherance of the wishes expressed in the petition presented to the Deputy-Governor in October last.

Circumstances have somewhat changed since then, it is true, but yet, while hope of success remains, we ought to persevere in our attempts to obtain the full "Comprehensive" plan. When Mr. Curtis abandons hope, we of the *Ditch* may safely do so—but not until then. It will be wise, however, we think, to advise Mr. Curtis of the proceedings of the *Precursors*, and authorize him to make such arrangements as he may deem expedient with the London Agents of that body, whenever he is satisfied that his further exertions to obtain the "Comprehensive" scheme are useless. This has probably been already done by the Committee, or will be done, in due season, and we are quite sure that our very zealous Steam Secretary, will be the first and most willing man to bring into operation the next best plan, when he is satisfied that the first and best of all plans, the "Comprehensive" cannot be effected. A quarterly communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, will be good—but a monthly intercourse will be better, and will satisfy both passengers and letter writers.—Hurkaru, December 28,

THE SANS SOUCI.

Though the three pieces performed on Thursday the 12th Dec. had all been acted at the Sans Souci more than once before, there was a full house to witness their repetition.

Some of the characters in "The Welch Girl" were represented by performers to whom they were quite new. Thus, in consequence of the lamented illness of Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Tomson was called upon to act old Dorcas; no doubt, a very short notice, and considering the disadvantages under which she laboured, she performed the part in a most creditable manner. In assuming the tone of an old woman, however, she made it more querulous than was necessary or pleasant, and, in fact quite overdid it. Otherwise she filled Mrs. Francis' place more ably than could have been expected, when the character was so much out of her proper line.

Another fresh hand in this piece was Mr. Mackechnie who took the part of David the steward. Mackechnie will in time be a very good actor, and be capable of taking the Secretary's parts in case a fit of *bona fide* gout, induced by a successful imitation of that delectable endowment, should lay "the old man" on the shelf for a while. There is, however, one bad habit which Mr. Mackechnie would do well to shake off, viz. that of indulging in incessant hem! hem! and he had got an inveterate whim. But who assigned to him the footman's costume and the ridiculous wig? How could a man in a white coat trimmed with scarlet, and shorts of the latter colour, reasonably fly into a passion with Sir Owen for calling him a footman? The character of David is a highly respectable one, and he should not have been so absurdly dressed and bewigged. The best point in Mr. Mackechnie's acting was in the reconciliation of David and Sir Owen. The kindly feelings of the old man mingling with his offended pride and just indignation, and together peaking in vent themselves in tears, were most naturally represented. The motion of the hands, in particular, was strikingly in accordance with the feelings supposed to be at work in his mind.

Sir Owen Griffiths, by the Secretary, was the same kind hearted, amorous, and vain septuagenarian represented as truly as before. Algernon, in Alfred, exhibited as much improvement upon his first attempt at the character, as might have been anticipated; but he is not great in light comic parts. Miss Leach, as Julia, was, as usual, and that is all that need be said in her praise. Her singing was delightful.

The farce of "But However" was the favourite piece of the night, if the applause it elicited may be taken as proof thereof. This honorable preference it owed as much probably, to the comic powers of *Muster Mollus*, as to the intrinsic comicality and wit of the piece. With *Mollus* for Caleb Chizzlar it could not fail to be most hoister, once applauded, not only by the smiting of palms, which might be a matter of courtesy, but by the unequivocal homage of the risible muscles. *Muster Heartwell*; looked and acted very well as Mr. Stanwell; much better it was thought than on the former occasion. He has a good conception of the character of an English yeoman. The Secretary should, if possible, eschew all such characters as that of young *Squire Cashmere*. No man is great in all things; *Ne actor, &c.* — Mackechnie's *Gaby* was natural and therefore good in the way.

Mrs. Leach, as the buxom landlady of the Three Hollies, Mrs. Juniper, was in dress, tone, and manner just the thing, though the part is not quite in her line, and must have been undertaken at a short notice. Mrs. Tomson's *Julia* reminded the audience of that lady's first attempts displaying the old faults, stiffness and want of feeling.

The vacancy occasioned in the piece of "One Hour" by the illness of Mrs. Francis, was ingeniously filled up by substituting an uncle for an aunt, Mr. Beau for Mrs. Beau, the Secretary for Mr. Francis. The alteration was completely successful, and, apparently, unattended by any inconvenience.

Algernon and Mrs. Leach, as the hero and heroine of the piece, especially in the scene of the one hour's interview, were almost beyond criticism, and were much applauded. Mr. Tomson's *Fanny* was cold and formal as her *Julia* of the preceding piece. Surely after doing such wonders in *Maline Deschoppelles* and *Sally*, she is not going to let her laurels wither. Mackechnie, as *O'Leary*, appeared to be quite at home, and represented the love-lorn Liberatorian too man in a very quiet and natural manner, without disfiguring the part, as he did his *Tom Moore*, by ill-judged efforts to create a laugh at the expense of all taste and consistency.

The Ball scene—quadrille, cachucha, any extravagance, must not be forgotten. The number and splendour of the costumes were greater than on former occasions, and consequently the Carnival Ball was a more like affair. The quadrille was danced to audible music supplied by the *voxie* orchestra, which was another great improvement. — *Harkara, Dec. 16.*

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

The 6th and 7th Classes were first called up, and examined in Reading, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, Scripture History, &c. Messrs Speed, Kirkpatrick, Revd. Mr. Boyer, and Revd. Mr. Boaz, conducted the examination.

The 5th Class was then examined in Reading, English Grammar, Geography, Lessons on things, &c.

At about 11 o'clock, the examination of the 1st Class commenced. The pupils were examined by Capt. D. L. Richardson in English Literature, in which there

were nearly 100 questions proposed by that gentleman, and answered with a degree of promptness that can hardly be conceived. Capt. D. L. R. expressed himself highly satisfied with the acquirements of the students. The examination on the evidences of Christianity was conducted chiefly by Revds. Martin, Boyer, Pickance and Boaz, and the result was very satisfactory.

Latin was then called up, and the Pupils read and construed from Cicero's Orations against 2 Cæcilius Horace, 12th Ode, 1st Book and 2nd Book of Virgil. The examination, which was conducted by the Revd. Dr. Charles, the Archdeacon, Revds. Martins, and Pickance and several other Gentlemen of classical attainments, was

very strict, and took up more than an hour. Dr. Charles expressed himself very favorably, with regard to the result of the examination, and was of opinion that the pupils had made considerable improvement, since he had occasion to see them last.

In Greek the pupils read from the 21 Chap. of St John's Gospel, and acquitted themselves very creditably considering the short time they had devoted themselves to that study.

They were then examined in Political economy by Dr. Charles, after which Master G. Kellner read his essay on "the beneficial effects of Christianity." Mr. Byrn, the Secretary to the Institution, examined the class in the History of India. In every branch of study, this class afforded the highest satisfaction, and all were much gratified at the readiness and correctness with which the most difficult questions were answered.

The 4th Class, which came up immediately after the 5th, was examined by Messrs. Speed and Revd. Mr. Hoaz. The first read from the History of England, and proposed a few sentences from the same Book. They were then questioned in the Histories of England and Rome, the use of the Globes, the Geography of India, and Scripture History. The result of the whole was very satisfactory.

The 3rd Class read and construed a few sentences from the 3rd Book of Euclid. The examination was chiefly conducted by Mr. Speed and Revd. Mr. Hoaz. Questions in Mechanics were then proposed. Two or three of the students were examined in Geometry, in which they have gone through the 1st Book, Histories of England and Rome, Geography and Book-keeping then followed. The examination of this class also gave general satisfaction.

The 2nd Class read and construed from the 1st and 2nd Books of Caesar, in which they acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. The Histories of Rome and England were then taken up, in which the questions were answered with promptness. The pupils were then examined on the evidences of Christianity, by the Revd. Mr. Wibrow.

About 3 o'clock, the Oorloo and the Bengalee classes were called up. The former was examined by Mr. C. Glass, an accomplished Oorloo and Persian scholar. The boys who had studied this recently introduced branch of knowledge for only 10 months, acquitted themselves very creditably; they read out of printed Oorloo Books in Persian characters, and translated what they read into English. Mr. Glass at the close of the examination, expressed himself satisfied with the result; and strongly urged upon the attention of the students the necessity and the advantages of learning the Vernacular languages.

The Bengalee class were examined by Messrs. M. Crow and J. D'Cruze, and afforded even greater satisfaction than the Oorloo. The method of examining in this was similar to that adopted in the Oorloo classes. At the close, Mr. Crow made a few suitable observations calculated to encourage the students in the prosecution of their Vernacular studies, the substance of which he explained to the Pundits in Bengali.

The second division of the third class was examined at about 4 o'clock. The examination began with Latin. The children were then examined in the Histories of England and Rome, in which they acquitted themselves creditably.

Before the distribution of the prizes, Mr. Speed addressed the Meeting in an elegant speech, the substance of which is as follows:

"I have been acquainted with this Institution since 1831, and I have paid particular attention to the examination as it has passed before me, with the view of testing

a progress, and I have much pleasure in observing, that the education has attained a much higher tone than when I first became acquainted with it. When I first saw it, the Geography and the History of India were unknown. Although acquainted with most of the countries of Europe both in their Geography and History—they would not, if asked to go to Delhi, know whether to turn to the East, the West, the North or the South; you have seen that such would not be a difficulty now. Above all, you have seen how the attention so recently, as it has been told to you by another gentleman, paid to the studies of the vernacular languages when I first knew the Institution, it was not thought of; but our sons here educated are to seek here their fortunes, they are not to look to another country for their prospects, their exertions are to be bestowed on this country, the country of their birth, and where they are to look for spending the rest of their days. A wide field is opening for them in employ of a public nature; but as Deputy Collectors they would have before been useless, they can now themselves test the accuracy of their accounts and the deeds to correspondence in their Kutcheries. What would be their situation as Sudder Amcees, and in other Judicial Offices if they could not themselves test the evidences and the documents brought before them? You have seen they would not now be at a loss in these respects, and I trust, that the highest offices will ere long be open to their ambition. In conclusion, whilst hoping that the sciences and more mechanical branches of education will not be neglected, I cannot but congratulate you on the high advancement made in the last eight years, and I trust you will join me in the hope that the next eight may show equal progress."

After this, Mr. Byrn addressed the audience in a neat speech, thanking them for the interest they had taken throughout the examination. He was glad he said, to find that the general result of the examination was so satisfactory, and more particularly to know the high opinion which the examiners had expressed with regard to the extent which the pupils of the Institution displayed of their knowledge in Scripture History. He then addressed the pupils, impressing upon their minds the necessity of perseverance in their moral studies, and prominently called their attention to the necessity of sanctifying their exertions both in and out of school by a knowledge of the word of God, in which they had been strictly examined and found to be well informed.

The business of the day concluded by the distribution of Prizes to the successful candidates. These were delivered by Mr. Montague, the head Master, with suitable remarks.

A day previous to the examination, the 1st class had been strictly examined by Mr. V. L. Rees, of the Survey Department. The following is his opinion:—

To W. BYRN, Esq.

My Dear Sir,—It afforded me great pleasure to find on examining the pupils of the first class of the Parental Academic Institution, that they solved with much neatness and accuracy every question I proposed to them, either in Geometry, Algebra or Trigonometry. Having had no opportunity of being acquainted with the extent of their knowledge in the Mathematics in former years, I cannot speak of their progress in that regard, but I am happy to say that remembering the acquirements of young gentlemen of the same age of other schools, and comparing them with those under the tuition of Mr. Montague, the result is much in favor of the latter.

I would not like to distinguish Master Hollingbery for superior attainments.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) V. L. REES.

Calcutta, 12th December, 1839.

Since writing the account which appeared in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, we have been favored with the following letter written by Capt. Richardson, expressive of his opinion of the attainments of the pupils of the Parental Academic in general literature, &c.

MY DEAR SIR,—I must not omit to express my gratification at the manner in which the first class of the Parental Academic Institution answered the very numerous questions which I put to them in English Literature, from the time of Chaucer to the present day. I should not have volunteered this testimony to their merits if I had merely put a few questions as a visitor; but as you paid me the compliment of requesting me to undertake the task of examination, you may probably expect me to furnish you with a written report of the result.

I confess that I did not expect the students would have answered so readily the questions put to them because they implied a knowledge of the History of English Literature that is very rarely communicated to boys at School.

I cordially congratulate all concerned, both the instructors and the pupils, on the impression which this public examination must have left upon the minds of a numerous and respectable audience.

Your very truly,

Cornipore, 16th Dec., 1839. D. L. RICHARDSON.

Hurkaru, December 18.]

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The boys of the High School were examined yesterday morning, in the presence of a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen. Among the company were the Archdeacon, the Revd. Messrs Pratt, Boyce, Garstin, Morton McQueen and other clergymen.

Previous to the examination, the Rector, Mr. Graves, addressing the Archdeacon, who presided on the occasion, informed him, that since the last annual examination, the system of education followed at the school had been improved by the introduction of the vernacular languages, Hindoostani, and Bengali, into the three first classes. French had also been introduced, as it was thought it would be of much use in the prosecution of the higher branches of science, many valuable works being written in that language. Another addition to the former course of study was Logic, in the rudiments of which some of the boys had made considerable progress.

The Institution, Mr. Graves said, was now in as flourishing a state as it ever had been since the time of its establishment, and the increased number of pupils had rendered it necessary to provide two additional rooms for their accommodation.

The main object of the institution, the learned Rector observed, was the improvement of the morals of the youths educated therein. This object, he was happy to say, had been so far effected, that, although during the past year, there had occurred one or two instances of gross misconduct, their behaviour had, on the whole, been better than during last year.

In concluding his address, Mr. Graves said, that the rewards which were to be distributed to the deserving, were not given for the purpose of exciting an improper spirit of rivalry amongst the boys, but as an encouragement to those receiving them to persevere in the course by which they had rendered themselves worthy of them.

At the close of the Rector's address, which was remarkable for its elegance, and for the impressive manner in which it was delivered the examination commenced. It was chiefly conducted by the teachers of the respective classes, aided occasionally by the Archdeacon and other Revd. gentlemen. If the true object of a public examination is to ascertain the amount of knowledge really possessed by the examined, and not to present a delusive exhibition of superficial acquirements, for which the pupil is indebted to the method familiarly but emphatically called "cramming," the plan of allowing a teacher to take the principal part in the examination of the boys under his charge, is decidedly a bad one. These questions are too apt to be those which from frequent practice the pupil have acquired a most admirable glibness in answering. They will too, in all probability be leading questions and such as almost supply their own answer. They will be such as by their mere associations of words will suggest a reply which can scarcely fail to be true as an echo, and very much for the same reason. As long as the examiner is one whose interest it is that the examined should on that particular occasion display no want of readiness in their replies, whatever may be their real abilities, it must be thus in a greater or less degree. That there was in some measure the case at the examination of the High School, no one probably will attempt to deny. So long as the teacher went on with the questions which had, in all probability, been hanging in the ears of the boys for the last month or so, it was all very well, and the answers slid smoothly from their tongues. But when any out-of-the-beaten-track query was propounded by the Archdeacon or any other impartial gentleman present, it generally proved a puzzler to the majority of the youngsters. Would it not be better to eschew cramming, and to let the friends of the pupils see the true quantum of substantial knowledge which has been legitimately instilled into the minds of their young connections. Such a course would, at all events, prevent much disappointment to many a fond parent, who, relying on the deceitful promise held forth by success in one of those meretricious exhibitions, felicitates himself in the notion that his son is a prodigy of learning, and is only roused out of the pleasant dream by finding him grow up into a stupid and ignorant young man.

Scripture History seems most properly to hold a high place in the system of education at this School, and if the examination afforded any criterion, the boys are pretty well versed in its more prominent points. Questions from Roman and English History were also answered with considerable readiness and correctness.

In the languages, very creditable exhibitions were made of proficiency in Greek and Latin, as well as in the more immediately and extensively useful Bengali and Hindoostani. In the two latter tongues, the pupils read and translated easy tables, &c.

Geographical examination was almost wholly confined to a few questions about Africa, its boundaries, divisions, &c. and to pointing out on the map the towns, rivers &c. of Hindoostani. Logic and Dialectics were slightly touched upon by some of the senior boys, who betrayed no lack of acquaintance with the simpler portions of those exact sciences.

At the conclusion of the examination, the Archdeacon briefly addressed the boys, and told them that it was the opinion of himself and other gentlemen who had assisted in the examination, that the result had been to the full as satisfactory as on the previous occasion. This, he said, was all that could be hoped for, as so many changes took place during the course of the year it was impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the improvement which had really been effected. The Archdeacon then added a short exhortation to the boys touching their moral,

conduct, telling them to make it the end and aim of their lives to exemplify the instruction which they received in that seminary.

The reward books were then distributed to the happy youths, to whom the judgment of the Rector had awarded them. The Archdeacon addressed to each successful candidate, a few words expressive of his pleasure in witnessing the improvement which each individual had

made. Business was over and the company dispersed at about one o'clock.

In consequence of the premises having to undergo some repairs, it has been found necessary to make the Christmas vacation of more than the usual length of one month.

The school will re-open on the 17th January 1840. *Hurkaru; Dec. 18.]*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, Calcutta held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, on the 7th December, 1839.

T. A. Wethered, Esq., proposed at the last meeting was ballotted for and duly elected.

The following communications were presented.

From W. A. Green, Esq., of Howrah, entitled cases of Sea Scurvy or Putro Adynance Fever, of fever complicated with severe spleen disease, with remarks to point out severally a similarity in their probable causes in their nature, and in some of their symptoms.

From J. Brander, Esq., M. D. — Remarks upon Retention of Urine with an account of a novel mode of operating for the relief of the disease by that gentleman.

From J. Esdaile, Esq., M. D. of Hooghly, containing a case of Tetanus successfully treated by the administration of hemp.

The two former papers were then read and discussed.

H. H. Gooden, M. D.

Secy Medical and Physical Society.

Hurkaru, December 18.]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th Dec. 1839.

The Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, President, in the Chair.
(Sixteen Members present.)

The proceedings of the last Meeting were submitted and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The Gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members, viz:—

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, Dr. John Campbell, Dr. John Thos. Pearson, Messrs. Longueville Clark, F. A. J. Elson, H. Andrew, J. S. Holdern, Alfred Parker, Robert Bluntish and James R. Logan.

FOR ELECTION:

The names of the following Gentlemen were read as candidates for election:

Henry Armstrong, Esq.,—(Civil Service Futteghur.) proposed by Major Carter, seconded by Colonel McLeod.

Major Thos. Robinson (Offg. Supt. of the Bhutty States.)—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Strong.

Dr. J. M. Brander, (Medical Service),—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wiss.

J. S. Mendes, Esq. of Calcutta,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Storm.

Henry Hill, Esq. of Tirhoot,—proposed by Mr. C. J. Richards, seconded by Dr. Spry.

James Macanish, Esq. (Medical Service, Rardwan), proposed by Mr. James Colquhoun, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Arch. Drummond, Esq. of Kishnaghor — Proposed by Mr. Charles Deverinne, seconded by Dr. Spry.

James Savi, Esq. of Kishnagur,—proposed by Mr. Charles Deverinne, seconded by Dr. Spry.

PRESENTATION TO THE SOCIETY.

1.—Six copies of the Proceedings of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, from December 1838 to June 1839.—Presented by the Royal Asiatic Society.

2.—Twenty copies of a Pamphlet on the Culture of Flax in India. Presented by Messrs Hamilton and Co.

3.—The Cultivator: published by the New York State Agricultural Society—(four volumes folio, bound in one.)

4.—The American Gardener's Magazine of Horticulture, &c. for 1835 36 37 and 38, conducted by C. M. Harvey—four volumes octavo.

5.—The American Flower Garden Directory, by Robert Bulsh.

6.—The Young Gardener's Assistant, by T. Bridgeman.

7.—The Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thos. Fesenden.

8.—Chemistry applied to Agriculture, by J. A. Chaptal.

2.—Bank of Fruits.

10.—A Manual on the Culture of Silk, &c., by J. H. Cobb.

The above American Works (Nos. 8 to 10 have been purchased by the Society through Mr. Dixwell, of Boston

11.—Three hundred copies of the second volume of the Society's own Transactions, in Bengalee, have also been received from the Serampore Press.

Museum.

1. A specimen of peculiarly fine description of Wheat, grown in the Bhutty States. Printed by Major Robinson, Superintendent of Bhutty States, and referred to the Agricultural Committee.

2. Two specimens of Coffee grown at Jumalpoore in the Sylhet District. No. 1 of last year's growth, and No. 2 of the present year's gathering. Major Garstin, who presents these specimens to the Society, states he was struck by the luxuriant growth of the Coffee trees at Jumalpoore, at present (No. 2 covered with berries nearly ripe, and from what he can learn of them he believes, the trees were planted 4 or 5 years ago; but for the last two years no particular attention has been paid to them or the preparation of the berries. Major Garstin considers that there is no doubt of the plants thriving well and affording an article of export to a large extent if properly encouraged. He has observed trees totally unprotected producing abundant crops.

3. Samples of Upland Georgia Cotton, grown on his Estates at Hanni. Presented by Colonel Skinner. A very fine specimen.

4. Samples of Cotton, both indigenous and foreign from the public garden and district of Dacca. Also a specimen of soil in which the best sorts of Dacca Cotton grows, and canes, the produce of the Dacca garden. Presented by Mr. Dearman, Deputy Collector through Mr. Wise. Referred to the Cotton Committee.

5.—Samples of Vegetable fibre from two very common weeds found growing at Tavny. No. 1, the best people make a use of; and No. 2, the Tanyers use only in making fishing lines of. Presented by Major McFarquhar. Referred to the Hemp and Flax Committee.

6. Two Cotton cleaning Machines with spare wheel, &c. Presented by Government.

7. Half a mound of Dundee Flax seed. Presented by Wm. Bladden, Jr. Esq., for distribution.

8. Six sacks of American Maize and grass seeds, an American plough, a cultivator, and a common Planter. Purchased by the Society, these seeds, which are in excellent order, are ready for distribution, and the implements may be expected as models.

9. Specimens of cotton the produce of acclimated foreign seed grown in the Puralen district, Chota Nagpore. Presented by Captain Hunwington. Referred to the Cotton Committee.

10. A small sample of Coffee from young Seedling planted in his garden at Allipore in 1836, and appropriated with shade of any kind. From 100 trees 25 seeds are expected to be obtained. Presented by Mr. Speed.

11. A specimen of Paul with a branch of the Hibiscus shrub from which it is obtained. Presented by Mr. Wilson, through Mr. Wills. Referred to the Cotton Committee.

Report of the Silk Committee on a specimen of Raw silk prepared from the Moonga Cocoon of Assam, by Messrs. Watkins and Mendes, and presented to The Agricultural and Horticultural Society by Captain Jenkins.

The Honble the President read the following Report by the Silk Committee.

Your Committee have carefully examined the specimen of Raw Silk submitted to them for inspection, and beg to offer the following report for the information of the Society.

The specimen in question may be considered as the best of several of a similar nature that have been brought to the notice of the Society, the fibre is strong and lustreous, though the thread would have been better had it been somewhat coarser; the sample may however be deemed as very promising, more especially when it is considered that it is the first specimen of this description of Silk that has been made by Messrs. Watkins and Mendes from Cocoons of very indifferent quality.

Your Committee would beg to recommend that the Manufacturers be requested to forward to the Society specimens of this Silk prepared of various degrees of fineness, from fine to coarse and very coarse, put up in style and characters as much as possible resembling the best Bengal Raw Silk, the skeins being similar in size and length of reel to those of the usual Raw Silk; and that these be accompanied with a full and particular account of the natural growth, collection, manufacture, cost, &c. of the staple.

Your Committee further recommend that the samples so prepared, should be not less than 20 skeins in the aggregate, and that the manufacturers be requested to forward the same with the least practicable delay; the Society adequately remunerating them for the expenses and trouble which this request may occasion.

Your Committee being of opinion, from the sample now brought to their notice, that this article is calculated to become of extensive and valuable use to our home manufactures, would, in conclusion, beg to suggest that on receipt of the samples above alluded to, the greater portion be transmitted to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, with request, that that body would be pleased to furnish the Society with reports from the most eminent silk manufacturers and dyers, in order that the fullest information may be obtained on this interesting subject.

WM. STORM.

JOSEPH WILLIS,

C. K. ROBISON.

R. WATSON.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

D. W. H. SPEED.

Calcutta, 7th December, 1839.

Award of the Gold Medal of the Society to Mr. Rose, for the best sample of Silk.

Mr. Rose, having forwarded the details connected with the method adopted by him in preparing his Raw Silk, the Report of the Committee was read, and confirmed according to Mr. Rose, the Society's Gold Medal,

Report of progress made by the Society in the matter of the extension of the Cotton Cultivation.

The Hon'ble the President of the Society brought to the notice of the Meeting the circumstances connected with the progress made in forwarding the views of Government relative to the spread of the cotton cultivation throughout India. He mentioned that the Members must be aware, from what occurred at the last Meeting, that the Home Government had resolved on embarking on another experiment for the purpose of establishing the cotton cultivation throughout the empire on an improved footing; and that the Governor General, for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the Court of Directors, had called upon the Society to suggest the mode in which the plans of the Government should be carried into effect. His absence from Calcutta, had prevented him, as he had desired, from being present at the last Meeting and from taking a part in the settlement of the preliminary steps that were necessary for considering this question; but he found that the course adopted was the one which he should have recommended; namely, in addition to the present standing Cotton Committee of the names of a few Members whose practical experience in the agricultural habits of the people of the different provinces would enable a plan to be arrived at that should be calculated to ensure the designs of Government the most perfect success; and that besides this, an application should be made to such residents in the interior whose practical knowledge would be useful. This, he said, had already been done, and he had now only to mention that as the undertaking was one of the utmost importance to the welfare of India it was desirable that the plan should not be too hastily adopted. That the papers were now before the Committee for the collection of the sentiments of the Members, and, that as the cotton cultivation was one in which he had always taken a great interest, and as active a part as far as his limited knowledge of the subject would admit, it was his intention to attend at the Meeting of the Special Committee and consider with the Members of it the facts and observations which they were collecting from all parts of India and from which he hoped a good practical scheme for the management of the great undertaking would be secured. It was for these reasons that the Committee was not prepared with their report for submission at the present Meeting.

Annual Horticultural Exhibition and Anniversary Dinner of the Society.

A resolution was passed that from the forward state of the vegetables of the season the Annual Horticultural Exhibition of the Society should be held on Thursday the 9th proximo, and that the Anniversary Dinner shall be on the evening of that day.

Members who have forfeited their rights from not paying their subscriptions.

The Hon'ble the President brought to the notice of the Meeting, that there were certain Members of the Society, who had neglected to pay up their subscriptions and who thereby had, agreeably to the 7th rule of the Society, forfeited their rights as Members; although some of them had taken the fullest advantage of the privileges allowed to Members, in obtaining the various benefits which, from time to time, are offered by the Society. Repeated application, he said, had been made to these gentlemen, but, without effect. A resolution was therefore passed that each defaulter should be addressed once more, and that the names of those who had not paid up their arrears at the time of the Anniversary Meeting next month, should be publicly announced and erased from the list.

Information in reply to the address transmitted by the Society to the Home Authorities relative to the excess of duty exacted on East India Rum and Tobacco.

The communication which was first submitted to the attention of the Meeting was an official answer to the address made by the Society in May last, on the subject of inequality of the rum and tobacco duties.

No. 114.

To H. H. SPRY, Esq., M. D.

Secretary to the Agricultural and

Horticultural Society.

Sir,—With reference to the representation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors on the subject of the inequality of the duties levied in this country upon tobacco and rum, the produce of the British possessions in the East Indies; and similar articles the produce of the British possessions in America and the West Indies, I am directed to transmit to you for information the accompanying Copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council in the Financial Department No. 1030 dated the 27th ultimo, and to request your attention to the 2d Para. of the same.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 4th December, 1839.

Extract from the proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 27th November, 1839.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

1. We have received from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, a representation on the subject of the inequality of the duties levied in this country upon Tobacco and Rum, the produce of the British Possessions in the East Indies and similar articles, the produce of the British Possessions in America and the West Indies.

2. We desire that in reply you will inform the Society that the question has for some time past occupied our attention, but that an application to Parliament on the subject in the ensuing session is contemplated.

Signed by two Chairs and eleven Members.

London, the 11th September, 1839.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors be sent to the General Department, whence the Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be informed, that their representation to the Hon'ble Court on the subject of the inequality of the duties levied in England upon Tobacco and Rum, had been under their consideration for some time past, but an application to Parliament on the subject, was contemplated in the ensuing Session.

Spread of Sugar cultivation at Penang and the Agricultural capabilities generally of the island for the production of staples of Commerce there.

Mr. Logan, who is engaged largely in conducting a sugar plantation at Glasgow, Penang, communicates two interesting documents connected with the capabilities of the island for producing sugar cane, and farinaceous

details of the results of an experiment on a scale of several hundred acres made with different varieties of cane, and also notices on many of the productions of the island calculated to be useful in commerce. The paper was transferred to the Committee of papers for eventual publication in the Transactions.

On the Resources and Agricultural capabilities of the Kingdom of Travancore.

A full and valuable account of the Agricultural capabilities of the kingdom of Travancore, by Mr. Stevenson, an Officer in the employ of the Rajah, was submitted. In this document much interesting information relative to the rich and fertile lands of Travancore, is communicated, and the injurious tendency of the system of state monopoly on all the chief Agricultural products such as pepper, cardamoms, ginger, rice, and so on lucidly pointed out. This paper was also transferred to the Committee of Papers.

Hints relative to the interchange of plants between this country and England.

Mr. Cape, of Meerut, observing that the Special Committee of the Society had issued circulars, inviting information relative to the subject of an interchange of plants between India and England, has forwarded to the Secretary, the copy of a communication, the original of which was transmitted two or three years ago to Dr. Lindley, the Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London. This paper which contains many valuable suggestions was referred to the Committee specially appointed by the Society to conduct this branch of enquiry.

Discriminating Duty exacted by the United States Government on Indian Hemp and other Vegetable Fibres, the produce of the East.

The next communication submitted by the Secretary was a note received by him from Mr. Dixwell an American gentleman seeking information on the subject of the Indian Hemp called Sunn, and desiring to know the scientific name by which it is characterized. The motive for which enquiry Mr. Dixwell states to be as follows—In the United States a very heavy duty is exact-

ed on Hemp: but Jute and Manila Hemp are allowed to be landed duty free. But Indian Hemp (Sunn) is not more applicable to purposes for which Russian Hemp is used (not being susceptible of impregnation with tar) than are Jute or Manila Hemp, yet the duty is demanded on Sunn as if it were one and the same with Russian Hemp. It is for the purpose of calling attention to this anomaly that Mr. Dixwell alludes to the circumstance, and thinks that if the United States Government were to put the fibre called Sunn on a footing with Jute and Manila Hemp, it would be the means of opening a new and lucrative market for this peculiar product.

Dr. Spry informed the Meeting, that in his reply to Mr. Dixwell, he had stated to that gentleman, that although we had the genuine hemp plant, *Cannabis Sativa*, in Bengal, one of the native names of which was Ganja, yet the article which was ordinarily known as Bengal hemp Sunn—was the production of a plant totally distinct from the hemp plant of the North of Europe or Asia, the Scientific name of which was *Crotalaria juncea*. The jute again was obtained from various species of *Cochorus* and the Manila hemp from the plantain tribe—the *musa textilis*.

Agricultural Intelligence from Swan River.

The Secretary submitted a letter which he had received from Mr. Yule, Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Swan River, in which he communicates the thanks of that Society for the supply of seeds furnished to it by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and begs to bring to the notice of the Society the great probability that the "Dhoob Grass" of India would be admirably adapted for the soil of Western Australia. Mr. Yule desires to communicate that the Local Government of Western Australia has come to the determination "that for the present or until private lands shall rise in price in the market, all crown lands in this Colony shall remain and be put up to auction at the minimum price of five shillings per acre."

For all the foregoing presents and communications, the thanks of the meeting were recorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary.

Hurt. Dec. 13.]

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1839.

(Before C. Tucker Esquire.)

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BHAYA JHA V. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF RAJAH GREENAWAYN RAO.

This application, which was postponed from last Thursday, came on this morning.

Mr. C. Reed, (the applicant) attended in person. He was accompanied by Mr. Morton his counsel.

Mr. N. B. E. Baillie attended on behalf of Rajah Beejee Govind Sing, the son and heir of Bhaya Jha. Mr. Surberland, who is the regular moottarkar of Beejee Govind Sing, was unable to attend to-day.

Mr. Reed began to address the Court in English.

Mr. TUCKER said that he could not now permit the proceedings to be in English. The Court had recently decided that all proceedings were to be in the native languages, and it was not in his (the learned Judge's) power, even if he had the inclination, to rescind the resolution of the majority.

Mr. Reed said that he was aware the Court had decided that pleaders were not to address the Court in English; but he urged that as a suitor in the Court he had a right to be heard in his own vernacular language. There was a resolution of the Sudder Court to this effect.

Mr. TUCKER said that the resolution to the contrary was the later of the two. He had no doubt that Mr. Reed could speak fluently enough in the native languages if he chose.

The petition of Mr. C. Reed was then put in. It was written in the Hindoos language and Nagas.

character, and as this character is scarcely ever used in the Court, none of the officers could read it easily.

Mr. Baillie observed that there were former petitions of Mr. Reed's on the file of the Court, which he supposed must be similar to the present. For his part, he really was unable to make out precisely what was the object of the present application. He could only gather it from the report which appeared in the *Hurkary* (C.) of Thursday last, (which he held in his hand) where he saw it stated that the application was to carry into effect a decree of this Court, and to take the account of the *Wazilat* due thereunder. Now a similar application had been already made more than once, and refused.

Mr. Tucker enquired before what Judges the application had been brought.

Mr. Baillie said that the application had been made to Mr. SAKSHAPPA and Mr. SMITH, two Judges of this Court, before the rehearing of Sreenarayn's appeal had been granted by the Privy Council, and that those Judges had passed an order refusing the application, and in effect setting aside the order of the 8th September 1817, upon which last order Mr. Reed still relied. The decision of those two Judges could not be reversed without a regular proceedings to review their decision. The case had also been before Mr. ROSE, (late Deputy Governor) when Judge of this Court, but no final order had been made by him; and it had also been before the late Mr. HUTCHINSON, and was pending before him at the time of his death. He, (Mr. Baillie,) supposed that the present application was to revive the proceedings before Mr. HUTCHINSON; but this was out of the question, because part of the prayer of the then petition was to quash the appeal to England instituted by the heirs of Sreenarayn Rao!

Mr. Reed said that what had been stated by Mr. Baillie was nothing but *bores*! The present application was a very simple one, viz. to carry into effect an order of the Court, which stood unquestioned to the present day. The former proceedings, which were on record, would best show what had been done.

The former proceedings were then produced and read in Court.

It appeared that on the 27th of July 1812, the Sudder Court passed a decree in favour of Bhya Jha, under which Bhya Jha, became entitled to one half of the Zemindarries then in the possession of Sreenarayn, and to the *Wazilat* from the year 1804. Against this decree Sreenarayn shortly afterwards appealed to the Privy Council.

On the 16th of January 1813, Bhya Jha executed in favour of Mr. C. Reed, the instrument which is the foundation of his present claim. By this agreement, after reciting the services of Mr. Reed, Bhya Jha assigned to him, 'the Zemindarries profits to the Moolkes year 1219 (which corresponds with the date of the decree of July 1812) and whatever should be recoverable from the *Dukhheelkara* on an account being taken,* and appointed Mr. Reed to conduct and superintend the appeal, and to take the account of the *Wazilat*, and to prosecute the whole suit to its close.

After the death of Bhya Jha, (who executed other instruments in favour of Mr. Reed, and nephew them to the time of his death) certain judicial proceedings were had in the Zillah Court of Poornah, and the Sudder Dowanny Adawlut, and on the 8th of September 1817, an order was passed by two Judges of the Court, upon full investigation of the case, by which it was ordered 'that the agreement of the 16th of January 1813, executed by Bhya Jha to the said Mr. Reed, be confirmed for prosecuting to a conclusion the appeal to England, and taking an account of the *Wazilat* or monies realized; the said gentleman (Mr. Reed) having authority in conformity with the tenor of the aforesaid agreement to appear in all Courts and prosecute the above-mentioned matters to a conclusion.'

The decision of the Privy Council confirming the decree of July 1812, was passed in 1834, and in the following year recorded in the Sudder Court. Rajah Berje Govind Sing who had been on the best terms with Mr. C. Reed, up to about the year 1831, who had repeatedly acknowledged the value of the services rendered by him, and had in January 1827 executed an instrument solemnly confirming the instruments executed by his father, suddenly turned against Mr. Reed (having been induced to do so by the influence of evil advisers) and in 1831 revoked the *mooktearnamah* which Mr. Reed held, and appointed Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland his *mookteekar*.

After the passing of the decision of the Privy Council, Mr. Reed applied to this Court to be allowed to execute the decree of the Privy Council, as the agreement of January 1813 and the order of September, 1817, expressly empowered him to take the account of the *Wazilat*, to a great portion of which he was beneficially entitled himself) and as that order further empowered him to appear in all Courts, and to prosecute the suit to a close. This application was opposed by Rajah Berje Govind Sing, on the ground that he had revoked the *mooktearnamah* previously held by Mr. Reed, since the passing of the Court's order of September 1817. It was conceded on behalf of Mr. Reed that as far as his interest was concerned, the revocation by Berje Govind Sing was mere nullity;—he had no more power to revoke, or in the slightest degree interfere with the right of Mr. Reed to take the account of *Wazilat* to which he was beneficially entitled under solemn instruments confirmed by the Court, than he had to cancel the deeds and writings executed by his father and himself! It appears from the recorded proceedings that legal opinions on this point were taken by Mr. Reed from the Advocate General (Pearson) and Mr. Furlon, who pronounced it clear beyond all question that 'a power coupled with an interest' was not revocable, though a bare authority might be revoked. The opinions were read to the learned Judges (Messrs. SAKSHAPPA and SMITH); but they said that they had nothing to do with the doctrines of English Law? It seemed clear however that the learned Judges felt the force of the reasoning, because so far from setting aside the agreement of January 1813, and the Sudder Court's order of September 1817, they in effect supported them, declaring that if Rajah Berje Govind Sing acted to the prejudice of Mr. Reed in taking the *Wazilat*, he would be liable to account to the latter. The learned Judges however concurred in refusing the application of Mr. Reed to be allowed to execute the Privy Council's decree, assigning as a reason that no specific mention was made of the Privy Council, or its decision (which had not then been passed) either in the agreement of January 1813, or in the Sudder Court's order of September 1816.

In 1836,* the Privy Council granted a re-hearing of Sreenarayn's appeal; and in the present year that appeal was re-heard, and the decree of the Sudder Court of July 1812, finally confirmed by the Privy Council. The Privy Council's decree was recorded in the Sudder in August last.

The question thus again arose, who was entitled to take the account of the *Wazilat* still due from the estate of Sreenarayn under the Sudder's decree; now finally confirmed, of July 27th, 1812.

Mr. Baillie in the first place took the objection that the question had been already decided by Mr. SAKSHAPPA and Mr. SMITH. They had certainly not set aside the order of September 1817, which empowered Mr. Reed to take the *Wazilat*, but they had expressly refused

* This seems to be rather an extraordinary doctrine. Upon the same principle it might be contended that under a general legacy of house and furniture, a particular chair or table did not pass to the legatee, because not specifically named!

his application to be allowed to execute the decree of the Privy Council. The present application was substantially the same. This was in effect an application to execute the Privy Council's decree.

Mr. TUCKER. Not so. The decree of the Privy Council has nothing to do with the taking of the *Wasilat*. The *Wasilat* is taken under the decree of this Court.

Mr. REED said he had been informed since his former application was made, that executing the decree of the Privy Council related only to the costs. If so, Rajah Bejee Govind Sing was perfectly welcome to execute that decree! Of course his (Mr. R.'s) present application was to take the *Wasilat* under the longstanding decree of this Court. And he begged to call the learned Judge's particular attention to this,—that the reasons assigned by Messrs. SHAKESPEARE and RATTNAY were only applicable to the execution of the decree of the Privy Council, the Privy Council's decree not being specified in the agreement of January 1813, or the order of September 1817, whereas the decree of the Sudder Court was specifically mentioned in both.

Mr. BAILLIE took another objection, asserting that this Court's decree of July 1812 had been in fact already fully executed! and that the Judge would find that no *Wasilat* was due under it.

Mr. REED said that this assertion was absurd on the face of it. If no *Wasilat* was now due from the estate of Sreenarayn, why all this anxiety on the part of Rajah Bejee Govind Sing, to execute the decree himself, and prevent him (Mr. R.) from executing it? The fact was that many lakhs of rupees were still due. Fraudulent

leases had been granted at an under-rent, which would materially affect the calculation of the *Wasilat*. This circumstance was notorious enough, as certain "Resolutions of Government" in the case of Mr. Baubin, the Judge of Moorreesah in 1809, take strong notice of the existence of these leases, and it was declared by the Sudder Court that if it could have been proved that Mr. Baubin had been cognizant of the granting of these leases, they should at once recommend his dismissal from the service. An adjustment of *moone profits* was made in the year 1820 by himself, & Mr. Reed) on his own behalf and on behalf of Rajah Bejee Govind Sing, with the heirs of Sreenarayn; but the other party had themselves voluntarily departed from the terms. He challenged Mr. Baillie to show that any thing had been done in execution of the decree since 1820.

Mr. TUCKER said, that he should refer it to the Sienstadar to certify whether or not the decree of 1812 had been fully executed;—not however that his certificate would be conclusive upon the point. With respect to the present petition, it was not sufficiently definite in its prayer. It would be better for Mr. Reed to file a short petition stating in a few lines the object of his application.

Mr. REED said, he should do so in a day or two.

Mr. TUCKER said, that when this petition should be filed, Mr. Baillie might file his answer, and if he contended that the decree was already fully executed, he must bring satisfactory proof of that before the Court.

Stands over.

Hark. Dec. 13.]

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

ADJOURNED SITTINGS.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.)

BONNERJEE V. RAMHUTTON ROY.

This was a demurrer to a bill in equity, raising two important questions of "jurisdiction," argued last term by Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith for the demurrer, and Mr. Turlton and Mr. Nardes contra. The case stood over for judgment.

SIR J. P. GRANT. This was a case of great importance, involving a question of jurisdiction, which was argued last term before Mr. Justice Seton and myself. We have mentioned the points to the Chief Justice, and we consider that it would be advisable to have the case re-argued by one counsel on each side. The second day of next term may be fixed for the argument.

Mr. Turlton. Unless, my Lord, it should possibly happen that Rajah Gopeemohun Deb's case should occupy the whole day!

SIR J. P. GRANT admitted the necessity for this proviso!

Re-argument directed.

ROOPCHUND DAI V. FITCHIE.

This was a demurrer to a special plea, argued last term by the Advocate General and Mr. Leith for the demurrer, and Mr. Turlton and Mr. Norton for the plea. This case stood over for judgment.

SIR J. P. GRANT. This was a point of pleading of considerable importance, argued before Mr. Justice Seton and myself; and we think it will be proper that in this case also, there should be a re-argument by one counsel. The second day of next term may be named.

SIR E. RYAN, C. J. Of course I give no opinion upon the questions raised; but I would merely suggest for the consideration of the counsel, whether it would be advisable to re-argue the case. If the circumstances stated in the plea are true, there is no doubt that there exists a defence to the action in some shape, and the question must be raised either on the record or by evidence at the trial.

Re-argument directed.

SREEMUTTY BANNEE DUREESOODNDERY DOSA V. COOAS KISSUNAATH ROY BAHADOOR AND J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.

This was a motion upon notice, that the defendants do bring in and deposit with the proper Officer of the Court, twenty-two chests or boxes containing company's paper, jewels and other valuable property, estimated at about 25 lakhs of rupees.

There was also a motion (a bill and cross-bill having been filed) for priority in the cause and cross-cause.

both bills having been filed within a few days of each other.

Mr. Turton (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defendants, said that he was happy to inform the Court, that there would be no occasion to present this motion, as an arrangement had been agreed upon between the parties, as far as the present application was concerned, and he hoped that the whole suit (entirely a family suit) would be speedily settled. The affidavits on both sides were very voluminous, and in his (the learned counsel's) opinion, all the material facts stated in the affidavits of the complainants had been fully answered by the affidavits filed in opposition to the motion, except in so far as the defendant admitted the fact of the removal of the property in question. The present right to this property depended upon the construction of the Will of Rajah Huriyannath Roy, the father of Coor Kissenanth Roy; and the defendants were now willing to bring the property into Court, reserving the questions arising upon the will for future consideration, if necessary. The defendant, Coor Kissenanth Roy, would attain the full age of 18 years upon the 12th of February next, and upon that event he would become absolutely entitled upon every construction of the will, to the whole of the property, real and personal. It was very questionable, therefore, whether the Court would hear any thing more of the case!

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Leith) said, that he concurred (in the wish of his learned friends, that this suit should be amicably arranged. He would consent to the property in question being brought into Court, waiving the oath of the defendants, and reserving all questions as to the rights of the parties.

SIR E. RYAN, C. J., enquired whether this arrangement would affect the criminal proceedings in the case.

Mr. Turton said, he believed that the criminal proceedings had been already burked, and that the threatened movements against Messrs. Streetell, Sutherland, McCann, and Co., had been abandoned.

Order by consent.

SKINNER v. J. YOUNG, SHERIFF, &c.

This case originally came on before Mr. Justice SERON in Chambers, upon a summons under Plea Rule 7, to strike out one of the counts. The action was against the Sheriff for a false return,—the first count being that the Sheriff seized, but did not bring in the goods, and returned *nulla bona*;—the second count being that the Sheriff did not levy, although there were goods within the province, and that he returned *nulla bona*.

Mr. Leith in support of the summons contended, that these counts were clearly in violation of Plea Rule 6, because they were obviously founded upon one and the same principal subject-matter of complaint (i. e. the false return) varied only in statement, description and circumstance. The question simply was, "were there two returns of *nulla bona*?" If the plaintiff undertook to say that there were two returns, no doubt he was entitled to two counts, and the Judge upon his undertaking would certify by indorsement upon the summons, that he was satisfied that two distinct subject matters of complaint were intended to be established in respect of each. The pleadings themselves furnished no test, because in trespass (for example) there might be two counts *verbatim the same*, and yet allowable, being for distinct trespasses at different times or in different places, though laid *pro forma* at the same time and place.

Mr. Sandes contra, contended the two causes of action distinctly appeared on the face of the plea, and cited *James Bourne v. Bingham* & Bingham's new cases. He further urged, that the present motion was irregular, and that it ought to have been upon a rule nisi drawn up on reading the declaration, or else upon affidavit.

Upon the latter point of practice, some discussion took place. In the case of *Smith versus Bird*, 3 Dowling's cases, it appears, that the question as to striking out a count was argued before the full Court without any rule nisi upon a mere reference for the opinion of the Court, made by the Judge before whom the matter was first brought in Chambers upon summons (as in the present case); but in all the recent cases a rule nisi was first applied for, and the rule was drawn up on "reading the declaration," or upon affidavit, that the plaintiff contained counts *prima facie* in violation of the rule. In the latter case, the Court of course disposed of it as a regular motion; but in the former case no order was made by the Court, and they merely intimated their opinion to the Judge in Chambers, who made his order alone, and might be guided or not by the opinion intimated by the Court.

SIR E. RYAN, C. J. With respect to the point of practice we are of opinion, that the more convenient and regular practice is to move for an order nisi, whenever the Judge in Chambers either makes an order upon the summons, with which the party is dissatisfied, or declines making any order at all and refers the question for the opinion of the Court. Let it be understood, that this is to be the practice in future. In the present case, we will either direct (with the consent of both parties,) a rule nisi to be drawn up now, or else we will follow the practice in the case of *Smith v. Bird*, and intimate our private opinions to Mr. Justice SERON.

Mr. Leith said, he should be quite satisfied with the latter course.

SIR E. RYAN then inquired, whether the counsel for the plaintiff would undertake (in the words of the rule) "that some distinct subject matter of complaint was *bona fide* intended to be established in respect of each Count?"

Mr. Sandes said, that the acts of the Sheriff were not within the plaintiff's knowledge, and he could not undertake to say that there would appear two substantially distinct causes of action.

SIR H. W. SERON (after communicating with the other learned Judges) said, that he could not certify under Rule 7, and that therefore there was no alternative, but to strike out one of the Counts.

A discussion then arose as to costs.

SIR H. W. SERON regretted to say, that the rule seemed to allow no discretion as to costs, though it appeared to him there should be some discretion in cases of doubt and difficulty.

Summons absolute with costs.—HURK. DEC. 7.

* There seems to be the true and simple test in all cases where several counts (or pleas,) *prima facie* involve the same subject matter of complaint (or defence.) The undertaking may be safely accepted as conclusive; because the Judge then indorses his certificate accordingly under Rule 7, and Rule 6 provides a penalty for default.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS FOR TRIAL AT THE FOURTH SESSIONS, 1839.

- 1.—*Mucksand Ally Khawn*, with unlawfully personifying one Moon-hee Mudden Ootah, and thereby and by means of fabricated title deeds, with having obtained 1,600 rupees, with intent to defraud Mary Anne Gregory
- 2.—*Isuruchunder Mitter*, with stealing from the person of a child of one (heercont, aged about a year and five months, 4 silver bangles value 6 rupees.
- 3.—*Macmodden Ghose*, with burglariously entering the dwelling of Mohun Shaw in Bang-bazar, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel and silver ornaments value rupees 3 8.
- 4.—*Gallychurn Ghose*, with feloniously stealing from the dwelling of Sooramoney, in Baunstella Lane, various silver articles value rupees 27-2.
- 5.—*Ram Manges*; 6.—*Ramchunder Dandee*; 7.—*Muddoondeen Dandee*; 8.—*Moodaram Dandee*; 9.—*Kallachund Bhose*; 10.—*Muddoo Dass*, and 11.—*Ram Dass*, with stealing from the Custom House ghaut a bag of Patchwork, value 30 Rs. the property of Jamesjee-Geerjee-boy Sons and Co., and in the custody of their Agents Messrs. Colvin, Arnlie and Co.
- 12.—*Jaydehchunder*, with feloniously stealing from the dwelling of Harlool Mookerjee, in Shampooker, 2 glass shades value 3 rupees.
- 13.—*Nabboo Cassory*; 14.—*Adoores* and 15.—*Ghugroon*, the last with feloniously stealing from the Mission House in Cornwallis-square a Mc'Abn's Clock, value 160 rupees, the property of the Assembly's Institution. The two last with receiving the same well knowing it to be stolen.
- 16.—*Ullukh Raur*, with feloniously stealing from the dwelling of Benyandun Bose of Hambagann, Calcutta, 100 rupees in coin, and gold and silver ornaments value 70 rupees.
- 17.—*Modes Tasee, alias Seeben*, with burglariously entering the dwelling of Guberdun in Sooba-bazar, Calcutta, and stealing therefrom rupees 2-8 in coin, and wearing apparel and ghee value rupees 13 9.
- 18.—*Luehmun*, with feloniously stealing from the person of Shamah, a pair of silver bangles, value 8 rupees.
- 19.—*Besumber Bose*, with burglariously entering the dwelling of Ramdhun Dohah, in Shaum-bazar, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel value rupees 3-10, the property of Royemoney, and brass articles value 6 rupees, the property of the said Ramdhone.
- 20.—*Hussen Khan* with stealing from a Sepoy's Guard-room in Fort William, a gold neck-chain, value rupees 112, the property of Shaik Massom.
- 21.—*Gunganarain Dass*, with stealing from the dwelling of Rookun Raur, in Jorasanko various gold ornaments value rupees 122-2
- 22.—*Gopee Dass, alias Gobinda*; 23.—*Mudden Singh*; 24.—*Roghoo Dass*, and 25.—*Sangropee*; the first with feloniously stealing from the dwelling of Rada Beebee, gold ornaments, gold and silver coin, and promissory notes to the value of current rupees 1050—and the three last with receiving the same well knowing them to be stolen.
- 26.—*Chintamoney Taha*, with feloniously receiving two notes of the Union Bank, of 100 rupees each, well knowing the same to have been stolen from the house of Bhobhun Roy.
- 27.—*Lutchmunnee*, with stealing from the dwelling of Moon-hee Rugoppersaud at Tautallah, gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and coin value Rupees 152.
- 28.—*Rason*, with stealing from the house of Ventura Diego, in Chittah Wallah lane, a silver chain value 2 rupees, the property of the said Diego whose servant he was.
- 29.—*William Henry Haley*, with attempting to stab William Robinson, with intent to disable him.
- 30.—*Alexander Haley*, with feloniously stabbing Henry Owen across the stomach and at the same time and place stabbing Hugh Rolanston, on the hip right thigh and right arm with intent to disable them.
- 31.—*Moydee*, with having feloniously stabbed Rafael with a knife on the left side of his chest and on his left forearm with intent to disable him.
- 32.—*Sulleem Manges*; 33.—*Gulleenmoddeen Dandee* and 34.—*Biso Dandee*, with having on board the boat at Jackson's Ghaut, feloniously stolen from the person of one James Smith, current coin value 29-4, and a pair of shoes value 4 rupees.
- 25.—*Kashnath Dutt*, with having embezzled whilst a servant of the Bank of Bengal, 4293 Company's Rupees and 15 annas, the property of the said Bank.
- 36.—*Bhagohurry*, with having from the dwelling of Shaum Rangly, in Sookas-street, a brass lotah value rupees 1-2.
- 37.—*Sitni* with stealing from the dwelling of Sooramoney, in Pwureeah Ghaut, 2 brass lotahs value 1-8, and a brass tumbler value 5 annas.
- 38.—*Eynnasse*, with entering a godown in Nantollah and stealing therefrom 1 maund and 31 seers of Gram, value Rs. 1-3, the property of Jannin Shaw Raur.
- 39.—*Gungaram Dhorah*; 40.—*Cossy Mullick*, and 41.—*Tanna Sirdar*, with burglariously entering the dwelling of Degamber and stealing therefrom 31 pieces of Cotton Cloth, value 100 Rupees.
- 42.—*Goroachurn Condoe*, with breaking into the shop of Mandub chunder Dutt, in Cassinath's Bazar, and stealing therefrom Vermilion, Cardamoms, Sallap Missroes, Wax Candles and Betle Nuts, value 3 Rupees.
- 43.—*Comsehayt Sacra*, with stealing five Sices and fifteen annas weight of Gold, value Co.'s Rs. 96, the property of Nandoo Doolaul Bodas.
- 44.—*Thomas Leonard*, with feloniously stealing from the shop of R. S. Thomson and Co. a Moderine Chest value 120 Rs., a Syke's Hydrometer value 120 Rs. and a Lamp value 4 Rs.
- 45.—*Sappersand*—and 46.—*Caramuz*; the first with stealing from the dwelling of William Hawkeworth, a Silver Watch Chain and Seals value Rs. 109; the last with receiving the same, well knowing it to be stolen.

47.—*Butter Ally*, with breaking into the shop of *Packer Chand and Hallaji* in *Niraooney's Lane*, and stealing therefrom a Box, value 100 Rupees and Copper Pice value 10 Rupees.

48.—*Bonmally*, feloniously stealing from the dwelling of *Hellmohone Mitter* and three others, several pieces of Wearing Apparel value 18 Rupees, their property.

49.—*Isore Chatterjee*, with feloniously stealing from the house of *Bahoo Dwarkanauth Tagore* 42 Cashmere Red Shawls, value 40 Rupees.

50.—*Juggut Dullul Sing*, with having between 26th Nov. 1836 and 29th Nov. 1839, feloniously received two Government Promissory Notes of 4 per cent. loan value Rs. 1,100 the property of *Mirza Ally* and one *Meer Mahomed Bakker*, well knowing them to have been stolen, with divers other notes of the value of Rs. 39,000, on their transit by post from Lucknow to Calcutta.

51.—*Kista Doss*, with burglariously entering the dwelling of *Hurrow in Suteestolla*, and stealing there-

from several pieces of Wearing Apparel and brass articles of value.

52.—*Bunnao*, and 53.—*Peerun*, Bunnoo charged with stealing from the dwelling of *Behee Mootie* at *Cullingah*, a gold Paunchluree, value 80 rupees, and *Peerun*, with receiving the same, well knowing it to be stolen.

54.—*Champa Rour*, and 55.—*Motes Oulla*, with stealing from the house of *Shank Hiegun* in *Ratchuk's Garden*, Hurra Bazar various gold ornaments value rupees 265 8.

56.—*Hulladthur*, with breaking into the shop of *Mothur Mohone Day*, in *Joravank*, and stealing therefrom various brass articles value 4-7.

57.—*James Smith*, with having between the 26th November 1836, and 29th November 1839, feloniously received two Government Promissory Notes of 4 per cent. loan, value Rs. 11,000, the property of *Mirza Ally* and *Meer Mahomed Bukkur*, well knowing them to have been stolen, with divers other notes of the value of Rs. 39,000, on their transit by post from Lucknow to Calcutta.—*Hark. Dec. 9.*

SUPREME COURT FOURTH SESSIONS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1839.

The fourth quarterly Sessions of the current year was commenced with the usual formalities, at noon yesterday. Present: the Chief Justice, Sir E. Ryan and the Puisne Judges, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton. The following gentlemen were sworn in to form the Grand Jury:

WM DANFIER Esq., Chairman.

Rajah Debe Kissen.	N. Mackenzie, Esq.
George Dougal, Esq.	Jas. Crooke, Esq.
P. A. Cavorke, Esq.	H. M. Low, Esq.
Bahoo Ramamouth Tagore.	Frank Hampson, Esq.
John Willis, Esq.	Thos. Leach, Esq.
John Allen, Esq.	Robt. Campbell, Esq.
Bahoo Obaychurn Bose.	Wm. Martin, Esq.
W. B. Lackersteen, Esq.	R. H. Snell, Esq.
Wm. Carr, Esq.	Bahoo Hurischunder Bose.
Wm. Bracken, Esq.	John Lackersteen, Esq.
	Rajah Kaleeki-sen.
	G. U. Adam Esq.

MR EDWARD RYAN'S CHARGE.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE addressed the Grand Jury, as far as we could collect, to the following effect:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. There are, I believe, about thirty or forty cases for your consideration, at the present Sessions, but after an attentive perusal of the depositions, I think there are none of such a nature as to render it necessary for me to trouble you with any observations on them; I will not, therefore, occupy your time by any remarks; but, of course, if referred to, on any particular point, I shall have much pleasure in answering any question you may think it necessary to put, and to give you any advice you may require.

But though I think it unnecessary to trouble you with any remarks on the business in which you are more immediately engaged, I wish to address to you a few observations on one or two of the Acts passed by the Legislative Council since you were last assembled.

The first of these acts to which I would call your attention is the Act XXXI. of 1839. It is called "An Act for the trial of prisoners charged with the commission of certain petty offences in the Town of Calcutta and on the river Hooghly."

It may, perhaps, be in the recollection of some of the gentlemen whom I now address, that at the last Sessions of last year there were about a hundred cases on the list for trial. Many of these were cases of petty theft, such as the stealing of *lotahs* and other articles which, though of importance to the poor persons who owned them, were intrinsically of little value. It may be remembered, that I stated to the Grand Jury on that occasion, that the circumstance of there being so many cases of that description now arose from the Magistrates conceiving that they had no power of dealing with them in a summary manner. And in truth they had not authority so to dispose of them, and could not have done so without exceeding the powers given to them. I took occasion, then, to observe, the great public inconvenience arising from the necessity of trying all those cases in this Court. The convenience or inconvenience of the Judges, or the time they might be occupied with such enquiries I did not stop to consider; but the serious evil of calling so many persons from their houses I did observe upon; there were no fewer than 370 witnesses subpoenaed on the various trials at that Session. The trouble and inconvenience to witnesses and to petty jurors, who were taken from their houses and from their occupations, and kept in attendance at the Court, I thought deserved the consideration of the regulation. Lastly, but not least perhaps in importance, was the loss of time to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, who had in the first instance to investigate all these cases.

At the close of the Sessions referred to an address was presented to me by the Grand Jury, suggesting, that if the Magistrates did not already possess the power of disposing of such petty cases, it would be advisable to extend their jurisdiction. The address was forwarded by me to the proper quarter. At the April Sessions of this year, another address was presented on the same subject to my learned brother Mr. Justice Grant. That address I now have in my hand.

The Chief Justice here read the following extract :

"The Grand Jury beg leave to present to this honorable Court the extreme loss of time to many persons occasioned by the present practice of the Magistrates of sending all petty offenders to be tried by the Supreme Court. The Grand Jury, though very willing to give up their time to important public duties, submit respectfully to this honorable Court that the ends of justice would be more effectually attained by the summary punishment of such petty offenders, either by the Police Magistrates or by an improved regulation of Quarter Sessions, besides being a very great saving of expense to the public."

I took occasion to mention at the December Sessions of 1838, that even if these cases were to be tried at the Quarter Sessions of the Magistrates provided they were revived, it would be no saving of time or trouble. It would be no remedy for the inconvenience complained of, for there would necessarily be a Grand Jury and a Petty Jury as at present, and the same attendance of witnesses.

Since that time the Legislative Council has thought fit to pass the Act to which I am about to call your attention. To this Act is prefixed a preamble. It is the purpose of a preamble to set forth the general scope and intention of the Act to which it is prefixed. This preamble states, that "It is expedient to make further provision in regard to such charges of felony as have been usually determined by Justices of the Peace, under the authority of the Bye Laws for the Town of Calcutta; by preventing, as far as is consistent with the attainment of justice, any delay of trial or inconvenience to prosecutors, witnesses and Jurymen, by limiting the powers heretofore exercised by such Justices, and by subjecting their proceedings, upon conviction for felony, to more regular control and revision; and it is also expedient to provide the like remedy in cases of assaults committed on certain parts of the River Hooghly, without the limits of the town of Calcutta, as hath been provided in cases of assaults committed within such limits." A perusal of the various clauses of this Act will show how the Legislative Council has endeavoured to attain the object set forth in the preamble.

The second section repeals the Regulation of 1814 under which the Magistrates exercised a wide jurisdiction. Under that regulation, they exercised jurisdiction over cases of felony. That regulation has now been repealed.

The third section specifies what shall, in future, be the jurisdiction of the Magistrates. It provides that all cases of simple larceny where the value of the article stolen does not exceed twenty rupees, shall be tried by the Magistrates. The offence over which they have jurisdiction must, however, be simple larceny. I have reason to believe that among the Magistrates themselves there has been some misconception as to the powers which they have to exercise under the new Act, and I would take this opportunity of explaining to them, as some of them are present, the extent of those powers.

Simple larceny at Common Law is, when the theft is not committed from the person of another, nor in a dwelling house, at night time, under such circumstances as would constitute burglary. But there are a number of cases not of simple, but of Compound Larceny, to which the jurisdiction given by the new Act does not extend, such as thefts from the person, or from a dwelling house in the day time, and with violence. Simple Larceny, according to this Act, must be taken to mean such theft as receives, under the Statute Law, no peculiar

punishment on account of the circumstances under which it is committed, thus, for example, the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace under this Act, does not extend,

1.—To Robbery or stealing from the person,

2.—To obtaining money by threatening to accuse a party of an infamous crime,

3.—To the sending of letters threatening to accuse a person of an infamous crime for the purpose of extorting money.

4.—To Larceny by Clerks and servants from their master,

5.—To Burglary.

6.—To stealing in a dwelling house with violence,

7.—Or to the value of 50 Company's rupees.

8.—Or to the breaking into a house and stealing to any amount.

9.—Or to breaking into a shop, ware-house or counting house, and stealing to any amount.

10.—Or to stealing goods from a vessel in port or on a river or canal.

11.—Or to stealing goods from any dock, wharf, or quay adjacent to such port.

Or to any other thefts to which the Act 9 Geo. 4 c. 74 or the Act of the Legislative Council of India No XXXI of 1838, has annexed peculiar punishments on account of the circumstances under which they are committed. Over such cases as these, the Magistrates have no jurisdiction. But it is hardly necessary that I should say that theft by persons having the custody of goods but not being servants, remain under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates; or that stealing property within a dwelling house in cases which do not come within the statutes to which I have alluded, remain simple Larceny at Common Law.

Gentlemen, I have pointed out these things, because I have reason to believe that the Act has not been clearly understood. It is certain that the Magistrates have decided many cases as if they still possessed the jurisdiction granted them by the Regulation of 1814. It is certain too, that they have sent up to this Court cases over which they had jurisdiction, and which they might have disposed of in a summary manner. You will find before you in the present Sessions, several cases which it would have been better if they had disposed of without referring them to you. Such, for instance, as the stealing of a *tolak* in a dwelling house, not being in the night, or attended with any breaking or violence; or where the article is under the value of 50 Rs.; or the stealing from a shop, in like manner, without breaking or violence; in cases of this description the Magistrate has a discretionary power either to try or to commit; they may be classed under the head of Simple Larceny at Common Law.

Gentlemen, I have been thus particular on these points for the purpose of defining and settling what seems to me have been subject of some doubt. The great object of this Act was to dispose of cases of simple larceny without inflicting undue punishment upon the offenders. For this purpose it has extended the jurisdiction of the magistrates in that particular. But it has also limited the jurisdiction in many cases to which it formerly extended. The practical result will be, that

more cases will now be sent for trial to this Court, than before. But this will relieve from many trivial cases, which might be easily left to the decision of the magistrate; and many of greater importance, which have been hitherto disposed of by the magistrate, will not be referred to this Court. It would not do, to fritter away the severity of justice due to grave offences, by leaving the offenders to be dealt with by those whose power of inflicting punishment is so limited. It would not do to leave to a justice of the peace the interpretation of difficult statutes or the investigation of complicated facts; these must be disposed of by a higher tribunal, and in cases where there is no appeal their jurisdiction ought to cease where the law, or facts are likely to be complicated.

The 7th section of the Act provides, that all examinations and depositions upon which any trial is founded, shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Magistrate, and they shall be forwarded to this Court. I would recommend that this should be done with great care and exactness, because parties, if convicted, have the power under the new Act, of removing by writ of *certiorari*, their cases into this Court. Therefore it will be necessary that the depositions should be taken down with much exactness and care. This appears to have been the case generally hitherto, but in some cases sufficient attention has not been paid to this matter. For example, there have been instances when the examination of three prisoners has been included in one examination. This I need scarcely say ought not to be repeated, for on his trial in this Court, every man stands separate from and independent of his presumed accomplices, and must be judged of by the facts as they relate to himself individually, and not in connection with others.

The last clause of the Act is so far important as it gives to the Magistrate jurisdiction to try cases of assault on board ships in the river, or in the mouth thereof. This is an alteration of the law which does not call for any particular remark from me.

The other Act to which I would direct your attention, is the Act No. XXII of 1839, an Act for allowing persons accused of felony to make their defence by speech of counsel. You must be aware that in England in cases of felony, counsel is now allowed to speak in defence of the accused. This practice was introduced after much discussion in both houses of Parliament. It was recommended by the report of the Commissioners of Criminal Law. It had been opposed by many eminent lawyers, most of whom eventually became convinced of the propriety of the measure, and argued strongly in favour of it. The question could not be put more forcibly than it was by a dignitary of the Church, whose opinion was cited by a learned and noble Lord (Lyndhurst) when the bill was before the House of Lords. I believe the words were quoted from a pamphlet on the question, published at the time "We have often blushed for English humanity when we have heard the reply—'Your counsel cannot speak for you, you must speak for yourself.' And this is the reply given to a poor girl of fifteen—to a foreigner—to a deaf man—to a stammerer—to the feeble—to the old—to the most abject and ignorant of human beings. How often have we seen a poor wretch struggling against the agonies of his spirit, and the rudeness of his conception, and his awe,—speaking in the presence of learned men and the shame of the accusation brought against him,—in the sight of his parents, or his children gazing at him in Court, perhaps for the last time—the Mariner singing in the waves does not want a helping hand more than this poor wretch. But the rule is applied alike to all, to the old and young, the feeble and the strong, age cannot have it, nor ignorance, nor the modesty of youth,—one hard, uncharitable rule silences all defence of those

wretched beings, and at the bitterest of human moments mercy is blotted out from the ways of man." Gentlemen, it may strike you with considerable force, as it will strike all who are not conversant with the proceedings of Criminal Courts that it is strange that such a rule should have been allowed to exist so long, or that there could be found any one adverse to its extinction. It may seem anomalous to you; but if you had much practical experience of proceedings in the Criminal Courts in England, you would not be so much surprised; the apparent evil is to a certain degree met by the course pursued by the Judges, they taking care that nothing should be pressed improperly against the prisoner—that no evidence should be improperly elicited, and the Counsel for the prosecutor strictly confining themselves to the statement of facts, and always stating these facts, which were in favor, as well as those that told against the prisoner. Strange, therefore, as it may seem to those who have better experience in such matters, in practice, the not allowing the speech of Counsel for prisoners charged with felony, was not so injurious to the accused as it may seem in theory.

It had long been the practice in the colonies to allow defence by speech of Counsel to accused persons, and it was in evidence before the Commissioners, that the plan had worked well in the United States of America; where it had long been in practice, and where the propriety of the indulgence was universally allowed. At length a Bill was introduced into the British Legislature, for enabling accused persons to make their defence by Counsel. It was as first proposed by many eminent Lawyers and others, but most of them afterwards became converts to the cause, and with few dissenting voices the Act (6 and 7 Will: 4th) was carried. It has now, in accordance with the plan of rendering the practice of this Court as similar as possible to that of England, been introduced into this country, and as long as this Court administers the law of England it is desirable that all beneficial alterations should be extended here.

Gentlemen, I have no further remarks to make to you at present, I will therefore trespass on your time no longer but to repeat my assurance, that on any point on which you may need my advice or assistance, I shall be most happy to give it.—*Hark. Dec 12.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1839.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF COCKE, v. J. JAGGERS.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that at the last Session the Defendant pleaded guilty, but owing to a want of permission as to dates, the conviction was quashed. Mr. Clarke this day moved that the plaintiffs costs be paid from the funds in Court to Mr. Burkin-Young, his constituted attorney. It was ruled accordingly.

Jagdechunder, charged with stealing from the house of Hurlall Mookerges 2 glass shades, value 3 rupees, was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour, in the house of correction, for three months. After passing sentence his Lordship remarked, that this was a case, which in his opinion, might with great propriety have been adjudicated at the Police. The prisoner had been since the 10th September last in Jail, waiting his trial, just half the period which the Act allowed a Magistrate to sentence, any offender to, and he could not help remarking, that the ends of public justice would have been much better served had it never been sent to this Court for trial. He had sent to the Magistrate, to enquire what particular circumstances induced him to send it to this Court.

Russoo, a female charged with stealing a silver chain, the property of Ventura Diego, valued at 2 rupees, was found guilty, and having been a servant to the prosecutor, was sentenced to hard labour for one year.

Setul, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Soodamoney, in Patureah Ghat, two brass lotas and a brass tumbler, value rupee 1-13 annas, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for six months. His Lordship remarked, that this was a case which might have been judged at the Police, but the offence having been committed previous to the passing of the act, the case was necessarily sent up to the Supreme Court for trial.

Lutchman, charged with stealing from the person of Shamali, a pair of silver Bujoolund, value 8 rupees, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for one year.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 10.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1839.

● THE QUEEN V. CORINAUTH SORCA.

This was an indictment for larceny. The Grand Jury referred the case to the Court, before they found a true bill, as they were doubtful whether the evidence for the prosecution shewed anything more than a breach of contract, the prisoner having actually bargained for the chattel, and taken it away by permission of the prosecutor. The Chief Justice said, that if the prisoner only went upon pretence of purchasing, and had no real intention of paying the price, the Grand Jury should return a true bill.

The Grand Jury afterwards returned a true bill.

Mr. Morton appeared as counsel for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner went to the shop of the prosecutor in September last, and enquired if the prosecutor (who was a dealer in gold and silver articles,) had any gold to dispose of. The prosecutor weighed out about six sicca weight, and the price was fixed at Rs 95. The prisoner then said, that he had not the money with him; and the prosecutor allowed him to take the gold away, only upon condition that a person was to accompany him and receive the money immediately. The son in law of the prosecutor accordingly accompanied the prisoner, and when they reached the shop of the latter, the prisoner desired the prosecutor's son in law to sit down and wait until he had shewn the gold to a customer of his. The prisoner then went away, and did not return. Two days afterwards he was arrested, and he then denied all knowledge of the transaction. The prosecutor swore he would not have parted with the goods except for ready money. In his defence, the prisoner endeavoured to establish an *alibi*, and called several witnesses; but this evidence wholly failed.

RYAN C. J. after having summed up the evidence thus laid down the law:—"If you are of opinion upon the facts stated by the witnesses for the prosecution, that the prisoner went to the shop not for the purpose of buying the property, but with the intention of playing off this trick or artifice, and thus getting possession of the property without paying for it, I am bound to tell you that the case amounts in law to larceny. If indeed a man goes to a shop, and takes articles which he bona fide intends at the time to purchase, the subsequent non-payment is of course a breach of contract only; but if otherwise if he had really no intention whatever of purchasing, the question is whether there was the fraud, as it is expressed, from the very first.

The prosecutor swears that he would not have parted with the goods except upon ready-money terms; and the circumstances of the case (if you believe them) bear him out, because he sends a person to receive the price. It would have been very different if this had been a credit transaction. Again the prisoner's defence, both when he was arrested and upon the present occasion of his trial, is not that he intended to purchase the gold, but a disclaimer of all knowledge of the transaction, and an attempt to prove an *alibi*."

The jury after some deliberation returned a verdict of Guilty—and the prisoner was sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction, for two years.

Hussen Raicu, charged with stealing from a Seapoy's guard room in Fort William, a gold neck chain, value 112 rupees, the property of Shank Masom Jemadar, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour in the house of correction for one year.

Leopersaud and Karramut, were charged with stealing from the dwelling of William Hawkesworth, a silver watch, chain and seals, value 109 rupees. The prosecutor, an Assistant to Burn and Co, builders, swore that to cure a cough with which he had been afflicted, he drank a few glasses of brandy and water, which occasioned intoxication; that he went to sleep on the terrace of his house, and when he awoke next morning, found himself minus the watch, which he stated to have been purchased at Twentymen and Co's., by a former employer, Mr. Burn, and presented to him, the prosecutor. The first prisoner was the prosecutor's durwan, and took advantage of his master's intoxication to effect the robbery, and the second was the receiver of the stolen watch. Both prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for two years.—*Hurkaru*, December 11.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 11, 1839.

THE QUEEN V. HULLODHUR BYRART

Mr. Morton moved, that the Clerk of the Crown do attend before the grand Jury, with the original information and deposition of the defendant, Hullodhur Byrart taken before C. K. Robinson Esquire, one of the Magistrates of Calcutta.

SIR E. RYAN, C. J. said, that the Court had no objection to allow deposition to be taken before the Grand Jury, but in such case it might be necessary to caution the Grand Jury, as they might otherwise return a bill upon evidence inadmissible in law.

Mr. Morton said, this was an indictment for perjury, and that the perjury had been assigned upon the information and complaint of the defendant against the prosecutor before the Magistrate, taken down in writing.

SIR E. RYAN. Put the original deposition is not evidence alone. It is not necessarily the best evidence of what the defendant said before the Magistrate.

Mr. Morton said, that the Magistrate himself, and also the interpreter who had explained the written deposition to the defendant, had been subpoenaed to attend.

SIR E. RYAN. That will be sufficient of course.

Granted.

Moodousoodun Ghose, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Mohen Shaw, in Baug Hazzar, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel and silver

ornaments, value 3 rupees 8 annas, was found guilty, and it having been proved after conviction, that he was an old offender, and on two different former occasions confined in the House of Correction, he was for this offence sentenced to be transported for the period of seven years.

Lutchmuneah, a female, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Ragoobersaund, at Tautollah, gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and coin, value 252 rupees, was found not guilty, and discharged.

Modon Tates alias Lechan, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Guberlun, in Soba Bazar, and stealing therefrom various articles of value, was found guilty, and having been convicted on three several former occasions, and sent each time to the House of Correction, was for this offence sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Bhogahurry, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Shaum Baugly, in Sookas Lane, a brass lotah, value 1 rupee 2 annas, was found guilty. The Judge remarked, that this was a case only of larceny, and may be adjudged at the Police; but the offender having been repeatedly convicted before that tribunal, and sentenced upon several occasions to hard labour during the last ten years, the Magistrate may very properly exercise the discretion which the act allow by sending the case to the superior tribunal, where a heavier punishment might be awarded on so notorious an offender. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to be transported for the term of seven years.

Collychurn Ghose, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Soodamoney, in Baunstallah Lane, various silver articles value 21 rupees and 2 annas, was found guilty, and being of the same class of notorious offenders as were tried to day, was sentenced to be transported for seven years.—*Hurk*, Dec 12.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1839.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan.)

Issore Chatterjee, charged with feloniously stealing from the house of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, two cashmere Shawls value 4 rupees, was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour in the house of correction for 6 calendar months.

Bissamber Bose, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Ramdhan Dacca, in Shaum bazar, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel and brass utensils of value, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 2 years.

Ulloka Raur, a female, charged with feloniously stealing from the dwelling of Bangseedur Bose, in whose service she was, 100 rupees in coin, gold and silver ornaments valued at 70 rupees, was found not guilty, and discharged.

Ram Mangos, Ramchunder Dandee, Moodnosuden Dandee, Soodaram Dandee, Kallachund Bose, Mudeen Doss and Rum Doss, were charged with stealing from the Custom House Ghaut, a bag of Putchuck, value 30 rupees, the property of Jamsetjee Jeejee boy and Sons—then in the custody of their Agent, Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie and Co. were found not guilty, and discharged.

The Grand Jury were discharged yesterday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1839.

Meudee, charged with having feloniously stabbed Ruffail, with a knife on the left side of his chest and on his left forearm, with intent to disable him, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for one year.

Gungaram Dorah, Cossy Mullick and Tonno Sirdar, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Degumber, and stealing therefrom 31 pieces of cotton cloth, value 100 rupees, the two first were found guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labour in the house of correction. The Tonno Sirdar, not guilty, and discharged.

Jullum Manjee, Cullamodeen Dandee and Bisse Dandee, charged with having on board a boat, at Jackson's Ghat, feloniously stolen from the person of one James Smith, current coin value Rs. 29 4 and a pair of shoes value Rs. 4, were found not guilty and discharged.—*Hurkara*, December 14.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1839.

(Before Sir Henry W. Seton.)

Kisto Doss, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Hurrow in Sustetolah, and stealing therefrom several pieces of wearing apparel and brass articles of value, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour in the house of correction for 2 years. The prisoner begged that any other punishment may be inflicted on him rather than to be sent to the house of correction, a request which his Lordship did not feel inclined to comply with, while he took occasion to remark, that he could not have a better proof of the correct management of the house of correction, than such a request as the present one.

Champa Ram and Motee oolah, charged with stealing from the house of Shark Hingun, in Jura Bazar, various gold ornaments value Rs. 265 8, were found guilty, and the first prisoner having been recommended to the merciful consideration of the Court, was sentenced to hard labour for six, and the second for twelve months, in the house of correction.

Hullothur Doss, charged with breaking into the shop of Mothermohun Day in Jorasanko, and stealing therefrom various brass articles, of value Rs. 4-7, found guilty and sentenced to hard labour for 12 months.

Gunganarain Doss, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Bookna Raur in Jorasanko, value Rs. 129-2, was found not guilty and discharged.—*Hurkara*, Dec. 16.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1839.

Bonamally, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Kiteemohone Mitter, and three others, several pieces of wearing apparel value Rs. 18, was found guilty, and being an old offender, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction for 12 calendar months.

Bannoo and Pessun, charged, the first with stealing from the dwelling of Beebee Montee, at Cullingah, a gold paunchlauree value 80 rupees, the second, with receiving the same knowing it to be stolen, were found, the first guilty, and in consideration of her extreme youth recommended to mercy, the second was found not guilty.

Binnon was sentenced to be imprisoned in the common jail for three months.

Nubboo Cassaree, Adoores and Jugroo.—The first charged with stealing from the Mission House in Cornwallis Square, a McCabe's clock, value 150 rupees, the property of the Assembly's Institution. The two last, with having received the same, knowing it to be stolen; the first was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for twelve months. Adoores and Jugroo were acquitted and discharged.

In this case Mr. Ewart, of the Assembly's Institution was called to identify the property, but owing to religious scruples, as to the superstitious habits of kissing the Holy Scriptures in oath-taking, as practised in English Courts, he begged to be allowed to substitute a solemn affirmation to speak the truth. The Judge on reference to the act, found that it provided for the substitution of a solemn affirmation, in cases where natives of this country, Moravians or Quakers objected to be sworn, but in no other, and not having the power to sympathize with the gentleman's abhorrence of superstitious habits, ordered him to kiss the book.

Gonvouchurn Komdon, charged with breaking into the shop of Maudubchunder Dutt, and stealing therefrom vermilion, carlamun, sallap misserie, wax candles and beetle-nuts, value three rupees, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour for twelve months.

Mr. L. Clarke, has been appointed Company's standing Counsel protem, vice Mr. Cochrane resigned.—*Hurk. Dec. 17.*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1839.

Copee Doss, alias Gobiudo, Muddun Sing, Baghud Doss and Sunpooee, charged the first with stealing from the dwelling of Rada Beebee, gold ornaments, gold and silver coin and promissory notes, value Rs. 1,050 and the three last with receiving the same, were found severally guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 2 years each.—*Hurk. Dec. 18*

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1839

(Before Sir E. Ryan and Sir H. W. Seton.)

Chintamoney Law was charged with having feloniously received two Notes of the Union Bank for 1,000 rupees each, well knowing, the same to have been stolen.

This was the first case in which a prisoner has taken advantage of the new act allowing counsel to speak for the defence. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Turtan argued the case for the accused with all his usual acuteness and eloquence.

Mr. Clarke stated the case to the Jury and called.

Biruser Dutt, the Gomasta of Bhuggobin Roy and Chintahuron Pyne, &c. Merchants, residing at Salasore. The witness was their Agent in Calcutta, and has a place of business in Susteetollah. On the morning of the 20th of June last, as the witness and one Panchoo Ghose were sleeping in a room adjoining that in which the treasure belonging to their employers was kept, the witness heard a noise in the latter room, and on going,

accompanied by his companion, to see what was the matter, found the door locked on the inside, and having opened it and entered the room, perceived that the chest which contained the property was open, and a small box usually kept in the large one, and which contained the property, was gone. There was a hole in the wall of the room large enough for a man to enter. Among other valuable property the stolen box contained two rolls of notes containing together twenty-four. One roll consisted of notes of the Union Bank to the amount of Rs. 4,450, being four notes of 1,000 Rs. each and some small ones. The 1,000 Rs. notes had been received from Messrs. W. Storm and Co. by Panchoo Ghose and the witness, on behalf of their employers, on the 15th June. The witness here produced a list of the notes which had been received from Mr. Storm on the day mentioned. The memorandum had been made on the day the notes were taken. The two notes which formed the subject of the trial, Nos. 173 and 56, were among them. The witness gave information of the robbery at the Police, and also at the Union Bank.

Cross examined by Mr. Turtan—The witness is chief manager of his employers' mercantile affairs, receives their dues and pays their debts. No other Gomasta has any thing to do with the payments or receipts. Panchoo is under him and usually writes down receipts and payments, but the list of notes produced is entirely in witness's hand writing. The witness often goes out to look after his employers business, and on such occasions the house is locked up. He had seen the notes every day between the time of their receipt and the robbery. He saw them last on the day before the robbery. The bundle of which the notes produced formed part, contained twelve notes amounting together to Rs. 4,450. The other bundle also contained twelve small notes received in the course of business. Panchoo Ghose had absconded to avoid taking the oath. Witness was not specially employed as monktear or conductor of causes for his employers, but it would be part of his duty so to act.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, his deposition at the Police was read, in which he described himself as monktear, and said that he had nothing to do with the mercantile affairs of the firm.

Mr. McCann and the Thanadar of Susteetollah, described the appearance of the premises after the burglary. There was a hole in the lower story and another in the upper. Mr. McCann said that Mr. McFarlan, the Chief Magistrate, was unable through sickness to attend the trial. In his absence Mr. Grant, his clerk, was permitted to attest the correctness of the depositions as taken at the Police Office.

Joy Hurry Dutt, a sirkar in the office of Mr. Storm, stated, that he was present at the time the notes were paid by another sirkar, who was absent through illness. The notes were entered at the time of payment in the book which the witness produced. The witness could not vouch for the correctness of the entry not having compared it with the notes.

Mr. J. C. Tixer, at present in charge of estates in the Sunderbuns, but formerly in the service of Carr, Tagore and Co. Has known the prisoner, and had pecuniary transactions with him since 1835. Has borrowed money from him on security. The prisoner came to him about the end of May or the beginning of June last, with three notes, of which he allowed him to see only the backs, and which he witnessed him (witness) to endorse. The prisoner said they were three notes of 1,000 Rs. each, which he being a native had some difficulty in getting cashed at the Union Bank. The witness expressed his suspicions that something was wrong and that the notes must be stolen ones. The prisoner then said that the notes were some which had been lost

and which had been passed upon him. After being frequently importuned to endorse the notes, the witness went to the Union Bank and made certain enquiries of Ramnauth Tagore, who gave him a list of some notes. After this Baboo Narain Chunder Koondoo called upon witness and had some conversation with him respecting the notes. After this interview with Narain, the prisoner called again, and witness told him to bring the notes and he would endorse them. The next morning Narain called to wait for the prisoner's arrival, but he did not come. Next day Narain called again, and witness made him remain in an empty house next door. Shortly after the prisoner came with the notes. He seemed agitated. He brought the receipt for the money witness had borrowed from him. He proposed that witness should make out a sham mortgage of jewels, &c. to the value of about Rs. 2,000. This the witness did, and put his name to it, but spelling it in a different manner. The prisoner then offered him the receipts and wanted him to write on the back paid, by two Union Bank Notes No. 173 and 56. The witness questioned him as to the third note, and he said that it had been passed to Tulloch and Co. After some hesitation he gave the notes to witness to sign, when the latter seized them and walked out into the verandah followed by the prisoner. Narain then came in accompanied by the witness's brother who had been sent for by him. Narain questioned the prisoner as to the notes, and he replied that they were notes, which he had received from his house. He then suddenly snatched up his shoes and papers, and ran out of the house. In taking the notes to the police and Ramnauth Tagore, the witness found that the prisoner had been there before him, and had presented a petition against him, but he never appeared to prosecute. It was on the 5th September he applied to the police, the transaction took place on the 2nd.

Mr. Turton cross-examined this witness at some length, for the purpose of displaying the nature of the transaction between him and the prisoner, and to show that the witness had continued to receive loans from the prisoner long after he had suspected him of having stolen notes in his possession.

Narain Chunder Koondoo corroborated the evidence of the last witness, so far as he himself was concerned. He further stated that Biresur and Panchoo came to the Union Bank the day after the robbery, to give the number of the notes. Panchoo is the head Gumsatah and Biresur is under him.

Sumichurn Chuckerbutty, an examiner in the Union Bank, produced a register of lost and stolen notes, including those produced. Some of those stolen at the same time had been traced.

Mr. W. H. Grant, clerk to the Chief Magistrate, had explained the prisoners examination to him. The prisoner on his examination at the Police Office, produced a book to show how he had received the notes. The entry was dated in Bengali and English, but by mistake the English date was made July instead of June, as it ought to have been, and as was on the pages preceding and following that on which the entry stood. The wrong date commenced the day before that on which the notes were entered. This mistake was not discovered by, or pointed out to the Chief Magistrate, until about a week after the first examination, when Mr. Shaw attended on behalf of the prisoner.

The prisoner's examination at the Police Office was then read. It stated that on the morning of the 8th of June, 21st of June, at about half past 8, a man named Chalschund Mookerjee, had brought the notes to be cashed. That he had procured the money to cash them by borrowing from his neighbours, Rupees, 500.

from one, 500 from another, and so on. That the man had endorsed them with his name, and taken away the money, and that he had never seen him since. About two hours after this transaction, he took one of the notes to one of the parties from whom he had borrowed part of the money, and requested him to take from it the sum owing to him, and to give the prisoner the balance. The man refusing to accept the note, informing the prisoner that it was a stolen one. Other parties told him the same. He then took them to Mr. Tiver, who also said that they were stolen and drove him away.

The petition which the prisoner had presented against Mr. Tiver at the Police, is set forth that Mr. Tiver owed the petitioner money, to the amount of Rupees, 2,000. That he had paid the sum, in two notes, which, when the petitioner asked him to endorse, he had snatched away, and had abused and beat the petitioner.

This being the case for the prosecution, Mr. Turton addressed the jury for the defence. The main object of his address appeared to be to impugn the testimony of the witness, Tiver and Biresur Dutt, and to show that the prisoner although after the receipt of the notes might have been aware of their having been stolen, he was not acquainted with the fact at the time he received them. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Turton proceeded to call witnesses to prove that the prisoner had received the notes in the same manner, and at the time set forth in his examination at the Police. The first witness was an assistant in the prisoner's shop.

Gopal Chunder. He described the manner in which the notes had come into his employer's possession and the way in which the money given in exchange for them had been raised. This account was substantially the same as that given by the prisoner. The witness himself had fetched part of the money, and the remainder was fetched by one Kistno Doss. The transaction took place at about 8 or 8¹⁵ past 8 in the morning of a holiday. It is usual for shroffs to open house shops very early in the morning and to keep them open late at night.

Buddinath Chunder, an assistant to Moodosuddun Day, a shroff, deposed, that he let Gopal Chunder have 500 rupees for the prisoner. The prisoner bears a good character as a shopkeeper.

Moodosuddun Day, corroborated the evidence of his assistant, to Sibchunder Sain a shroff, gave the prisoner a good character, and deposed that he, on behalf of his employer, let the prisoner have 400 rupees on the day referred to. The money was taken by Prawnkisto Doss, who is a hawker by trade, but is frequently at the prisoner's shop, and was well known to witness. No receipt was taken. The prisoner came the same morning, and offered a note of the Union Bank in payment of the sum borrowed. It was however refused in consequence of the witness having been to the Barra Bazar, and having there obtained a list which a sircar circulating of notes had lost. Did not hear of their being stolen till two days after, when they were proclaimed by beat of tom-tom. He applied to the prisoner for payment; but had never received it. Did not tell him that he had heard the note was a stolen one, as he supposed the whole bazar must have been aware of it, after it was proclaimed.

CASSENATH MULLICK, Assistant to Petumber Seal, another shroff, had sent to the prisoner 600 rupees by his gumsata. The prisoner did not come back to repay the money; but the witness did not hear of the robbery that day. The prisoner bears a good character, and witness has known him six or seven years.

Premkishna Doss, the man who had obtained part of the money, wherewith the prisoner had cashed the notes, described the manner in which the prisoner became possessed of them. Witness had fetched from the shop of Sibekunder Sen Rs. 400 for the prisoner, who heard on the afternoon of that day, that the notes were stolen ones. He had it from the prisoner himself.

The witness's deposition at the Police was read; it contained no mention of his having procured the 400 rupees. The witness maintained that he had mentioned the circumstances at the Police, and that it must have been omitted, and that when the deposition was read to him he had through inattention allowed the omission to pass unnoticed.

After some opposition from the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Turton was allowed to put in the prisoner's account book as evidence in his defence. The entry of the receipt of the notes stated that he had received them from one Baboo Pennoolall, through Callachand Mookopadys, residing in Sebro Thakoor's Lane. [Enquiries had been made for this person, but he was not forthcoming.] There was another entry of the cash paid for the notes, all entered in a regular manner except as to the mistake previously mentioned.

Mr. Clarke then replied to Mr. Turton's defence, and laboured to clear the witness Tiver and Biresur Dutt from the imputations which Mr. Turton had endeavoured to cast upon their characters. He also enlarged upon the conduct of the prisoner towards Tiver, in the matter of the petition, of which nothing further had been said.

At the close of Mr. Clarke's address, Sir Edward Ryan summed up the evidence at considerable length and in a most lucid manner. About 7 o'clock the jury retired and did not return till after 9, when they brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

This trial occupied the whole day.—*Hurkaru*, December 30.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1839.

COSMINAETH DUTT, was charged with having, whilst a servant of the Bank of Bengal, embezzled the sum of Co.'s Rs. 4,290-15, the property of the proprietors of the said Bank.

The *Advocate General* and Mr. Prinsep, for the prosecution and Mr. Turton for the defence.

The principal evidence against the prisoner was that **Thakoor Doss Sen**, is an assistant cash-keeper in the Bank. It went to show that the prisoner, who was a podar in the Bank and whose duty it was to pay and receive coin, had at the close of business on Saturday the 7th of September last signed down to the witness by the hands of Goluck Ghose the dufture, a bag supposed to contain the balance of his receipts and disbursements during the day. It was the witness's duty to deliver to the prisoner each morning such sum of money as might be necessary for the service of the day and to receive an account of it from him every evening. These accounts were kept in the prisoner's hand writing. On the evening in question, however, the prisoner on coming down stairs, after ascertaining that the witness had received the bag, said, that having had a very hard day's work, he felt too much fatigued to render his account then, but would come on Monday morning and do it. The witness immediately on receiving the bag by Goluck Ghose, who usually brought it to him, and after Goluck had picked it in the chest, locked it up in the treasure room.

On Monday morning, the treasure room which was secured with three padlocks, the keys of which were with different people and guarded by nepoys, was opened by the witness. The bag was found in the same state as when it had been deposited there, and the witness went up stairs to the payment room by Goluck Ghose. Shortly after, Goluck came down and informed the witness that Cosminauth (the prisoner) had not yet come. The witness went up stairs, and the bag was opened in his presence by Gobindo Dutt, the podar, who had undertaken the duties of the absentee. The witness made an entry of its contents in the prisoner's book; and it was by comparing that entry with the memorandum of sums entered by the prisoner himself, as having been received on Saturday, that the deficiency became apparent. The cash in the bag on Monday morning was 1698 whole rupees in half and quarter rupees 261 8 and 9 annas 9 pie in copper. What had been received by the prisoner on Saturday morning the witness could not tell, except by reference to the prisoner's own account, and on the supposition that it was correct. The only sum as to which the witness could speak was that of 451 gold mohurs, which he had himself given into charge of the prisoner on the Saturday morning. The rest of the money was in the prisoner's charge, but locked up in possession of the witness. The deficiency, as found by comparing the prisoner's receipts and disbursements as set forth in his own book and in his own writing, with what was found in the bag on Monday morning, was rupees 4290-15 0.

The prisoner did not come to the Bank either on Monday or Tuesday. On the evening of the former day witness went to the house in which the prisoner had formerly resided, in Hautkollah, and was informed that he had removed to Sreetollah. The next evening accompanied by a punka wallah named Debee, who undertook to direct him, he went to the house in Sreetollah, but did not see the prisoner there, and never saw him again until he saw him at the Police ten or fifteen days after.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Turton, and re-examined by Mr. Prinsep, but nothing was elicited varying much from his previous statement. It was however discovered at an early stage of his cross-examination, that the charge of embezzlement could not be sustained. The question was raised by Mr. Turton on the ground that to come within the legal definition of embezzlement, the crime must be that of receiving monies from a third party in the name and on behalf of an employer, and without duly accounting for the same. In the present case there was no evidence to show that the prisoner had received money from any one but his employer, and even that could only be ascertained from his own showing. Sir Edward Ryan agreed with Mr. Turton, and the counsel for the prosecution were necessitated to drop the charge of embezzlement, and try upon a subsequent count in the indictment, which charged the prisoner with larceny.

It appeared however on examination of **Gobindo Dutt**, the podar, who had acted for the prisoner, that there was a considerable discrepancy between the accounts of Thakoor Doss and that of this witness. The former stated that Gobindo had opened the bag and counted its contents and that he (Thakoor Doss) had written it down; and that there were 1,698 whole rupees. On the other hand Gobindo stated, that being pressed for time he did not count the entire contents of the bag, but knew that there were only 88 whole rupees and a quantity of half and quarter rupees.

Ram Comul Sen, the Dewan of the Bank, and **Raj Pearae Sen**, were examined, but their evidence did not tend to throw much light on the subject.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

In consequence of these defects and deficiencies in the evidence, it was found impossible to proceed with the case, and accordingly, by the direction of the Chief Justice, the Jury acquitted the prisoner, who was immediately discharged.—*Hurk., Dec. 21.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.

(Before Sir E. Ryan and Sir H. W. Seton.)

Alexander and William Henry Haley, brothers, were charged, the former with stabbing Henry Owens and Hugh Rolandson, two English sailors, and the latter with attempting to stab another sailor named Richard Robinson.

The prisoners were American mulattoes, and came on here as cook and steward of the *General Scott*. Their appearance and demeanour when placed on their trial, were highly respectable, and the character which they received from Mr. King of the Jail, was particularly good.

The affairs out of which the trial arose, took place on the 27th September last. At about eleven o'clock that night, the prosecutors, while on their way along Cuamm Gully, were annoyed by some natives, who hovered about them offering their services as guides to places where the rats did not wish to go. One of them, Owens, lingered a little behind his comrades endeavouring in a good humour, to drive away the "coolie boys," when Rolandson "lunged out" to him, and bid him come along as he did not wish to be annoyed by these "black rascals." Just as Owens in obedience to the call of his friend, joined his party the Haleys rushed upon them suddenly, as if from the road-side or from a house, and asked angrily whom they called black rascals, thinking, apparently, that a remark on personal was directed at them. Owens, who saw at once that there was some misapprehension on the part of their new acquaintances, "stewed" round, and placing his hand on the shoulder of one of them, said, in a most soothing and pacificatory tone, "my dear man we did not mean you; I can assure you we didn't." This, however, did not appear to satisfy the coloured gentlemen, for the one addressed immediately stepped back, and kicked Owens under the chin, in a most dexterous and unexpected manner. Rolandson coming up, was treated in the same novel manner. He, however, was not disposed to submit to such treatment, and as the assailant made a second kick at him, struck him a blow with his fist. While Robinson and his antagonist were "engaging" each other, Alexander Haley ran up to Owens and said angrily and tauntingly, "you black rascals, eh?" accompanied his words with a sweeping blow which took effect on the epigastric region. At the moment the blow was inflicted, Owens perceived by the light of the moon, something white and glittering in the hands of his assailant, and as he found that he was stabbed, he concluded that this was a knife or dagger. Owens, in receiving the wound, ran off to the station house at the end of the lane, where he found Constable Garvey, who, on hearing of the affair, set off to the scene of action. After stabbing Owens, Alexander Haley attacked Rolandson and stabbed him on the arm, the hip and the thigh. The other Haley was at the same time in contest with Robinson at whom he made a shot, which happily had no other effect than to rip open his shirt just above the waistband of his trousers.

The wounded men were sent to hospital, where they continued some time before they were able to give evidence at the Police Office.

Mr. Clarke appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Morton conducted the case on behalf of the prisoners. The prisoners were tried separately, and the respective juries, after a short consultation pronounced them both guilty.

Thomas Leonard, a young man, formerly an assistant to Messrs. R. S. Thomson and Co., Druggists, was accused of having, while in their service, stolen from their dwelling house a medicine chest value Rs. 120, a Pyke's Hydrometer value Rs. 120, and a spirit lamp value Rs. 4, the property of the said R. S. Thomson and Co.

Mr. Clarke was for the prosecution, and Mr. Morton for the defence.

Mr. R. S. Thomson identified the stolen property as that of himself and his partner, Dr. Alexander McGowan. The prisoner had been in their service as a compounder for about 16 months, and left them in September last. Mr. Thomson had begun some time before that to suspect that large quantities of their property had been stolen, but had no reason to impute the theft to the prisoner. Leonard was dismissed in consequence of certain aspersions on his character, which his employer wished to have cleared of before he could return to their service. Mr. Thomson's first intimation that the prisoner was the thief, was when he heard on his return from a trip to the Sand-Heads, that some of their missing property had been found in Leonard's lodging, and was then lying at the police office.

Dr. Alexander McGowan corroborated the evidence of Mr. Thomson.

The prisoner's examination taken at the police office, after being attested by the Chief Magistrate, was read. It stated that the medicine chest was the property of Mr. J. W. Gonsalves, formerly an assistant to Messrs. R. S. Thomson and Co.; that the hydrometer had been bought by the prisoner himself for 65 rupees from a sircar, at the door of Jenkins, Low and Co.; and that the lamp had been brought away by the prisoner from Messrs. Thomson and Co's, without their knowledge. The prisoner's counsel had been instructed, that, at the police the prisoner had said that the lamp was brought away by mistake, along with his own property. The Chief Magistrate, however, called the witnesses who had been present at the examination, who denied that any thing had been then said about the mistake.

Several notes which had been written by Leonard when in the Town-guard, to a friend of his, of the name of John Campbell, were read. In one of them Campbell is told to say, if asked, that he had lent to Leonard Rs. 250 and to instruct a certain "Johnny" to say that he had lent Rs. 100. This was for the purpose of accounting for the money which had been found in the prisoner's possession. Another friend named "Paddy," was to be invited to become a witness on the prisoner's behalf, and taught what he was to say. In another note Gonsalves through Campbell, is told to lay claim to the medicine chest, and taught how to get out the scrape into which an avowal of ownership might bring him. Thomson and Gowan, the writer said, did not wish to swear to the chest. The last note read concluded with an injunction to give Mr. Leonard's "salam to Johnny, and ask him how he is off for beer and sweet Miss B."

The effect of these notes was, as may be supposed, peculiarly unfortunate for the cause of the accused, as they amounted almost to positive acknowledgement of guilt. How they were attended to by the persons whose aid was sought, will appear from the further evidence.

J. W. Gonsalves was formerly in the service of Messrs. R. S. Thomson and Co, but is now in the Discharge department at the Custom House. He never had a medicine chest, and consequently never gave one to the prisoner, either absolutely, or for the purpose of being replenished with medicines. The prisoner, however,

the last time Mr. Gonsalves met him, which was about a fortnight before the matter came on at the police, had informed the witness, that he had a *prime* medicine chest on hand, and if he would like to see it, it should be sent to the residence of their mutual friend Mr. Campbell, from whence it might be forwarded to the house of Mr. Gonsalves. The witness, however, declined the offer, and the chest was never sent.

John Campbell gloried in being "nothing at all," but acknowledged that he had formerly been apprentice on board a ship. He received from Leonard the notes previously mentioned. He showed them to Mr. Fitzgerald, and gave them to Gonsalves, but the rest he took to the police office and gave them up there.

Constable Thus. *Wzars* had searched the prisoner's rooms, under the authority of a search warrant. He there found the medicine chest, standing exposed, the tops of a chest of drawers; the hydrometer was in a box under the drawers; and the lamp was in an almirah. The chest the prisoner told him, belonged to Gonsalves, and had been entrusted to him to be replenished; the hydrometer he had bought at Jenkins. Low and Co's, and the lamp was his own. The witness took the property and the prisoner to the police.

After Mr. Morton had spoken for the defence, and Sir Edward Ryan had summed up the evidence; the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty.—*Hark, Dec. 23.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1839.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, and Sir H. W. Seton.)

MATTHEW JOHNSTON, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, was charged with having, in his examination touching the affairs of James Jacobs, an Insolvent, committed wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Barwell appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Tutton and Mr. Liech for the defence.

The case had been traversed from the last sessions, and the defendant had been admitted to bail. When the Jury was about to be impannelled, the defendant challenged many of the parties whose names were called. Not less than seven or eight were thus objected to. The jury when impannelled consisted of the following gentlemen.

Messrs. N. Baillie.	Messrs. John Andrew.
" W. Hunter.	" John. Moss.
" Thos. Gregory.	" J. R. Hayes.
" John. Wall.	" Jas. Crouch.
" Jas. Williams.	" W. Grant, and
" Sanil. Potter,	Baboo Peary Mohan Day.

Mr. Clarke in stating the case, complimented the jury on the well known impartiality and integrity of Calcutta juries, and added to his own testimony on that head, that of Mr. Ogilvie, who, on his trial, had refused to demand a *special* jury, and had with full confidence relied upon the petty jury impannelled in the usual form. He then detailed the grounds of the charge against the defendant, stating that it was brought under the authority of the 72nd clause of the Insolvent Act, which made it penal for any one giving evidence before a tribunal constituted by that Act, to commit perjury. He next entered into a detail of the case of Jacobs, the Insolvent, and of the evidence which the defendant had given in that case. It appeared that before Jacobs went to jail three organs and another musical instrument called a seraphine, Jacobs's property, were placed in the custody of the defendant. On his examination first on the 9th of February last before the Examiner, on a reference, and latterly before the Insolvent Court on the 6th of July, the defendant gave two different and contrary accounts of the reason of their being so placed in his custody. On his first examination the defendant stated that these

instruments had been given up to him with a view to his becoming security for Jacobs to Messrs. Burking-young, but that the negotiation not being completed they were given up again. At his subsequent examination, he said that the organs and the seraphine were pledged to him, he having become security for the Insolvent to Moore, Hickey and Co., who had offered to take his guarantee for a sum of about 1,000 or 1,200 rupees. In his first examination he had also stated that the property was given up to Jacobs in or about May 1838, before the Insolvent set out upon a trip up the river, and that he (the Insolvent) had taken them with him as he had said, he had sold them while absent from Calcutta. At the last examination, however, he admitted that this property had not been given up till after Jacobs went to jail, which was on the 25th August 1838, when it was restored to Mrs. Jacobs, who asked for it on the ground that her husband was about to make some arrangement with his creditors. The money for which this property was deposited as security, had not been repaid, and it was given up through mere friendship for the Insolvent and his family. These were the contradictions on which the indictment was founded, and to which the evidence would be principally confined. There were, however, others of minor importance of which no notice was taken.

Mr. John D'Arcy, an assistant in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court, produced the order of reference to the Examiner, dated 5th January 1838, under which the defendant had been first examined. He also produced the Insolvent's original and additional schedules of the 2nd September and the 29th December 1838 respectively.

P. O. Hanlon, Esq. Examiner of the Insolvent Court, deposed, that the defendant was examined before him on the 9th of February last, and that he (Mr. O'H.) took down his evidence in writing; that each page of this examination was signed with the initials of the defendant, and that the full signature was on the last page. The defendant, when examined, betrayed no emotion or embarrassment. He requested of the witness that, as from his being attached to a public office, the public interests would suffer from his detention, he might be examined the first and he was so examined. The examination was in three parts, and each was signed by the defendant. When a party is examined before the witness, his examination, as written down, is given to him to read before he is asked to put his name to it. The witness believed this course was adopted in the defendant's case. The witness produced defendant's examination at the Insolvent Court on the 6th of July, which was signed in like manner as the former one. Of the particulars of these examinations he had no distinct recollection. He remembered the Insolvent's cash book being produced before him (the witness) on the 9th of February, and recollected the entries on pages 840 and 1,200 on which erasures had been made.

Cross examined by Mr. Tutton—Believed that the book mentioned was got from the Chief Clerk's office. It was not produced during the defendant's examination nor was he examined upon it. It was customary to give to the party examined, examination to read before he signs it, but deponent had no distinct recollection of this having been done in the defendant's case, neither could he say positively that the defendant had read it, even supposing it to have been given to him for the purpose—the defendant alone could tell that. He believed that no questions were put to the Insolvent or others between the several parts of the defendant's examination on the 9th February. Did not remember telling the defendant when the first part of his examination was completed, that he must remain to be further examined, but believed he told him he might go, and supposed that he went as soon as released. The defendant attended merely for the purpose of giving evidence as to certain settlements

deeds, and was not aware that he would be examined on other matters. Did not recollect that there was anything irregular in the manner of the defendant's examination, or that questions were put promiscuously by different parties. Believed that if such had been the case, or if there had been so much of conversation as to interrupt the proceedings, he should have checked such irregularities. Did not recollect stopping or interrupting the defendant. It is usual when the examination is conducted by one party, to put the name of that party at the head of it; but he believed that this omission in the present instance, was not owing to the defendant's having been questioned by several attorneys or counsel. The witness in taking down an examination, writes the precise words as near as possible, but he stated that all written examinations are defective in their nature from the practice of blending the question and the answer when writing them down. Believed he did not ask the defendant if he was not the book-keeper and partner of the Insolvent. Could not undertake to say that he put down all that part, but can swear that he did put down all that could be considered evidence. Did not recollect that he had put down his pen and refused to take down matters of evidence. Did not recollect that the defendant brought with him a great number of papers, or that he had referred him to Mr. Burkin- young. Told him that he must leave the papers and deeds which he had brought, in his (witness's) hands, and on his asking for it, had given him a receipt. Did not know whether the defendant went away immediately after his examination. The time occupied by a reference is usually two hours.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.—The defendant could not very well have remained in witness's office without his seeing him. He could not recollect particulars of the same, but by reading it over he could refresh his memory. After reading it he said, that he had no doubt those were the statements made. In reference to that part of the defendant's examination which he states that Jacobus when he went on the river took the organs, &c. with him, the witness said that he did not understand the defendant to say that he had seen them embarked or that he knew positively that they were so taken; his expression was a more doubtful one.

W. W. Burkin- young Esq., attorney to the assignee and to the prosecution, put in the *jurat* which the defendant had sworn to in the usual manner before Sir H. W. Selton the 9th of Feb., in Mr. Burkin- young's presence.

Mr. Arlet, interpreter at the Insolvent Court, administered the oath of the defendant in the usual manner before Sir H. W. Selton on the 6th July last.

Robert Bartlett, a carver and gilder, was never an apprentice or assistant to the Insolvent Jacobs, but was living in his house for about a year, from May 1838. He knew of G. machine organs and a seraphine having been the property and in the possession of the Insolvent. About April or May 1838, they were removed from his premises. Two of the organs were sent to Mr. Aldwell's and the others, a large and two small ones, with the seraphine, were sent to the defendant Johnston's. Thought that this was before Jacobs went on the river. The instruments remained at Johnston's some months and were removed, the witness believes in October; when Jacobs was in Jail. They were removed one night after gunfire, the witness believed, for he remembered waiting till the moon went down. Mrs. Jacobs asked him (witness) to accompany her and he went. He believed that Mrs. Jacobs's two daughters, Emma and Rachel, and another young lady, Miss Philpot, went with them. They walked to Johnston's house; but the witness did not go in, as Mr. J. and he were not on

speaking terms. The instruments were brought out and carried away by coolies, and when they had gone, Johnston came out and walked with the party to the house of Mr. Philpot in Creek Row, the coolies with the property preceding them. Mrs. Jacobs went into Mr. Philpot's with the things, and afterwards the whole party went to Mrs. Jacobs's house. The Insolvent's account-book was shewn to the witness, and he stated that the writing upon the erasures was that of young Jacobs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith.—The witness was examined in the Insolvent Court, Mr. Burkin- young had told him that he would indict him (witness) but he did not know what for. Heard that Mrs. Jacobs and young Jacobs were also to be indicted, but did not know that the indictment was prepared and ready for presentation. Mr. Burkin- young did not tell witness that it gave evidence the indictment against him should not be preferred he had no communication with, or from Messrs. Burkin- young and Barwell; only they had told him to *peak the truth this time*.

They had told him this, because on his first examination, having been told by Jacobs's family, that if he told all he would bring both them and himself into trouble, he *had not spoken the truth*. He was engaged in removing the Insolvent's property, knowing that it was for the purpose of concealment. He was told to take a house and remove the goods to it, and he did so. When examined about this in the Insolvent Court, he denied all knowledge of it because they told him to do so. Was examined a second time at the Insolvent Court, and did not then state it was untrue. On the second examination he did say that Johnston accompanied the party to the house in Creek Row, because he never was asked. Neither, for the same reason, did he state that Mrs. Jacobs accompanied him to defendant's house.

An objection was here made by Mr. Clarke, and allowed by the Court, to the witness being examined as to his former evidence without having that evidence put into his hands.

Cross-examination resumed.—Told Mr. Philpot to day in the verandah of the Court House, that Johnston accompanied the party to the house in Creek Row, Philpot asked if Johnston went, and witness told him yes, but told him nothing else. Philpot was not at home when the things were taken to his house, he was at Jacobs's. He must have known that the things were going there. As the party left his house they met him in Creek Row, and he turned back with them to Jacobs's and there he remained about half an hour. The witness was in the house all the time he was there. This removal took place, the witness believed, in October, after the Duigah Pojah. It was at night after the moon had gone down. The witness might have said before to-day that he knew of the removal of the property. He might have said so to Mr. Smith, the person with whom he lives. Know Gould, they were partners before witness went to Jacobs's house to live. The plate was not removed from Jacobs's for the purpose of establishing witness in business. The only plate he knew of, that of Mr. Christiana, and that was not given to him for the purpose mentioned. Witness took care of it when Mr. C. went to jail. Kept it about a month. It was when witness was in partnership with Gould and Gould had charge of it from witness. Did not know that Mr. Christiana took the benefit of the Act. Mr. C. and witness had quarrelled about some money. Mr. C. owed money to Jacobs, and Jacobs owed money to witness, and witness wanted Mr. C. to pay him. Gould and witness were partners for two or three months, beginning in April 1838. The partnership was dissolved when witness went to live at Jacobs's. Gould must have been aware of the removal of goods from Jacobs's

house, and must have known of the house in Fenwick Bazar. Gould and witness had just joined partnership when the goods were removed. Mrs. Jacobs removed the plate where the witness did not know. A clock was removed to the house of Mr. Master, of St. James's School. Gould must have known of that, for he was in the habit of visiting there. Gould had 2 organs, some metallic plates and wires for pianos in his possession, concealing them for the insolvent. They were kept in his shop and were given up when the Assignee advertised for them. Mr. Gould and Mr. Philpot are on very intimate terms—they were intimate before witness joined Gould. Before the examination in the Insolvent Court, Mr. Burkinyoung offered witness a reward if he would tell where the property was, it was before the subpoena was served. Believes he spoke of thousands of rupees, and promised not to tell where he had got his information. Witness, however, did not tell him. Witness's father had turned him out of his house, not on account of his bad character but for bad conduct—they could not agree. That was about two years ago.

Mrs. Caroline Jacobs, the wife of the insolvent, knew that her husband had several organs in April 1838, but not being frequently in the shop, could not tell particulars of them or whether he had a seraphine. She believed some of them were removed in April or May, but knows that when her husband left Calcutta they were not in the shop. Some were removed to Mr. Johnston's as pledge, long before her husband left town. Johnston was about to stand security for Jacobs, who was much annoyed by his creditors, the chief of whom was Mr. Burkinyoung, who, she believed, applied on behalf of Bruce, Shand and Co. There was a large and two small organs and a seraphine, and they were removed from Johnston's after Jacob's went to prison, and a few days before his petition was filed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.—A Piano was sent to Mr. Johnston's for inspection, and after it had been some time with him he returned it. It was a piano. This was before Jacobs went on the river. Johnston stood security for Jacobs on several occasions—the last was to Moore, Hickey and Co. Johnston paid above 1,000 Rs to them, and has not, she believed, been repaid. The Organs and the Seraphine were at Johnston's at the time the Piano was returned, and that was before Jacobs went on the river. Defendant was absent from Calcutta during the Doorgah Poojah Holidays in 1838. Johnston delivered up the property at witnesses request, her husband having asked her to apply for it. Defendant knew nothing of the removal of any other property. He was not present at the removal of property from his house. Witness never went for it or sent Bartlett. Her daughter's did not go. She sent Coolies for it. Some of these Coolies were known to her. She used to spend the evening with her husband in the Jail, and before she went she gave her orders to the coolies to fetch the things. Johnston did not know of the property having been removed to Philpot's; she never mentioned it to him till just before it was delivered up to the Assignee. Witness never walked out on the night the property was removed. Never asked Bartlett to fetch it. It was not likely she would, knowing that Johnston and he were not on good terms. Has no recollection of meeting Philpot that night. Was not sure. She did not go out that night after returning from jail. Bartlett and Gould took Jacob's place on the 1st April 1838, and they separated before Jacobs went to Jail. Bartlett then came to live in witness's house. He was taken in because he said Gould had turned him out without notice, and he had no place to lie in. The defendant's object in giving up the property, was to benefit the family; he might have detained it.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Never informed Johnston of goods going to Philpot's, Johnston never advised

in her husband's affairs. She was not aware that he took an active part in the direction of her husband's affairs, but understood that they were under the management of Mr. Strettell. Mr. Johnston was at her house daily after Jacobs went to jail, Philpot was at her house every evening. Did not know, whether on the night of removal he came there with Johnston, Bartlett and her daughters. Did not remember seeing him with Philpot on that night. Did not know that Bartlett was at Johnston's that night. She sent no note with the coolies for she had told Johnston some time previous that she would send coolies for the goods. She did not know whether her daughters were at Johnston's or not; but they were in the habit of going out for a walk in the evening.

Mr. Thomas Philpot.—Remembered the night on which the Organs were removed from Johnston's house. He was at Jacobs's house that evening and met the family there. That was soon after 5 o'clock. Did not know where Johnston was that evening, but saw him about an hour after midnight. Witness was returning home about 12 or 1/2 past 12, when he met a party consisting of his daughter, the two Misses Jacobs, and Bartlett, no one else he believed, in Creek Row. He returned with them and went to Jacobs's, and there he saw Johnston. Witness had some conversation with Johnston a day or two before the examination on the 17th Nov., when witness told him how he was situated with regard to the Organs, and defendant replied that he knew nothing of them and did not wish to hear anything about them. Several months after the first examination Johnston, on witness mentioning in his presence his fears with regard to the Organs, &c., said they were quite safe at his (Johnston's) place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Laith.—Bartlett told him to day, that such and such people were of the party that accompanied the Organs to his (witness's) house. Witness told him to speak the truth and he said that Emma and Rachel and himself were of the party. Did not know that he mentioned others.

C. G. Strettell Esq.—Was formerly attorney for the insolvent Jacobs. Filed his first and second Schedules. Remembered the defendant's examination on the 9th of February. Was at the Insolvent Court on the 5th of January, when the order for reference to the examiner was obtained. Saw Johnston in Court that day. He was present during the whole of Jacobs's examination. Jacobs account book (the one previously mentioned) was produced at that examination, and the insolvent was examined as to the entries. Witness, after the examination, had some conversation with the defendant in the verandah of the Court, and defendant said he believed that the circumstance of the sale of Organs on the river, was correctly stated. It admitted of explanation, and he was surprised that witness had put questions to elicit an explanation. Johnston was the first witness on the 9th of February. Had been summoned for 11 o'clock, and stated the inconvenience that would attend his detention, as a reason for wishing to be examined first. He did not go away when his examination was over, but waited till the reference concluded. The whole reference lasted about two hours, of which Johnston's examination occupied about an hour and a half, therefore he must have waited about half an hour. No one but the insolvent was examined after Johnston. Johnston was very cool and collected, so much so, that Mr. O'Hanlon noticed it. He said to witness, that he expected to have been opposed by Mr. Clarke, and that he had quite put Barwell down. Johnston though intimate with Jacobs, took no part in conducting his case, but had advised in certain matters. The creditors had proposed to give Jacobs a letter of license, but their proposition was not carried into effect. This was known to the defendant.

Mr. John King deposed, that Jacobs went to Jail on the 25th August 1838. Mr. Christiana was in jail, but was not discharged by the Insolvent Court.

IV W. Burkingyoung, Esq. re-called. Remembered the proceedings in the Insolvent Court on the 5th January, when Jacobs was examined. Jacobs's book was produced, and he was examined as to the erasures. It had previously been in the Assignee's office. Remembered the examination on the 9th February. Johnston was the first witness examined. Did not go away immediately after, but waited until all was over. Believe that the examination altogether lasted about three hours, and thought that the defendant must have staid two hours after he was released. Examination as to erasures took place that day, and defendant was present. The defendant gave his evidence with very great deliberation and calmness,—more so, the witness thought that most people would have shown. This examination was taken down by the Examiner, but witness could not say that he (defendant) had read it afterwards. Considerable property was discovered. Offered a reward for its discovery to a Mr. Master and also to Bartlett. Told the latter that he (witness) knew he was aware of the place of its concealment, and only wanted him to point out the house.

Cross examined by Mr. Turton. Bartlett was included in an indictment for fraudulent concealment. Gould was not. Did not think it possible he could have mentioned a reward of thousands when he never contemplated giving more than two or three hundred rupees. Has heard that it was proposed to the defendant through Mr. Morgan, of the Assignee's office, that if he could procure the amount of Rs. 80,000, the opposition to the Insolvent should be withdrawn. The debts amounted to 65,000 Rs. This was not the Assignee's prosecution but that of the witness, if they chose so to call it. No one paid him for it. Mr. Robert Coxé keeps a music shop in London; he is the nominal prosecutor. Witness did not go round among the agency houses to get some of them to lend their names as prosecutor. In Jacobs's trial he had called on Bruce and Co. and on Macintyre and Co., who were creditors. There had been some angry correspondence between the defendant and the witness him, as to the trust and possession of the former. The letters were signed by Mr. Bartwell on behalf of himself and his partner the witness. When he served the defendant with the notice he believed that he knew he was to give evidence. The subpoena was served in December. Defendant was not examined on the 5th of January. The usual time occupied by a reference is two hours. On the 9th Feb. the examination commenced a little after 12. Gould swear it lasted longer than till 2: it was after 3 when witness left Examiner's office that day. Took the defendant down to the Examiner's office that day. Had no recollection of his saying as they went, that they had given him but a short notice to procure his papers and deeds, but he believed, that defendant had made that complaint to witness in a letter. There was a negotiation going on preparatory to defendants becoming security for the Insolvent to witness on behalf of Mr. Coxé. Johnston went to witness's office to confer with him about it. The negotiation was as to the exchange at which the debt was to be paid. Defendant undertook, that if that were settled he would guarantee payment. The treaty was broken off witness could not say why.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Witness did not authorise Mr. Morgan to make the offer to the defendant, but had heard it talked of. It was not made through him or his office. Coxé is the largest creditor except one. Witness is Coxé's constituted attorney in this country. Bartlett and Mrs. Jacobs and young Jacobs, were struck

out of the indictment on legal grounds. As to Bartlett there was no other reason, though there was as to Mrs. Jacobs.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Turton then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. His speech lasted for nearly two hours, and was a most eloquent and impressive one. He began by endeavouring to prove an objection as to the grounds on which the indictment was based, and to show that the prosecution could not be sustained under the clause in the Insolvent Act, on which it was grounded. In this however, he was overruled by the Court.

To amount to the penal crime of perjury, Mr. Turton said, a falsehood must be one that is material to the case in which it occurs, and must be known to be false by the person uttering it at the time he so utters it. He endeavoured to show that in the present instance, the contradictions on which the indictment was grounded, were not of importance in the case, and that they were such as the defendant had no interest whatever in uttering, and in short that they were merely accidental mistakes. The defendant having at the time he was first examined confounded the transaction of the piano, which was returned at that time with the transaction of the organs and seraphine.

He further commented on the impossibility of giving in a written document, the exact meaning of the person examined, and showed from the evidence of the Examiner himself, that in the present case his client's true meaning had not been given.

He then addressed himself to the facts, and analyzed the evidence that had been given on behalf of the prosecution.

He dwelt upon the circumstance of his client's having been totally unprepared for his first examination, in the form which it assumed, when he only attended to speak as to certain deeds. It was, he thought, very easy for a man so situated to fall into mistake. But that that mistake was not wilful, he thought must be evident from the cool and composed manner in which his evidence was delivered, and which he could not have assumed if conscious that he was leaving his character at the mercy of such men as the witness Bartlett, with whom he had been at enmity for a twelvemonth, and the man Gould, who though on the back of the indictment, was with two other witnesses also on the back of the indictment omitted to be called, and whom the prosecutor dare not call, for if he had, Gould must have shown himself worse perjured, if possible, than even Bartlett. The defendant when he so gave evidence, had his character, had all to lose and nothing to gain, and had he really known he was speaking falsely, he could not have assumed the coolness and propriety of demeanor that all had spoken to. He pointed out the manifold contradictions of some of the witnesses, and the extraordinary disclosures of others, and dwelt upon them with much severity and with most convincing effect.

Mr. Turton called no witnesses for the defence, except as to the character of his client. These were Messrs. H. M. Parker, W. R. Young, J. Trotter, and S. G. Palmer. The character which they gave the defendant, was a flattering one. His talent and his integrity as a public servant, were much dwelt upon by all.

SIR EDWARD RYAN then went over the evidence at length, and in the clearest manner pointing out to the jury

the weak points in the evidence, and the contradictions of the witnesses in the clearest possible manner. When he had finished, the jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The announcement was hailed with a burst of applause which expression of feeling, so out of the way in a Court of Justice, was very properly checked by the presiding Judge.—*Hurk. Dec. 26.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1839

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF NINA DELIGNY, AN INSOLVENT.

There being no opposition, this Insolvent, who was not in custody, was declared entitled to the benefit of the Act.

IN THE MATTER OF M. M. MANUE, AN INSOLVENT.

Mr. Turtan applied for a rule nisi, to set aside the adjudication of insolvency, on the grounds that the Insolvent had for some time before the declaration resided at Cussicore, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; and that he had not so resided with any intention to defraud, or cause delay to his creditors. Rule granted.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS, AN INSOLVENT.

No amended schedule had been filed by the Insolvent. The reason alledged was, that he had not yet obtained access of his books, which were in the custody of the Examiner. It was expected that the production of the books was to be at the expense of the estate, but to this Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the creditors, objected. Sir H. W. Selon, after hearing both sides said, that nothing further was necessary for the purpose, than an intimation from himself to the Examiner, of the necessity for the Insolvent's being allowed to inspect his books.

The Insolvent was examined by Mr. Clarke, who stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Fowler, containing a list of property not given up, which was said to be concealed, and in the possession of Mr. Master. The Insolvent knew Mr. Fowler, and recognised his signature to the letter. Believing the property in question was put into the possession of Mr. Master some time in or before April 1839. There was not a pearl necklace amongst it; neither he (the Insolvent) nor his wife ever had one. There was no jewellery of any kind. There was a palankeen carriage which had subsequently been given up to the Assignee. Mr. Clarke then showed the list to the Insolvent, and asked

him if any of the property there enumerated had been in the possession of Mr. Master. In reply, the Insolvent said, that the treatment he had received, had destroyed both his intellect and his digestion; he had told them all that he could, and what more did they want from him. He could not distinctly recollect about the property. Some of the articles were mortgaged to Mr. Mr. Master, who had lent him Rs. 300. Some, he believed all, of the property had been received back by his wife, Master had now none of the property in his possession; he was not quite certain of that but he believed it was so. He was not aware that any other person, other than those whose names he had given, had property of his in their possession at the present time. He had received from Mr. Chappel of Madras no other money than the rupees 611 put down in the schedule. This sum must have been in payment for a *mina-forte*, which had been sent to him among other things. All the other articles so consigned, must yet be in the possession of Mr. Chappel.

Mr. Edward Master. Had property of the Insolvent in his possession in April 1838. There was a clock, some silver plate and a few trinkets; but not a pearl-necklace. These articles were sent to him by Mrs. Jacobs who asked him, as a favour, to keep them for her. They were all returned to Mrs. J., but at what time he could not tell exactly. It must have been about 8 or 10 months ago. It was, he believed, after the Insolvent went to prison. The property was put in his possession by Mrs. Jacobs to keep for her, and not as a mortgage. He had lent money to Mrs. Jacobs about five or six months ago, after he had returned the property to her. The clock, he thought, had been given up to the Assignee, but the plate had, he believed, been sold. He had no idea of the value of the property which had been in his possession. He had not seen Mrs. Jacobs since he received his subpoena, but he saw her on Wednesday last. He recollected Mr. Jacobs going up on the river in the hot weather of 1838.

Mr. Clarke said, that the examination was so far important as it showed that the property had been delivered up to Mrs. Jacobs. It could not at present, however, be traced further, as, though a subpoena had been issued for Mrs. J., she had concealed herself, so that the subpoena could not be served otherwise than upon her durwan. Such conduct, Mr. Clarke observed would have any thing but a good effect upon the Insolvent's cause.

It was finally settled, that, upon affidavit being filed, the service of the subpoena, upon the durwan should be considered good service, and that an order should issue for the appearance of Mrs. Jacobs next Court day. The Insolvent was, of course, remanded.—*Hurk. Dec. 9.*

MISCELLANEA.

CALCUTTA.

THE LORD BISHOP.—A letter from Benares mentions, that the Lord Bishop arrived at that station on the 12th instant, and preached there twice. The writer describes the feeling of the congregation to be one of disappointment. His Lordship's odities, personal allusions, and continual references to the titles of the great men in this country, afford rather too much diversion.

MR. LONGURVILLE CLARKE.—The President in Council on the 16th instant appointed Mr. Longueville Clarke to be standing Council to the East India Company in the room of Mr. Cochrane, who has resigned that office. The appointment is, however, provisional, subject to the approval of the Governor-General and the Court of Directors. The President was compelled to make an immediate appointment, as the Government could not wait for a reference to Head Quarters.

THE HON'BLE COL. MORISON, C. B.—The *Seringapatam*, with the Hon'ble Colonel Morison, C. B., on board, left the Sandheads on the 23d of November.

SIR JOHN KEANE.—The *Bombay Gazette* put forth a rumour of the death of Sir John Keane, on the 10th of December. Intelligence has reached Calcutta of His Excellency being perfectly well on the 20th of that month.

DR. D. STEWART.—Dr. Duncan Stewart, the Superintendent of vaccination, is to succeed Doctor Martin as Presidency Surgeon.

CAPT. WM. LUDLOW.—Capt. Wm. Ludlow has been selected to succeed to the appointment at Jubbulpore, which became vacant by the resignation of Major Malcolm Nicholson.

CAPTAIN OUTRAM.—Captain Outram has been appointed to succeed Colonel Pottinger, as Political Agent in Seinde.

MR. SMOULT.—Mr. W. H. Smoult has been appointed to officiate as Clerk of the Peace in room of Col. James Young, resigned.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRAZER.—Major-General Frazer, 46th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed Resident of Hyderabad, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, who has proceeded to Europe.

MR. CURNIN.—Mr. James Curnin, who has been officiating in the room of Mr. James Prinsep, as Asst. Master of the Mint and Secretary to the Mint Committee, has been appointed to those situations, during the absence of Mr. Prinsep, who has been admitted to furlough by the Court of Directors.

MR. PRINGLE.—The Pringle trial, after having occupied the time of two Special Commissioners for about fifteen months, is at last brought to a close, though its result is not published. The prosecutor, it appears, has petitioned Government and the Sudder Court upon the subject of the many indignities which, he states, to have been heaped upon him by one of the Special Commissioners during the investigation.

MR. BIGGELL.—It is said, that the Court of Directors acting upon their favorite principle of excluding unenvied officers of whatever degree of ability, from any employment in the coveted line, have, in a recent despatch, expressed their high disapprobation of Mr.

Bignell's having been allowed, though only for a few weeks, to officiate for the Secretary to the Revenue Board. They have added thereto, that if he be still in the office, he should be removed at once.

CHOLERA.—This dreadful malady is now very prevalent in Calcutta.

THE LEEVEE.—The first levee was held by Sir Jaspér Nicolls on the 13th instant, and was very numerously attended.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BILLS.—A sale of Government bills on the Supreme Government, at 30 days sight, to the extent of 5 lacks of rupees, will take place at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 1 P. M.

THE BERENICE.—The departure of the *Berenice* for Suez, has been deferred, for the completion of her repairs, until Thursday, the 28th instant.

LAYING THE DUST.—It is said, that Messrs. Cook and Co. and Hunter and Co., have generously resolved to save the denizens of Durrumtollah from being choked by the dust, by employing their water carts to lay it.

DACOITIES.—Dacoities are again becoming of very frequent occurrence. Many have been reported during the month also, in all but one of which the perpetrators of the robberies, carried off property to a large amount with impunity.

MR. CHARLES FRESCOTT.—Mr. Charles Prescott, of the Bombay Civil Service, in a fit of mental derangement, sprang over board from the *Zenobia* on the 8th instant, and was drowned.

EXTORTIONS.—Some parties who have for a length of time been extorting a species of black-mail from the residents of Bursuah, have, during the week, been apprehended by the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunahs, and put in confinement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The pupils of this institution were examined on the 3d instant, and developed very considerable improvement. Their knowledge of mathematics was astonishing, and the only defect observed, was in their enunciation.

THE SANS SOUCI.—*Catherine and Petruchio, The Mid. de Temple*, and *Forty and Fifty*, were performed at the Sans Souci on the second instant, with great success and to a very crowded house.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER.—Mr. E. K. Hume and an officer of the Cameronians, have been brought up before the Chief Magistrate for attempting to rescue Lt. Drabey, a prisoner, from the great jail, and have been held to bail to take their trial in a week before the Chief Magistrate.

RESUMPTIONS.—It is said that there are about to be some changes effected in regard to the mode of making Resumptions, owing to the Law Member of the Council being of opinion, that the Resumption Officers have hitherto been acting in contravention to the Regulations.

THE MADAGASCAR STEAMER.—The Government have purchased the *Madagascar* steamer for two lacks of rupees. The vessel is cheap at that price, for she stands the proprietors now in 2,10,000 rupees and several parties who have visited her, say that she is a splendid vessel in every respect.

THE GANGES STEAMER.—The *Ganges* steamer arrived on the 23d ultimo, at Rangoon, in a damaged state; her paddle boxes being shivered and broken, and other parts of the vessel injured. She met, it seems, with the hurricane which raged with such awful violence all along the Madras coast, on the 16th November.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF MRS. DAVIOT.—An appeal has been made, during the week, in behalf of Mrs. Daviot, the widow of an industrious and worthy indigo planter, who drowned himself in a fit of insanity. Subscriptions will be most thankfully received by the bereaved widow, who is well deserving of them.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. Wells was to succeed Mr. Dorin at the Treasury, and Mr. J. P. Grant to the situation vacated by the former at Agra; but, in consequence of Mr. Wells being disinclined to serve at the presidency, Mr. J. P. Grant will succeed Mr. Dorin.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS AND MURDER.—The ship *Virginia*, with convicts on board, was proceeding to the Straits, and when off Pangoore, the convicts rose against the crew, murdered the Captain and Chief mate of the vessel, and escaped ashore.

PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.—Some correspondence has appeared during the week in the *Hurkarn*, respecting this institution. A writer has attributed mal-practices to the managing committee of the institution, and Mr. Byrn, its Secretary, has successfully attacked and rebutted the allegations of the writer, who, it appears, was not actuated by the heat of motives, in indicting his communication.

LA MARTINIÈRE.—There were upwards of two hundred applicants for admission on the foundation of the Martinière on the 1st instant. The Governors, after enquiring into the age and circumstances of each of the candidates, have elected ten, whose situation in life entitles them to the benefit of the Martinière charity.

NEW FREE SCHOOL.—A morning school has been opened at the house of the Rev. Krishna Mohana Monerjee, adjoining Christ's Church, Cornwalis Square, where native youths desirous of receiving the benefits of a gratuitous instruction, may find a ready admittance. The school at present contains a limited number of boys, owing, perhaps, to the existence of three other schools in the same neighbourhood.

PUBLIC FEMINARIES.—The pupils of the Parental Academy, the High School, the College of St. Xavier and other public Seminaries, have been examined during the past month; and the result has been most favorable to those of the Parental Academy, who developed a greater amount of knowledge than the rest, and seemed to have been less crammed for the occasion than all but the pupils of St. Xavier's College. This last is a new institution and promises to turn out well.

ROBBERY.—The Baptist Chapel at Howrah was robbed on the night of the 10th instant, of its chandeliers, wall-shades &cetera. It seems that divine worship, was suspended at the Chapel in the evening, and therefore the shades, lamps, &cetera, were put away in baskets. Some thieves came in through a window, and made away with the articles.

DORJELING.—The subscription to the Dorjeling line of Bungalows, falls short of the sum required by one thousand rupees. It is expected the Supreme Council will be held in Dorjeling next hot weather. The Secretary to the Dorjeling Garden Society, has advertised liability to distribute Dorjeling forest and fruit seeds to subscribers applying for them.

The works progress rapidly at Dorjeling, and his delightful retreat from the hot weather, will soon be quite ready for the convenience of parties who may be inclined to visit it.

A letter states, "the buildings, &c., there were being rapidly constructed, and every thing there and in the approaches to it seems progressing favourably, and as quickly as could be expected. The road is already carried up two and a half miles above Pankahbarie, practicable for loaded bullocks and for wheeled carriages with ponies. Next hot weather, the station will be fit for to receive invalids, and provide them with comforts.

MIDNAPUR CROPS.—The accounts from this station agree in complaining of the draught. The following is an extract of a letter. "It is a pitiful sight to behold the burnt-up state of the paddy fields and in fact grain of all description. The poor, miserable cultivators are rendered tenfold more miserable by the sad prospects before them. The crops are all dying away for want of rain.

HORRID CRUELTY.—Whilst constable Hamilton was returning from his round, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, he perceived a female on the Doomtollah road, in a recumbent posture, almost half dead, with a child only six weeks old in her arms. On enquiry he learnt that she was the lawful wife of a Mr. Hutton, residing at Doomtollah, who had just assaulted her in a most cruel manner and turned her out of doors. Hamilton took her to his house and gave her shelter for the night.

STATE OF HEALTH.—Sickness is at present more prevalent amongst our native fellow inhabitants of the town than it has usually been about this time of previous years; numbers are daily attacked with colds and fever; and many cases of the latter have already proved fatal. The European portion of the inhabitants have not escaped the scourge. Sudden and rapid deaths have occurred of late among us.

THE PILGRIM TAX.—After the relinquishment of the Pilgrim tax, it became a question whether the munificent contribution of Government of a thousand rupees a month towards the Native Hospital, was to be continued or not, as the grant used to be made from the proceeds of the government's connection with idolatry. This question has been decided, and it has been determined by the Government not to withdraw their support from the institution in the question, and the monthly contribution, to the same amount as before, is to continue to be paid from the general treasury.

THE PHAM SUICIDE.—A young East Indian, named Oliver, employed in the Secret and Political Department, attempted to commit self-destruction two or three days ago. He swallowed a quantity of laudanum which would have proved fatal, but for immediate Medical assistance. The cause which led the young man to determine upon the rash step was, that he was about to lead a young lady to the altar, and the two first bans had been published, when his father, who was against the marriage, put a stop to its taking place, by prohibiting the solemnization of the third bans.

It has since transpired that the young man who was reported to have swallowed a dose of laudanum, with a view to terminate his existence, in consequence of having been prevented by his father from marrying the girl of his heart, did nothing of the sort. On old Oliver's preventing the marriage, the young one, who seems to be a "wide-awake chap," to extort the old man's consent, swallowed—not a dose of laudanum, but, what for a time passed for it—a dose of eau de luce and water. This rumour, as already stated, had the desired effect—the old gentleman, becoming alarmed at the desperation of his son, gave his reluctant consent, and the young gentleman led to the altar his blushing bride.

CAPTURE OF A THUG.—Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, the recently appointed Magistrate of Burdwan, has apprehended a Thug, who, for the last three years, has been

employed in the indigo factory of a highly respected gentleman, at whose residence Mr. Metcalfe called on his way. It appears that the Thug was recognised by two of his old associates, who, as approvers, or Queen's evidence, were travelling in Mr. Metcalfe's train in custody of sepoy, in search of other members of their law gang. The new captive confessed to thirty-five or thirty-six murders.

BRINGING IN THE NEW YEAR.—Of all the welcomes which this promising young year of grace 1840 received in or near the Palaced City, that accorded to it by the jolly tars on the flood, was beyond all question the most enthusiastic and noisy. The tolling bell of the Cathedral clock had scarce boomed forth the requiem of the departed year, when its echoes were drowned in the clangour of about a hundred sharp-tuned bells on the river, rung as if with intent to burst them. Cannon pealed along the line of ships, and were answered by the hearty hurrahs of the joyous Jacks, whose voices were heard above all the clamour. Rockets whizzed and exploded in the clear sky; blue lights spread their unnatural glare over the scene, and for about ten minutes the whole length of the harbour presented a complete chaos of noise, smoke, and flame.

CREDITORS' INTEREST ACT.—An Act (No. XXXII. of 1839) allowing under certain circumstances, interest to creditors upon the debt owing to them, has been passed. The tradesmen of Calcutta, some time since, agreed to insist upon having interest upon debts standing beyond a certain number of months, but it is one thing for such a resolution to be made, but quite another whether the law as it then stood, would enforce the resolution. The Act just passed has placed the question beyond doubt, by providing that a creditor shall be entitled to interest at the current rate on the debt owing to him "from the time when demand of payment shall have been made in writing, so as such demand shall give notice to the debtor that interest will be claimed from the date of such demand until the term of payment."

THE CALCUTTA COURIER.—Mr. Johnson, barrister at law, of editorial borrowing celebrity, has, it is said, assumed charge of the editorial management of the *Calcutta Courier*. We doubt not, that, profiting by past experience, Mr. Johnson will conduct the *Courier* better than he did the *Englishman*.

FIRE, &c.—Account of fires in Calcutta and its vicinity, in the year 1839, taken from the Police Report book.

Nine hundred and forty-eight tiled and straw houses have been destroyed by fire during the last year, twenty-three puckah golowns, and one puckah upper-roomed house. Only one life has been lost.

MR. LINTON'S ORATORIC.—Some over-zealous clerical and lay gentlemen, during the month uttered a protest against the performance of selections from the *Oratorio* of the Messiah, by Mr. Linton, at the Town Hall, on the 23d instant. Such performances, have been sanctioned by the most pious of our clergy, and the gentlemen who suddenly started up to oppose the advertised performance, to the detriment of the worthy individual for whose benefit it was enacted, appear to us to be a great deal too fastidious. Some trimming vocalists, who had promised to assist him, and who could not plead "conscientious scruples" as an excuse for their conduct, as they had taken part in similar performances before, being frightened by the protest, deserted Mr. Linton on the occasion. But in spite of all the opposition, the oratorio was quite successful, both with respect to the performance and the company assembled, the former being the grandest and best performed musical entertainment we have had in this city, and the company, as numerous, if not more so, than any assembled on any

previous occasion of the sort. So the ill judged and unfair attack made by the parsons, actually benefitted Mr. Linton, and obtained for him a greater number of subscribers, than he would, perhaps, have got, had they not opposed him.

FLORISSANT.—The dull monotony of the *Keruanee* circles, has been broken by a recent case of elopement. The Adonis of the case is a young man, named Chingree Fleming, an ardent votary of Orpheus and Terpsichore, with a soul teeming with love and poetry; the lady is the daughter of a first-rate "whip." After having effected the possession of his "existence jewel," Fleming went to a dissenting minister to have the knot of hymen tied, but the divine was up to snuff and refused. The gentleman now finds himself in a "funk," and is at a loss what to do, particularly as the mother of the lady has taken her back, and her relations have bruised Fleming pretty severely for taking her away.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the 28th of December, a gentleman and his wife rose very early, and were making preparations to go and witness the races, when the latter changed her mind, and went back to bed. The gentleman sallied out, and returned about 8 o'clock, and found that his wife was not yet up. Thinking that she must be fatigued by having kept up the preceding night to an unusually late hour, and consequently needed rest, he did not wish to disturb her. At 10 o'clock he sent his daughter to go and awake her, thinking that she had slept sufficiently long. The girl went and was horrified to find her mother a corpse. It is supposed that the lady died from an apoplectic fit.

MEETING OF THE DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—The Central Committee of the District Charitable Society, assembled as usual, on the 31st of December. The attendance was very small. The usual grants to make up the deficiencies of the different district Committees, were made, and the cases of some applicants who applied for relief, were disposed of. Among the latter was the family of the late Mr. D'Moulin, Principal Sudder Ameer, who died insolvent, and was not in circumstances even to subscribe to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, by which a recourse to charity would have been effectually avoided by his family. A report of the Committee for erecting a general alms house, on a similar plan to that existing in England, was brought up, and it was unanimously resolved, that it be printed, in order to give the public a full view of the subject, and excite as much discussion on it as possible, before the plan was finally adopted.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.—A Meeting of the Members of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, was held on the 1st instant, at the Town Hall, and was very numerously attended. The accounts, as briefly published in the papers, were duly passed. The Secretary, Mr. J. P. Grant, then announced his intended resignation of the office, in consequence of his being about to assume the office of the Accountant-General of the N. W. Provinces. The Meeting proceeded to elect five Managers in the place of those of the past year, and after some discussion as to the mode of procedure, it was resolved that each gentleman present should write down the names of the five whom he wished to vote for. Scrutineers were chosen, who reported that the majority of votes were in favor of Messrs. Lewis, Halliday, Fowler, Moore and Bracken. The five gentlemen were then duly elected. Mr. Parker proposed, that whoever might be chosen to fill the office of Secretary, should, subject to the approbation of the Civil Fund, discharge gratuitously the duties of the Secretary to that fund also, which proposition was duly seconded and carried. A vote of thanks to Mr. J. P. Grant, for his late valuable services, was unanimously carried, and after the usual thanks to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

MR. SPEED'S LECTURE.—Mr. Speed on the 11th instant delivered his lecture on Agriculture and its Mechanics, at a Meeting of upwards of a hundred Members of the Mechanics' Institution. He explained what was meant by agriculture, considered apart from gardening. From this proposition he demonstrated the importance of agriculture as a study for Mechanics, as it might be considered the parent of Mechanical arts, the progenitor of manufactures; the science which most tends to bring men to civilization. He then alluded to the ancient history of his subject, and compared the agriculture of Egypt with that of India. He described the various ancient implements of husbandry, and compared them with those now used in India, which were shown by models and drawings. He gave a description of the various ploughs in use in this country, and made some appropriate and able remarks on its agricultural interests. The loud plaudits of the audience evinced the deep interest and gratification the able lecturer had excited.

EFFICIENCY OF THE CALCUTTA POLICE.—On last Wednesday night some of the crew of a vessel anchored in the middle of the stream, between Durmah Ghat and Meerbhul's Ghat, landed about three or four bags of smuggled salt at the former Ghat. The burkandaz doing duty at the spot, interrupted the progress of the smugglers, who were about four in number, and got a few sound kicks for the conscientious discharge of duty. He gave the alarm, and a few more burkandazes came to his assistance, when a scuffle ensued between both parties, and the burkandazes got the worst of it—no less than about four having been stabbed. By this time the guard stationed at Meerbhul's Ghat got the alarm, but before they could come up, the smugglers, with the bags of salt, made their escape, and it remains a problem if they will ever be traced or taken. The burkandazes have been severely wounded, and are at present in the hospital.

GRAMMATICAL CONTROVERSY.—The two principal daily journals, have been engaged, during the week, in a grammatical controversy!! the *Englishman* maintaining, that weariful, misdeedful, molestful, complainful and invenful, are properly derived words; and the *Harkaru* denying the correctness of this allegation, and stating that the *Englishman* might as well state that tryful, vexful, aspersful, snarlful, bespatterful, distortful, misrepresentful, thinkful, provaricateful, throwawayful, employful, convinceful, saintlyful are proper words. There can be but one opinion on the subject among those capable of deciding on the merits of the question, and that is, that the *Englishman* is quite wrong. The past week, indeed, has been an unfortunate one for the *Englishman*, for even the "small fry" of the press, have been stripping him of his literary plumes, and exposing some gross grammatical blunders in his writings. In a critique on Nicholas Nickleby the *Englishman* stated, that a work popular in any age, would be popular in every age! He might as well have asserted, that calves heads, if the popular food in our age, would for ever be the popular food. The dictum is absurd—quite preposterous.

RENOVAL BANK.—Mr. Udny has applied to be relieved of the Secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal, and the Directors have passed a resolution to the effect of intimating to Lord Auckland, that they would proceed, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the Charter, to elect a new Secretary on the 15th proximo, and requesting to know if the appointment be given to a person out of the service, whether the Government will continue to pay their proportion of the present salary. This proportion is now paid out of the dividends received by Government for its shares in the Bank. The Directors were almost unanimous in their preference of Mr. Bracken, over all the other candidates; Mr. Plutche,

the Acting Secretary, will continue to perform the duties of Secretary, until the appointment be filled up on the 15th proximo.

WRECK OF THE EQUITABLE.—A large party of gentlemen went down the river on to witness the second attempt to blow up the wreck of the *Equitable*, which was quite successful. The wreck was exploded at low water, or rather a few minutes after the turn, (exactly at 3 p. m.) Very little shock was felt on shore, or in boats half a mile distant, and the report was a dull, distant sound, like that of a muffled drum;—but the column of water flung up was estimated at the least at one hundred and fifty feet in height, by thirty in diameter, rising from a circular wave probably twenty feet high. The column was of dazzling whiteness, and rose slowly, and then opened in every direction, disclosing the spars and fragments of the wreck, some of which were seen distinctly at its very summit. After the explosion, the river was literally covered with wax candles, rice, pieces of furniture, barrels of rum and the disjecta membra of the wreck. The stump of the main-mast was seen floating past, torn as if by chain shot, and the stern frame was also observed. The cylinder was exploded by means of a small battery placed in a dinghy immediately over the wreck, the communication being made at the time desired, by a little self-acting apparatus, moved by an old watch, which could be set to any time required. Fourteen minutes were given, and exactly at the time expected, the explosion took place. The battery was arranged by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who set the watch just before quitting the wreck. Two Lieutenants of Engineers and Captains Rowman and Fitzgerald, aided in the operations; the latter very materially, in filling and rendering the canister impervious to water.

Professor O'Shaughnessy has been again requested to proceed to Follah Point, to blow up the remaining portion of the wreck, as the first experiment, though completely successful as far as it was intended, could not explode the whole.

MR. DEMAS'S PICTURES.—Mr. Demas, a highly talented artist, has been exhibiting a number of very highly finished and excellent portraits at the Town Hall during the past month. There is a capital likeness in the collection of Rustomjee Cowasjee, and another equally good of Mr. Cameron, of the Law Commission. This last requires to be viewed from a considerable distance, or the mingled expression of good nature and acuteness in the eyes, is not immediately recognized. There is also a literally correct, but by no means a pleasing, portrait of Professor Goodeve, whom the artist seems determined not to flatter, and in this resolution has fallen into the opposite error. A similar remark may be applied to the portrait of Mr. James Colbrook Sutherland, of whom the artist presents a likeness that is not easy to be mistaken, while at the same time it is the reverse of complimentary. There are several other familiar faces in this exhibition. Some of them are admirable as works of art, besides being very faithful to the originals. A portrait of a handsome native, dressed in a very richly embroidered garment, is remarkable for the ingenuity displayed in the representation of gold and silver ornaments. And equally striking is the whole of the silk drapery, which is as glossy and as stiff as the costly material which it imitates. There is no mechanical trickery in this. The face also is excellently painted, and this is of more importance than even a miracle in the execution of the more accessories.

CORONER'S INQUEST—MURDER.—On the 14th instant, an inquest was held on the body of an unknown native, found dead in the premises of Rajah Badinsuth Roy, and the Raja's two sons were brought up on strong suspicion of having caused the death of the deceased. Several Police Officers deposed, that they had gone to

the residence of the Rajah on hearing a noise issued from it, and had seen the deceased, apparently quite well, but as if under the influence of liquor, in the custody of the Rajah's sentry, who said that he had captured the man on his issuing from the female apartments of the house. Shortly after the Rajah's two sons, Kallykissen and Rajkissen, came up to the deceased, seized him by the hair of his head, beat him with a stick about an inch in diameter, and dragging him into an inner apartment, expelled all strangers, including the Police peons, to whom the young Rajahs said, that they would be sent for after the deceased had been interrogated by them. Shortly after, a noise was heard to issue from the part of the residence in which the man had been dragged; and the next morning the Police authorities were called in to view the body of the deceased, whose ribs, shoulder blades and skull were fractured, and who, Rajkissen and Kallykissen Roy, and their servants then said, had died in consequence of having fallen from the top of a house, while endeavouring to effect his escape, on being detected in his attempt to steal property from the house. The Rajah's sons were aided by Mr. Clarke, who examined the deponents in the case. After an absence of a quarter of an hour, the jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown, committed on the body of a native unknown, in the premises of Rajah Buddinath Roy."

The Rajah's sons were consequently released from custody; but the Police have taken up the matter, and bound them in two sureties of five thousand rupees each, to appear from time to time at the Police, until the case has been finally disposed of.

CALCUTTA RACES.—1st DAY.—*Glendower* walked over for *Chalk Ibrahim's* plate.

Eccart walked over for *Syud Yassera's* plate.

The *Riddleworth Stakes* were won by *Ali Beg*.

The Sweepstakes for all Arabs qualified for the *Dealer's* plate, was won by *Glendower*.

The Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs, was won by *Fieschi*.

The Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs for Arabs that never won before, was won by *Balsac*.

Comet carried off the *Calcutta Stakes* of 50 Gold Mohurs.

2nd DAY.—Mr. *Osle's Aladdin* won the Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs.

Evergreen won the purse of 40 Gold Mohurs added to a Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs.

The Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs, for all Arabs, was won by *Fieschi*.

The *Calcutta Great Welter* was won by *Blackball*.

The Sweepstakes for 50 Gold Mohurs for all Arabs, was won by *Corriemane*.

3rd DAY.—*Corriemane* won the Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs, for all Arabs.

Freedom walked over for the *Humayon Cup* for all country bred horses.

Blackball won the Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs for all Arabs that have never won before.

4th DAY.—*Glendower* won the purse of 40 Gold Mohurs, for Maiden Arabs.

Fieschi carried off the *Auckland Cup*.

Bedouin won the Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs for all Arabs.

5th DAY.—*Fieschi* walked over for the *drawing room stakes*.

The *Hack Purse* of 15 gold mohurs, 1 mile heats, was won by Mr. *Leslie's Captain*.

The purse of 30 gold mohurs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs, for all Arabs, was won by Mr. *Bacon's Frolic*.

Old mail's stakes of 30 gold mohurs for all maidens, Arabs, was won by Mr. *Bacon's Balsac*.

The Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each, R. C. Handicaps, was won by Mr. *Smalleu's Selook*.

TWO INCONSIDERABLE RIOTERS CAPTURED.—It appears, that two of the several rioters who have lately earned for themselves an enviable notoriety, by their attempts to rival the *Marquess of Waterford* in his nocturnal exploits, (and one of which two was so singularly fortunate as to be invited to appear before the worshipful magistracy of Calcutta, to answer to no less a charge than lampstealing) have lately been deterred, though severely, punished at *flowrah*. A few nights ago these worthies entered the private dwelling house of some maiden ladies, living in the quiet retirement befitting their advanced age, and availing themselves of their unprotected condition, indulged in extremely violent and obscene language, which so terrified the inmates, as to make them shriek for assistance, when a gentleman came to their assistance, who soon called upon the rioters for an explanation of their disorderly behavior; but finding them little inclined to enter into an exposition of their views, proceeded at once to resort to the infliction of summary chastisement; but was unfortunately overpowered by the allied forces. He, however, retained his grasp of one of the party, until the opportune arrival of a friend relieved him of one of his assailants who trusted to the nimbleness of his feet to escape punishment. The new auxiliary, however, left the party first in the field to balance accounts with his now terrified opponent, who was soon *laid hors de combat*, and proceeded in quest of the flying foe, whom he met in a grove named *Love Atley*, creeping stealthily along, equipped with a formidable looking stick, when despite of the scamp's indignant attempts at defence, his pursuer captured him, and took him triumphantly to the site of riot, somewhat expediting his progress by an occasional peal of application to that part of his body, commonly called the seat of honor.

The victors placed the rioters in durance, vile until the following morning, when their relations entered into securities for their appearance whenever called on to take their trial for trespass in the Supreme Court, where, it is believed, the case will ultimately find its way. The vanquished, when released, were in a deplorable plight, their faces bedaubed with blood and their countenances quite disfigured from bruises and the loss of one or two front teeth.

THE CASE OF THE RANEE HUSSEIN COMAREE AND KUMOLE COMAREE.—The *Mookias* of Moha *Ranee Komole Comaree*, presented a petition to Mr. T. W. Hunt, Session Judge of Burdwan, stating that on the 28th of November last, the Magistrate had issued a perwannah directing to their client, intimating to her that the *Sudder Nazimut* had reversed certain orders passed by the Session Judge of Burdwan, dated the 16th and 23d days of March last, and referring the proceedings back to the Magistrate to pass such orders as should be consistent with law and justice, and that the Magistrate had passed an order to the effect that the *Ranee Hussein Comaree* might go and reside wherever she pleased, and that the guard placed over her by the order of the 23d of March, should be removed; but that in case the *Ranee* should immediately remove herself, and the superior authority be of opinion that she ought not to be allowed to do so, there would

be great difficulty in getting the Rancee back, and the Magistrate therefore ordered the Rancee not to remove from her present residency for the space of ten days, in order that the other party might appeal to the Judge. The Petitioner further stated, that the Petitioner had not been able to obtain a copy of the Magistrate's roobacarry, in consequence of his being at Cutwah; but that the original perwannah was annexed, and the petition prayed, that the Rancee Bussunt Comaree might be ordered to be sent back to the Rajbarry and be placed in the same situation as she was before she was removed.

The Judge passed an order that the Magistrate should suspend so much of his order of the 26th of November last, as gave Rancee Bussunt Comaree liberty to go and reside wherever she pleased, until the further orders of the Court, and that the Magistrate should send all the papers of the case to the Judge's Court.

SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY.—Four Maritime Arab Chiefs have entered into an engagement with the British Government for the suppression of the slave trade, by which they agree to concede to British ships the right of search, and of confiscating such vessels belonging to themselves or their subjects, as shall within certain limits, be found carrying slaves. By this agreement, it is further provided, that the selling individuals of the Soomalin tribe, who are "hoor," or free, under the Mahomedan law, shall be considered and punished as piracy.

At a meeting held by the indigo planters on the 19th instant, the following resolutions were passed.

1st. That in the opinion of this meeting the formation of an association of planters, for the purpose of watching over and protecting their interests as a body, is highly desirable. That this meeting do resolve itself into an association to be styled the Indigo Planter's Association.

2nd. That the following gentlemen form a committee to draw up a code of rules and regulations for the Association, and to recommend a fit person as Secretary:—Mr. H. Watson of Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Brae of Jessore, Mr. John Russell of Pubna, Mr. Henry Hill of Firohott, Mr. Charles Mackinnon of Firohott, Mr. Clarke of Bhugwongolloh, Mr. R. H. Matthews of Shahabad, Mr. James Hill of Kishnagar, Mr. A. A. Dunlop of Furreedpore, Mr. John Oman of Bhongulpore, Mr. George Barman of Calparaah, Mr. R. J. R. Campbell of Bhongulpore, Mr. Charles Oman of Jessore, Muddendary, Mr. J. P. Wise of Dacca, Mr. Vint, Chairman of the Committee.

3rd. That the following gentlemen be added to the Committee.

Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Collin Campbell, Mr. Mackilligan, Mr. Laipent, Mr. Cragg, Mr. Humfray, Mr. C. Richards, and Mr. W. Prinsep.

4th. That Mr. H. H. Fell, of Shahabad, Indigo Planter, be appointed Honorary Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

PROTEST OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE SULTANA.—The undermentioned gentlemen have uttered the following protest against the conduct of the Captain and Pilot of the *Sultana*.

Ship *Sultana* 11th December 1839. — We the undersigned passengers on board the ship *Sultana*, from China and Singapore, hereby enter our solemn protest against the following proceedings on the part of her commander, John Page, and her pilot, S. Reason.

HADJI ESEN, Supercargo of the *Sultana*, G. A. ABIE-TICK, R. H. HARVEY, J. P. CRYDEN, SIMON ELLIAS, JAMES ANDREW, Junior, W. CRAGO, Junior, G. A. McCOWAN, GEORGE HILL, G. F. DAVIDSON,

Yesterday at 10 a. m. the pilot came on board, and the ship worked up channel till 1 p. m., when she came to an anchor with the Southern light vessel half down to the Southward. At 6½ p. m. weighed again and worked up channel with the flood, and a fine working breeze, till midnight, when Captain Page left the ship in her cutter with the gunner and eleven of the best lascars. The ship was immediately kept away before the wind and run to the Southward till 4 a. m. this morning. At day-light this morning, we were surprised to find the vessel so far down channel again, as to have the tower or Southern light vessel, bearing West by South.

Against these proceedings we enter our protest, as they hinder our proceeding to Calcutta, where some of us have business of very considerable consequence to transact, depending in a great degree upon expedition. We also protest against this uncalled for and very unnecessary delay, as some of us have goods on board the *Sultana*, which may suffer from loss of market. One or two of us are also in indifferent health, and in consequence very anxious to get up to town.

Further, two fishing boats came along side the vessel last night at 12, which some of our party would have been glad to hire for the purpose of going to Calcutta, but they were ordered from the vessel, thus depriving us of a fair chance of getting on with our business. We calculate the distance run back last night at eighteen or twenty miles, which, with these northerly winds, is a very considerable delay.

A SALLON GIRL!—The annul which is so apt to beset even the most agreeably circumstanced passengers in the tedium of a long voyage, was, in the case of those of the *Robert Small*, while on her way hither, most pleasantly and completely dispelled for a time, by the discovery that that good ship numbered among her crew, one of those rare, romantic and imprudent characters, a female sailor. The young lady had managed to keep up her disguise until the vessel reached "the Line," when certain ceremonies attendant on the passage of that important though imaginary boundary, tended to elicit a disclosure of her sex. Mary Ann Arnold, the sailor girl, states, that she is the daughter of the late Lieut. Arnold, of the Bengal Navy, who served on board of the *Prince Regent* and *Ganges*; his, being a man of dissipated character, was reduced, and lost his commission.—Mary Ann Arnold was born at Greenwich and brought up by her mother at Sheerness. Her father, by the intercession of some friends, got admitted into Greenwich Hospital, where he died in 1835. Mrs. Arnold supported herself and children by manual labour, and lost her life from over-exertion in the harvest field, which brought on bilious fever. Miss Arnold being thus bereft of both her parents, and entirely without means of support for herself and infant sister, continued at Sheerness for a time, with some neighbours of her mother's, and worked in the fields and rope yards, or in running errands; she used to go on board vessels occasionally, and became acquainted with the rate of wages which boys earned at sea, and having changed her clothes, and cut off her hair, she offered her services to the Captain of the brig *Williams*, of Sutherland, then lying at anchor off Sheerness. He accepted them, and she served in this vessel in the coal trade as a boy, from July 1836 to October 1838, doing all the duties of a boy. She was then in her 11th year. She next entered on board the brig *Annie*, of South Shields, and bound to Quebec. She returned to London in the same vessel, having done her duty as the other boys, and then went to Shields in the same vessel for a cargo of coals, and returned to London, where the vessel took in ballast and sailed for Danzig. She remained two months at Danzig the vessel being frozen in, and then sailed for Hull, and when off Eltham, was exposed to a gale of wind for 8 days, and was in great danger of going ashore. She

went aloft the same as any of the crew, and occasionally took the helm. They arrived safe at Hull, discharged the cargo, and proceeded in ballast for Shields, where they took in coals for London. When off Cromer, during hazy weather and a stiff breeze, the vessel grounded on the Sherringham shoal, and bumped there for 20 minutes starting her stern post and taking in much water. The master would not accept assistance, so all the crew except himself left the vessel in a smack. When they left she had 9 feet of water in her hold, and the sea was running clear over her. The boats being adrift and stove in, she afterwards ran ashore on the flats south of the bar, and was totally wrecked. The crew, with Mary Ann Arnold, landed at Blakeney, and from thence she returned to Shields, the agent of the *Annie* having paid for her passage. She then worked her passage to London in the *Irish Chieftain*, where she arrived on the 25th of July 1839, and having determined to take a long voyage, she entered on board the *Robert Small*, Capt. J. P. Scott, on the 30th of the same month, which ship was bound to Calcutta. During her servitude in this ship, she went aloft in all weather, furling the royals, and rigging out studding sail booms, and has often furlled the mizen royal by herself.

At sea, on the 19th of September, the suspicion of her being a female was reported to Captain Scott, whereupon a personal examination was immediately made by Mr. Thornton, the Surgeon, who confirmed it. The Capt then ordered her to be dressed in woman's clothes, and to be put in a cabin along with the English female servants. The lady passengers of the ship acted very kindly towards her, furnishing her with abundance of clothes, and all other necessities. She underwent the usual ceremonies with the rest of the crew on crossing the line. She is now 15 years of age.

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.—The following resolutions were passed at a great meeting of the 'Landholders' Society, held on the 7th December.

I.—That the Annual Report of the Committee be confirmed and published.

II.—That in the present state of the question of resumption of the rent-free tenures, and with reference to Mr. Secretary J. P. Grant's letter of 25th November, it is expedient to appeal to the authorities in England with the view to obtain complete redress.

III.—That the Society see with extreme satisfaction the formation of the British India Society, and that it is expedient that all persons interested in the prosperity of India should give their hearty co-operation to its objects, in order to identify the interests of the inhabitants of this country with those of Great Britain.

IV.—That a Committee be formed to correspond on behalf of this Society with the London Society, and that their attention be particularly directed to the following objects:—

1st.—The prevention of the resumption of Rent Free Tenures.

2nd.—The extension of the permanent settlement or a measure of the same nature to all British India.

3rd.—The reform of the Judicial, Police and Revenue Systems, for the better protection of all classes of the people.

4th.—The granting of waste lands to occupants on equitable terms, so as to encourage the application of capital to the soil of India.

V.—That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee of Correspondence:—

T. Dickens, Esq., Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, Rajah Raghunath Bahadur, Baboo Kallinath Roy, Baboo Ramnath Roy, Baboo Hancomul Sen, Comar Kinnonath Roy, Bahadur, G. F. Remfry, Esq., W. Ferguson Esq., James Hume, Esq., and T. J. Taylor, Esq.

VI.—That a subscription be opened to establish a permanent Parliamentary agency in England, and that each member subscribing annually be bound to continue his subscription for five years or a payment in lieu thereof. That the following gentlemen be appointed a special Committee to carry the above resolution into effect:—

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, Mr. Leith, Mr. Remfry and Mr. Vint.

VII.—That the thanks of the Society be given to Lord Brougham and the other founders of the British India Association.

VIII.—That the thanks of the Society be given to John Crawford, Esq., for his long, zealous, and disinterested attention to the interests of British India.

IX.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Rajah Radaknath Deb, for his able performance of the duty of chairman.

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The following resolutions were passed by the meeting of the members of the Indigo Planters Association, held at the Town Hall on the 21st instant:—

1st. That the chairman do address a circular letter to Indigo Planters generally, intimating the formation of the Indigo Planters' Association, with a copy of the proceedings of the first General Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 19th instant, together with the proceedings of the Committee of this day, requesting them to state whether they are disposed to join the Society, and if so, to intimate the same to the Committee and to request that they will at the same time, favor the Committee with any suggestions that they may deem expedient, with a view to assist in framing the Rules and Regulations of the Society.

2nd. That an Entrance Fee of 16 Rs. be paid by each member, on his admission to this Association.

3d. That the annual subscription of each member of this Society, be not less than 10 Rs., and not more than 16 Rs., to be determined hereafter, according to the annual expence of the Association. That in the opinion of this Committee it is expedient to form, in each Indigo District—a District Committee to correspond with the Central Committee in Calcutta, the members of these Committees Ex-Officio to be members of the Central Committee when in Calcutta.

4th. That the Chairman be requested to circulate a subscription book, and that the Funds when realized, be deposited in the Union Bank.

5th. That Mr. Bagshaw having consented to act as Honorary Secretary till the next meeting, the Committee thankfully accept of his services.

6th. That Mr. Conhan, of Purneah, be elected a Member of the Provisional Committee.

7th. That Mr. Pelletreau of Mirzapore be elected a member of the Provisional Committee.

8th. That Mr. Martin of the Firm of Cockerell and Co., be elected a member of the Committee in the room of Mr. Larpent, who is unable to accept the office.

9th. That the Provisional Committee will lay before a general meeting of the Association, to be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 15th day of January

next, at 10 o'clock, the Rules and Regulations which they have been deputed to prepare, and will then be prepared to recommend a fit person as Secretary to the Association.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Proprietors and Policy Holders of the Universal Life Assurance Society, was held on Saturday, the 28th instant, pursuant to advertisement, at the office of the Secretaries.

PRESIDENT.—Messrs. W. Bruce; J. Berber; A. Bentley; Geo. Hill; R. S. Strickland; W. Hyne; R. O'Dowda; C. R. Prinscp; J. Allen; J. Lowe; C. Mackinnon; J. F. Leith; W. Oxenburgh; J. Jenkins; G. J. Gordon; F. Macnaghten; Geo. Henderson; C. Drarie; Captain F. W. Birch; Dr. Garden; Mr. Braddus; Baboo Ramcomul Sen, and Mr. Bagshaw.

Dr. John Grant, in the Chair.

The half yearly statements and accounts were passed as correct and satisfactory, and exhibited the following results:

New Policies issued during the six months ending 30th ultimo in India to the extent of Co's Rs 8,64,300 0 0

Amount of Premia credited to the Society in India, during the same period..... „ 1,86,233 2 11

Amount of Policies which have become claims during the past half year in India..... „ 72,133 5 4

Total amount, of outstanding risks in England and India.. „ 1,14,68,600 0 8

Total amount of assets..... „ 15,45,260 2 4

Total amount of losses in 65 policies. The monies in amount of risk, since the last half yearly meeting, was upwards of..... Co's Rs 2,30,000

And in the amount of assets „ 1,96,143

Mr. Bagshaw read the Report of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Court of Proprietors, held in London, on the 8th May, 1839, which was voted highly encouraging and satisfactory, as shewing a gradually progressive increase in its business.

Mr. Charles R. Prinscp and Mr. John Berber, who went out of the direction by rotation, were unanimously re-elected.

Upon the motion of Mr G. J. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, it was resolved unanimously:—That the meeting could not but express its regret, that the Court of Directors have thought it expedient to prohibit gentlemen in their civil and military Services, largely as they are interested in this Society, from taking part in the management of its affairs in this country, and as the gentlemen belonging to those services, who have hitherto given their valuable assistance to the Society, have found it necessary, in consequence, to resign their seats in the Direction, the Meeting took the opportunity of tendering to Messrs. Patile, F. Macnaghten, Col. Dunlop, Major Steel, Capt. F. W. Birch, and Dr. Grant, its best thanks, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have contributed to the Society's affairs.

Thanks were voted to Dr. Grant for his able conduct in the chair.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.—It is said that the Bench of Magistrates have submitted to Government a measure, the object of which is to facilitate the seizure, in the houses of Natives, of property, which has been removed from the reach of process of distress.

The Magistrates argue, that there ought to be no obstacle to the due realization of the taxes, founded on the sanctity attached by the higher class of Natives to the female apartments of their families, and propose that the provisions of the Supreme Court process [Sec. LXXXV. of Rules and Orders, Plea Side] should, by analogy, be enforced by the Police; and in cases where the Collector has reason to believe that property is removed beyond the reach of ordinary distress in the zemannah, there ought to be no difficulty in taking the European constable's affidavit of the fact, and authorizing the entry of such apartments by distraining officers.

In lieu of the summons to pay, usually issued by the Collector in the first instance, and, if in vain, by the Magistrate ultimately, they recommend that it would be sufficient for the collecting officers to make one demand only from the rate payer, and if not effectual, to swear to the said demand before a Magistrate, and thus obtain immediate warrant of distress. By this course, the delay of double summons would be avoided. The party would know that immediate compulsion awaited him under heavy costs, and the sum would be at once discharged. The following form of notice was recommended.

"Take notice, that I, this day, demanded of you, the owner or occupier of House, No. —, the sum of Rs. —, being the assessment due for the above premises for —."

Personal demand, the Magistrates suggested, would not be necessary if the party was not found at his house, but a printed form could be filled up by the sircar, and left with a servant or known resident on the premises, if such are found. If the house be empty, the notice could be fixed to the door or gate. A duplicate of the printed form could be sworn to before the Magistrate.

Such are the outlines of the proposed measure, and Government have intimated in reply to it, that the legislative Council will take the Magistrates' recommendation into consideration.

NOTES.

NAGPORE.—Two English schools have been established in the Cole country by Government, one at Chota Nagpore and the other at Singbhoon, in the former of which there are already about twenty-five Cole boys.

PATNA.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta reached Patna in safety, and, with his chaplain, and amid the shouts of the populace and showers of rain, was whisked in an Ek ka (a one horse native carriage) to the residence of Mr. Trotter, the opium agent at Bankipore, where his Lordship alighted with no further damage than a few fundamental bruises.

ASAM.—Letters from Asam mention, that every thing is quiet in that quarter at present. The troops had been after the Kamptes, but they had fled, and it is supposed, left the country for good. The Chiefs of Tenja Peri Singhphos have succumbed to our authorities, and paid in some money, &c., as a mark of their allegiance. Brigadier Little passed Nagong late in November, on his way to Suchyah. The cholera was still doing great mischief in the district. Nagong and Gamlahm city had suffered much, though the new station in the

farmers had escaped. In some villages one hundred and forty persons are said to have died from its effects; and in addition to the high inundations and the murrains amongst the cattle, a falling off in the Broomer may be anticipated.

AGRA.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General arrived at Agra on the morning of the 17th of December, under the usual honors. His Lordship's levee afterwards, was attended by nearly all the residents. On the 20th of December, the Governor-General received a visit of ceremony from His Highness the Ranah of Dholpoor, conducted with all the pride, pomp, circumstances, dust and annoyance of such matters in India. After the reception, at which he presented a Nuzzar of 51 Gold Mohurs, and received a return, his chess Highness resumed his seat upon his elephant, and the Durbar closed.

It is under His Lordship's consideration, whether the Allahabad Courts shall be removed to Agra or not. The influence of an influential member of one of them is, it is said, opposed to the removal.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank, held agreeably to public notice, Mr. W. Campbell in the Chair, the Resolution of the Delhi Requisitionists as follow, were read:—

No. 1.—Carried unanimously.

No. 2.—Carried unanimously.

No. 3.—Amendment proposed by Mr. Mansel and seconded by Sir W. Richards.

That with the view to discuss the merits of Mr. Stowell's address, and generally to sift the present system of the Bank as a safe and productive means of investment, the Delhi Requisitionists be invited to form themselves into a Committee to communicate with the Directors; and that by as early a day as possible a joint report be presented by them to the Shareholders in respect to any modifications of the constitution or actual working of the Bank that may be deemed desirable.

No. 4.—This measure having been adopted—Resolved that it is unnecessary to put it to the vote.

No. 5.—Carried unanimously, that the Directors do report on the relative advantages of the two plans.

No. 6.—Carried unanimously.

No. 7.—Carried unanimously.

No. 8.—Carried unanimously.

NATIVE STATES.

JODHPUR.—Colonel Sutherland has met with unexpected obstacles in his negotiations with Maun Sing, so much so, that people begin to think another campaign in Marwar, will be necessary to settle matters.

NEPAUL.—A correspondent of the *Harkara* who resides on the Nepaul frontier, intimates, that a large quantity of sulphur and musket-balls have been lately carried, in a secret manner, from our provinces into the Nepaul territories; and from the circumstance of the Nepalese Government having prohibited the exportation of elephants from their country, and being engaged in collecting them, he concludes, that the Nepalese are secretly preparing for war with us.

SCINDS.—A letter from Kurrachee, dated the 19th instant, confirms the accounts formerly given of the extreme unfitness of Tutta for a Military station. The writer describes it as being more like a "Plague city" than any thing else. There are only two officers re-

maining in the cantonment, the rest having been compelled, by sickness, to proceed to Kurrachee, where they remain, till very ill. There are not sufficient men to relieve the guards, only three of the volunteers are out of hospital, and 450 of the 26th Regiment are sick.

KURASH.—Dispatches have been received from General Willshire, announcing the fall of Khelat, after a desperate defence. The assault was made by H. M. 2d and 17th Foot, and the 31st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. The British loss in killed and wounded was about 150 men. Lieutenant Gravatt has been killed and Captain Lyster and Ensign Dickinson wounded, all of the Queen's 2nd Foot. The Chief of Khelat, with several of his Sardars, it is stated, were killed in the assault—and the rest were permitted, with the exception of a few, to retire to their homes. Our force consisted of about 1,050 rank and file.

It is reported, that prize property to the amount of ten lacs of rupees, has been found in Khelat. Sir John Keane's share of this prize amounts to sixty thousand rupees.

AFGHAN.—Lieutenant Conolly has returned safe to Peshawur from Seistan. He was well received by all the chiefs, and it is believed has succeeded in the objects of his mission.

STATE PRISONERS.—The two state prisoners, Prince Hyder Khan and Hajire Khan Khakur, now accompanying the Second column of the Army of the Indus, will be sent to the station of Loodianah, and kept in "open arrest" there.

HERAT.—A letter from Candahar, of the 28th of October, states, that an express had arrived there from Herat bringing intelligence that Yar Mahomed, the prime minister, had threatened to kill Todd, and the whole of the British there, if they did not take themselves off forthwith. As the Yar is said to be king of acts, and does just as he pleases with the old set Kamran, this threat of his may be more than mere bravado; especially as he has finished it off with declaring that he does not care for our three lacs a year, for that the Russians will give him twelve.

CABOOL.—A letter from Cabool of the 23d November, says:—"The State prisoners at Gluznee, I have just heard, have escaped, but how it does not appear. Two were shot in the attempt to get away, and the rest, sixteen in number, got off. All was quiet in Cabool city—not a guard necessary for Ferigues protection."

The latest accounts from Cabul state positively, that both Russian and Persian Armies are advancing, the former upon Khiva, and the latter upon Herat. From intercepted letters it has been discovered, that the Persians have been incited to make this attack by pressing invitations from Kamran's Vizier.

PESHAWAR.—Mr. Macnaghten was at Peshawar on the 28th of November, and had satisfactorily arranged the misunderstandings previously existing with the Khyber Chiefs. Sir J. Keane's column left Peshawar on the 22d ultimo, and reached Attock on the 26th. The second column arrived on the 27th ultimo. It is said that an offer of thirty thousand rupees per annum has been made to each of the Khyber Chiefs to induce them to keep the passage open. Dost Mahomed only gave them 12,000 Rs. and they were glad enough to get it.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Peshawar, 17th December, 1839:—

"On the 2d instant, Major-General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H., re-assumed the command of

the troops in Afghanistan, and has this morning taken his departure for Camp under a salute from the Sikh guns.

Last evening between 6 and 7 p. m., Mrs. Macnaghten, accompanied by Lieut John Conolly and Dr. Perwick, Surgeon to the mission, arrived safely at the Governor's mansion, where the Envoy has been staying since his arrival here.

Lieut. Pontinger, the hero of Herat, left us yesterday for Hindoostan, and expects to reach Ferozepore in ten days.

The troops now here will break ground, and move towards Jullahabad on the 12th instant, taking with them seven hundred rupees, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, and the officers of the Mission.

During the last few days the weather has been very warm and flies extremely troublesome. A few days ago, two sepoy of the detachment, 27th N. I., now stationed at Ali Musjid, were severely wounded by some Khybersees, whilst collecting fuel for the purpose of cooking their rations.

Captain Burn, of the 1st N. I., is busily employed in raising a corps of Khybersees. May good luck attend him. Captain Ferris accompanies the Envoy to Jullahabad.

BOORHAN.—Accounts from Boorhan mention the arrival of Sir John Keane's column there on the 29th ultimo. A Mr. Joseph was in camp, selling supplies, on the part of Mr. Arratoon. Both columns of the Indus Army expected to reach Ferozepore on the 5th of January next, where the famous sword of Prince Hyder Khan, captured at Ghizni, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 7th of the same month. At Cabul this sword was valued, by some as high as ten thousand, and by others at six thousand rupees. It is to be sold for the benefit of the captives.

The bridge of boats over the Indus, at Attock, where the current is the centre of the river runs at least seven miles an hour, is a splendid one, and does great credit to Kurrukh Sing's Engineers. The famed Fort of Attock (in which there is but one gun mounted!) is represented to be a place of no strength whatever!

The European Regiment were encamped five miles from Peshawar. They got through the pass without the slightest molestation, and were to escort treasure back to Jellalabad on the 11th December.

The 2nd Cavalry, who marched to Dakhur, the western extremity of the Khyber Pass on the 4th instant, were expected at Jellalabad on the 12th instant. On their return an expedition against Kooner, a place about fifty miles north of Jellalabad, is in contemplation. The object is to restore the legitimate chief, Syud Booddean, on the throne, from which he was driven by Dost Mahomed, for carrying on a secret correspondence with Shah Shoojah at Shikarpore. The expedition will consist of the 2nd Cavalry, Captain Abbott's half battery, and a detachment of Sappers under Lieutenant Pigou and Capt. Craigie's corps of Infantry.

BANKA OF THE CHENAB.—Letters from the Army of the Indus mention, that the first column crossed the Chenab river on the 17th December. It was expected that the columns would reach the Sutlej on the 24th or 31st of the present month. The following is an extract of a letter, dated Camp on the Chenab, Dec. 18, 1839:—"On the 19th December, our regiment forded the Jelum, and the fords not being distinctly marked off by flags, of which there ought to have been a double line instead of only a few long reeds, the consequence was, that the leading section deviated from the true course of the ford, and were carried away by the current. A dragoon in heavy

marching order, as you know, is not exactly made for swimming, nor indeed is the horse with all that extra weight to carry; nevertheless though the current ran strong, many did by turning their horse's heads to the stream and giving them the rein, get back to the true line of the ford, and others fairly swam across the deep water to the opposite bank. Our loss was, however, considerable, though to me it was surprising it was not much greater, every thing considered. Poor Captain Hilton was drowned, as were also corporal and nine men and eight horses. Colonel Curzon had an extremely narrow and most providential escape, being at the head of the Regiment which marched in sections of threes, and just in rear of the band, when he and the whole of the men of the band were suddenly swept away by the current, at a point more than half way across, where the course of the ford turned suddenly at right angles up stream. This point ought to have been marked, and the danger of getting below it made known by those whose duty it was to have hooked it. Curzon's horse swam well I believe, but took fright at an unfortunate camel floating down the stream—he therefore let go the horse and swam for it. When I tell you it was ten minutes before he received assistance, one of our men having stripped and swam to help him from the opposite bank and all this time the Colonel was encumbered by his sword, belt and pouch, and his Lancer Cap,—all of which came out safe with him,—you will be aware of the extremity, he was in. Lieutenant Patle and numbers of the men had also most narrow escapes.

FEROZPORE.—The following interesting account, is extracted from a letter from Ferozepore, dated 8th December 1839:—

"Officers are coming in here and at Lodianah, one by one from Afghanistan, dressed in the same manner as the natives of that country, and some with splendid beards and ruddy countenances.

The returning part of our Army will be here about Christmas-day, with Sir John Keane and Sir W. Cotton. Our troops seem to have had a great deal of annoyance with the Khyberies, in going through that Pass, and what is strange, our allies the Seikhs, in that neighbourhood and Peshawar, seem to be more exasperated against us than the Affghans themselves. This must be the natural consequence, we may suppose, of our being obliged to make the Punjab the high road for our troops going and coming from Cabool. Late news from Lahore makes mention of a detachment of our Europeans going through the Kyber Pass, having been most daringly attacked by a large body of Khyberies, but they got by far the worst of it, as 200 were killed on the spot; but our loss was 2 European Officers and 10 men killed, besides others wounded. Nearly all hands returning from the seat of war, agree in declaring, that Shah Shoojah is detested by all his subjects, and that the people of his own tribe even would be the first to cut his throat, if left to their hands out of ours. This is a most melancholy state of things, and beyond doubt, it will take nearly a crore of rupees annually for an indefinite period to keep this King in Lash, so unfortunately put on the throne, from being destroyed or driven back to Lodianah, in addition to the two crores already expended by us on his account. If there were even any doubt as to the folly of our taking Shah Shoojah by the hand, instead of Dost Mahomed, to counteract the designs of Russia, there are now entirely removed. The Affghans openly declare to any of us passing through their countries, that they would much rather be under our rule than Shah Shoojah's, unbelieving "kaffers" as we are, for we are brave, generous, and true; but as for this thing who has been forced upon them, they abhor him as the man who has sold his country to the Foreigners. In respect to the Seikhs, our own, as we thought, faithful

allies, we are daily becoming more and more embroiled with them, as they openly defy us, and threaten to drive us to Calcutta. Their insolent behaviour even to our large body of troops, when returning to Hindostan, is nearly unbearable, but orders are issued to put up with it for the present. These effects are brought about doubtless by the weakness of that Government, which was so strong a few months since, whilst Runjeet Singh lived; but the present King is in fact a prisoner in the hands of the strongest party in the state.

AFGHANISTAN.—JELLALABAD.—Letters from Jellalabad mention, that Sir John Keane's Column of the Army of the Indus, reached that place on the 26th October, and General Thackwell's Column the following morning. Upwards of 1,500 of the public camels had died on the road between Cabul and Jellalabad, not to mention hundreds of camels belonging to the officers with the two columns!

Sir John's column moved onwards on the 29th, followed by the second column on the 30th of October, and was expected to reach Peshawar in ten marches. A private letter says, that at Jellalabad the army took possession of 12 brass guns, abandoned by the enemy; and a Committee of Artillery officers had valued them at 5,500 rupees, as they are all good brass guns.

QUETTAH.—A letter from Quettah of the 24th October, gives scarcely any news, but the whole force, except Capt. Beaz's corps, were to start that evening for Kholat, where operations will immediately commence for the reduction of the fort. At Shikarpore Mr. Bell is most actively engaged with the Beloochers, and it is expected that the road between Shikarpore and Dadar will soon be quite safe.

ALLY MUSJID.—The Fort of Ally Musjid was attacked by a large party of Khyberites, on the 29th of October. The Garrison turned out and met the enemy outside of the works.

A correspondent says:—The Kyber Pass, which is about thirty miles in length, is much more formidable than the Bolan, in which there are no precipices. In the Kyber, one whole day's march consists of them, and the pass might be disputed by a hundred men, but why it was not so I do not understand. We must put it down to the Company's Ukbat, which has done much for us. No arrangement had been made with the Khyberites; on the contrary they had been driven, unintentionally no doubt, but still the fact was so. These people have from time immemorial been paid for their forbearance: the Europeans in former times did so, and every power since. They offered for one Lac and five thousand Rs. a year, not only to keep the Pass open for our troops, stores, &c., but for all commercial purposes, to make it a free and secure road, and to be answerable for all losses. Now, to understand the value of this offer, you should know that the merchants from Jellalabad and its vicinity are obliged to go round via Cabul, Candahar, Shikarpore, and Lahore, to our provinces from dread of this very Pass. When Col. Wade passed through, he promised to make arrangements with these chiefs, on his return, as he was then pushed for time. When he returned, the chiefs were warned to meet him at Ally Musjid; but they were warned so late that it was impossible for them to arrive in time, and Colonel Wade would not wait a day for them but pushed on, leaving Lieutenant Blackson to settle with them, and he was at Nimrood. The chiefs thought they had been deceived, and immediately planned an attack on Ally Musjid and a Sikh post near it. The former was heavily defended by Captain Ferris with his company, but the latter was carried with the slaughter of three hundred Sikhs, and the loss of all their arms, baggage and every thing else.

Captain Ferris' company being very much weakened by sickness, &c., the two companies of the 27th, under Lieutenant Lang, were left to reinforce; but as they had no supplies it became necessary to send some from this; accordingly a party, consisting of two six-pounders, a squadron of the 3d cavalry, two companies of N. I., and some sappers and miners, marched under command of Captain Farmer, 21st N. I., in charge of supplies. The guns and cavalry were left at Nimrood, the rest went on, and the grain, &c., were deposited safe in Ally Musjid, to which place Lt. Mackeson had accompanied the party from Nimrood, taking with him a large body of Sikh Troops, 7 or 8 hundred. In the afternoon of the 12th they left Ally Musjid to return, and there had been some skirmishing in the morning, in consequence of attempts to carry off the camels; but here the Khyberites were driven off. There are two roads from Ally Musjid to this, one rather open, but round about—the one we came—the other more direct, but over precipitous mountains; by this latter the party returned, and the Khyberites taking advantage of the difficulties, commenced an attack, which ended in the rout and flight of our party, leaving upwards of three hundred camels and lots of baggage in their hands. Several officers have lost every thing but the clothes on them: Among others, Lieutenant Blackson, who, I understand, had eight thousand rupees of cash in his boxes—of course, I conclude, belonging to Government. It is difficult to get at the truth on these occasions. In a scene of confusion like this, perhaps none could give a precise account of it. As far as I understand, the men started from Ally Musjid with thirty rounds of ammunition each, which was all expended in a desultory kind of fire before they got half way; when the enemy discovered this, they became bolder, and the party of Sikhs seized with a panic, rushed through our ranks, throwing every thing into confusion, and carrying all before them; from that moment it was *mauve qui perd*. About four or five men have been killed, and ten or fifteen wounded. I believe that is the amount of loss in human flesh, but the camels are all gone, and how we can't name. We are camel-hungry; besides which these rascals have found out the trick, and will attack all passengers with double courage. It is a most unfortunate affair, but the 37th and 48th are on their way from Jellalabad, and will, I hope, be able to put matters to rights. Besides this petty affair, it appears that Mr. MacNaghten has taken alarm at news of 50 regiments, comprising 30,000 Russians, being at Khiva, and halted the Bombay troops.

KUNDAH.—The column of the Army of the Indus, under Sir John Keane, changed ground on the morning of the 20th ultimo, but halted at Kundah, two miles and a half from Peshawar, until intelligence could be received of the operations of the detachment that had been sent on to Ally Musjid. On the 21st ultimo, authentic news came in that the detached party, which consisted of 50 Europeans and 2 companies of the 37th Regt., had fallen in with the Khyberites, 1,200 in number, at a pass about a mile and a half on the Peshawar side of the fort. A conflict here took place, which ended in the Khyberites being beaten off with severe loss. Captain Prole, of the 37th Regt., N. I., and Lieut. McMullen of the European Regt., were both wounded in the thigh by balls, the latter severely. No European soldiers were touched, but nine sepoy were wounded. The Khyberites it is said, were quite electrified by the steadiness and sharpness of the fire of the British troops. A battalion of Sikhs, who were coming up in the rear, are reported to have quietly halted and remained passive spectators of what was going on!

A few camels, mules and bullocks, had been picked up by the ever-active Bengal commissariat, but they

were only sufficient to carry on two or three days' supplies. Nevertheless, a fresh start was to be made on the 23d ultimo, and it was expected that other carriage would be procurable on the road. Not less than 2,100 camels had been lost by death or capture since the Army left Cabul.

Colonel Wheeler, with the 48th N. I., and the remainder of the 37th N. I. was moving by a different route from that taken by Sir J. Keane for the purpose of paying his respects to the most formidable of the Khyberie chiefs and settling accounts with him for the recent affairs.

The following interesting information of Col. Wheeler's affair, is extracted from a letter dated *Camp, at the mouth of the Kyber, 23rd Nov 1839*—I believe you have heard of the march of the Native Brigade under Col. H. M. Wheeler, towards Kyber; if so, some of your readers will no doubt be anxious to hear something further of them. On the 13th instant, while in Camp at "Ali Baghan," one march from Jalallabad, an express was received from Lieut. Mackeson P. A., requesting our services at "Choura," one of the principle Khyber villages, to which Mr. MacNaghien assented. We accordingly made another march to "Chahardel," and then struck off the King's road South. After making two marches with much difficulty, owing to there being no roads for the guns, we were again requested to move on to "Ali Musjid" with all speed. On the 19th our breakfast baggage and Camp colormen, with a suitable guard, preceded the column by two hours as usual. They had not left Camp long, when they were attacked by a body of from 3 to 400 Kyberies, who came down shouting in a most terrific manner, hoping to frighten away the guard. The men, however, stood their ground and prepared for the attack. Little time elapsed before volley after volley was poured in upon them; but the sepoys returned the fire and kept it up with a spirit which did them the greatest credit, and when they found their ammunition fast going, they charged the Kyberies, and drove them up the valley at the point of the bayonet. The Quarter-Master Sergeants of the corps were fortunately present. I say fortunately, not with the view of taking credit from the sepoys, but it gave them a confidence which they otherwise would not have had. In the conflict we had four men killed (three of them sepoys of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, and the fourth a kulashee of Col. Wheeler's) and eight wounded. One of the 37th's sepoys was hit on his breast plate, which was completely smashed. The number killed and wounded of the opposite party, was not known, for as soon as ever a man was knocked over, he was immediately carried off the field, a practice the "Army of the Indus" have all been eye-witnesses to. The European Sergeants spoke of the sepoys' conduct as being beyond all praise, and a young lad of the 37th, who led several of the charges and saved the life of the Quarter Master Sergeant of the 48th Regiment, was called out in front of the lie, on the arrival of the column at "Lunle Khana," and promoted to the rank of Naik. One Kyberie only was found by us on our arrival at the place. The hills round were covered with men, and every officer of the detachment had an opportunity of witnessing the crowds of savage barbarians, which our small but gallant little party, had put to flight. One poor fellow was cut to pieces, and I never saw so frightful a spectacle.

On the 20th, the detachment marched to "Ali Musjid," where they arrived late in the day, and the Rear Guard, not up till 7 P. M. A part of the Commissariat was left behind and came in on the following morning safe. On the march, when not far from the Fort of "Ali Musjid," the advance guard was fired on by party of Kyberies, but these were soon dislodged and driven up the hill faster than they came down a great deal. On

reaching "Ali Musjid," the whole of the hill, South said S. E. of the Fort, was observed to be covered with Kyberies and firing over at the Seik Camp, as fast as they could load. This was far beyond our expectations. The sepoys came laughing and jumping along, notwithstanding their long march, as if they had had a lack of rupees given to share amongst them, quite delighted at the prospect of having a brush with the gentlemen. We found at "Ali Musjid" a detachment of the European Regiment, Sappers and Miners, and native details for the new 9th Companies, who had arrived the previous day and had to fight their way to the Fort. I was not present and shall therefore leave them to their own story. Suffice it to say, I found Captain Prole, of the 37th, and Lieutenant Macmullen, of the European Regiment, lying wounded, both having been shot up near the hip, and Lieutenant Van-Hornigh of the 48th, had a narrow escape, by a ball hitting the sole of his shoe, which luckily was a good thick one. The men of the European Regiment came a short distance (for they could not leave Camp bounds without running a chance of losing their lives,) to meet their old friends the volunteers, and such was the greeting and rejoicings as took place between the natives and the Europeans, that really had I not been an eye-witness to it, I should not have believed it possible. Each party asking after his particular friend, and the Europeans giving in their broken Hindoostani and English, an account of the preceding day's skirmish, surpassed any thing of the kind I ever heard of. At a late hour one of the Chiefs came into camp, in compliance with Lieut. Mackeson's request, and remained with him till morning, when he went back to talk over matters with his subjects. He returned about 10 A. M., when he had two hours given him to choose a treaty or a thrashing. After much useless talk, he chose the former of course, and got a thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) hard cash, to satisfy the treaty. We were accordingly ordered to march in the morning. Europeans leading—sappers—gun 48th—treasure—37th—gun Native details under Captain Farmer of the 21st—baggage in the rear. The hills were crowded with spectators as we supposed them; however, the column had no sooner passed by the Kyberies' favorite place of attack, than they came down amongst the baggage and commenced cutting and hacking at every thing they came across. On the alarm being given, our Light Companies' Europeans and Sappers, rushed up to the point of attack and commenced a heavy fire. Such a scene of confusion as ensued I shall not forget in a hurry. Our gallant little Colonel, in the anxiety of the moment, went up with his Light Company, and left no orders for the column. Every man was asking for orders, and no one would take upon himself to give any, and baggage, sick, doodies, horses, cows, and every thing, crowding up and crushing in upon the column. This state of things continued for a time, when the column moved on. The attack commenced about ½ past 8 A. M., and lasted till past 11 A. M., during which time it was as sharp a business as a man could wish for. The firing was brisk on both sides, and during the affray our sepoys occasionally had their bayonets crossed with the Kyberies' swords and large knives. One young lad of the 37th, shot a Chief, who was on horseback, and on running up to take his arms, found him with his sword drawn, ready to receive him. The lad rushed on, took the Chief on his bayonet, whipped (I mean whip'd) the sword out of the Chief's hand, and took his head off with it. The sword is now in the lad's possession, and is a splendid one. The boy is very proud of it. Lieut. Collinson commanded the rear guard, and had he not been an active and smart officer, and well up to his work, he would very probably have been beaten back, owing to the companies that were sent up to crown the heights having been withdrawn long before the Lieutenant's guard reached them. He was, however, ably support-

ed by Lieut. Hasell, the Adjutant of the 48th, and these two officers worked their way to Camp in a very creditable manner. The loss (I am not quite certain) was: *European Detachment*.—1 Sergeant and 1 Private killed.

37th Regiment—3 Sepoys killed, 6 or 7 very severely wounded

48th.—1 Sepoy killed, 8 very severely wounded; in all, some 24 killed and wounded; besides Camp followers, camels, cows, bullocks, horses, &c. &c. Some 7 or 8 officers lost every thing they had to their name. Pray, will Government remunerate them for this loss or not? The sepoy conduct on this occasion was beyond all praise. I had an opportunity of judging of the volunteers who are as brave a little band as ever handled muskets.

The Khyburees appear to have come to terms at last; they are to receive 80,000 rupees, and to return all the property they plundered to the camp.

BAMEEAN.—The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent dated Bamian, Nov. 13th:—About 9 or 10 days since, we received intelligence, at first by bazaar rumours and afterwards in a more authentic form, that a party of horsemen had come down from Kooloom, and taken up a position before Syghan, which place, it was said, they were besieging. Mahomed Ali Ben, an Uzbek, is the Governor of Syghan. His son came in here to ask for assistance, and from him and some of our scouts we learnt that the Tartar horsemen were headed by the son of the Wallee of Kooloom. Their number varied (according to the different reports) from 200 to as many thousands, but our best information fixed them at 370 fighting men. Lord, our political agent, sent a message to warn them off, and gave them until sunset of the 31st, to consider and to make their arrangements for departure. And he further told the chief, that should he continue at Syghan after the period allowed, he must stand the consequences. The Tartar, however, did not shew any signs of complying with this order, and Lord determined on putting his threat into execution. On the 31st arrangements were made for surprising these Tartars in their camp, by one of those sudden forays or chupaos for which they themselves are said to be so famous. The troops told off for this, with us unusual service, were 65 noncommissioned officers and troopers, Horse Artillery (as Cavalry), 180 sepoy, &c. of the Gorkah Corps, 90 sowars of Christie's horse, 56 Afghan horse belonging to the Mission, 100 Afghan horse under the Hakim of Bameean.

A party was sent out to Abrobat, early on the morning of the 31st, to prevent any communication between Bameean and Syghan, and at 6 p. m. the detachment left Bameean, the Infantry mounted on *fattoos* for the march. Distance is about 34 miles, and the country most villainous. The road leads over two steep and difficult passes, one of which is that of Abrobat, and in general passes along the edge of hills enclosing narrow and rocky valleys. It was expected, that our party would have reached Syghan at about 5 in the morning, allowing time for some rest at Abrobat, but the mounted Infantry did not get on very well and the Cavalry were delayed much in consequence. It was near 8 o'clock when the foremost came in sight of Syghan, which is a Mud Fort situated on the summit of a lofty and isolated mound. The besieged, as soon as we made our appearance, set up a shout of joy, and this alone would have been sufficient to warn the Tartar horse; but they must have heard of our approach some short time previous, as when we first saw their camp, they were already dispersing in all directions.—Some flying to the hills and others along the valley. The Horse Artillery troopers and Afghan horse charged after the runaways in the valley, while the Gorkahs

ascended the hills. The Tartars were easily overtaken by the Cavalry, but they made no resistance whatever, and as the Chief had made his escape, we soon discontinued our chase. Some few were shot in the hills, and some were taken, but afterwards released. A small party of the fugitives sought refuge in a fort, and from it fired on a party of our men and wounded a couple of horses, but on being summoned, the chief of the party, holding the fort Khulish Ali Beg (of Heibuk I believe) agreed to come into Lord in two days, and on the strength of this promise, he was allowed to remain undisturbed. However, he has not kept his promise, and the Uzbeks are still in the Fort—the consequence is, that a second expedition to Lyghan is talked of, and this time we shall be obliged to take Ordnance—and now the folly and uselessness of posting a troop of H. A. in such a place as this, becomes apparent.

Our list of killed and wounded is but a short one. A Jemadar of Afghan horse wounded, and two Artillery horses wounded (one since dead.) The Tartars lost about 4 or 5 killed and perhaps as many wounded. The party returned to Bamian on the morning of the 2nd.

Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger and Dr. Ritchie, arrived from Herat on the 31st: they came a very circuitous route by Menmuu.

Mr. Campbell passed through about a week ago; he is to have employment in the Shah's service. Many of the Dost's soldiers have also come in; what the Chief himself intends to do still remains uncertain. Some of our latest accounts say, that he is preparing for a trip to Persia.

BOMBAY.

The duties at Aden are represented as pressing very heavily on all ranks. Some of the officers are on constant duty. The Native Regiment has not one disposable, and the Adjutant takes his tour of picket. Captain Iapp, of the 1st European Regt., who was a passenger by the *Zenobia*, having volunteered his services, has been detained at Aden to do duty with the head quarters of his regiment. Col. Capon has forwarded a representation to the Government of Bombay, stating that a reinforcement of 500 Infantry and 100 Artillery is indispensably necessary to the safe keeping of the fortresses. He has also recommended that a few additional guns and a small body of horse be sent, in the event of its being necessary to resort to offensive measures.

PIRATES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—Reports are current, throughout the bazar, that pirates are beginning to carry on their depredation in the Persian Gulf.

OPIMUM.—Government has advertised 18,992 chests of opium for sale by auction, at any price above the upset price of 400 rupees the chest.

TROOPS FOR ADEN.—In consequence of the news from Aden, the vessel lately taken up by the Government for that place, has been sent off with troops to strengthen the garrison, and an ample supply of ordnance stores. It is rumoured that the attack was instigated by Mohammed Ali, and that a certain sum in dollars was agreed to be paid by him for every man that fell.

A SEIZURE.—A large seizure of shawls was lately made at Bhutnee near Habi, on their way to Bombay, viz: twenty nine bundles, value rupees 1,75,000. The party in charge was endeavouring to evade the duties at the frontier chokee.

BURMAH.

ARRAKAN.—Accounts from Khrook Phyo of the 19th ultimo mention, that the 65th is almost totally inefficient from the ravages of sickness. Nearly three hundred men are on the sick list, and scarcely so much as a single company can be assembled for drill.

MAULMAIN.—It is stated, that troops, to the number of above six hundred, have lately come down to Rangoon, for the purpose, it is said, of relieving those who have been some time stationed there, and that a small force of about two hundred and fifty men, under the command of a son of the Governor of Rangoon, an individual well known here, is coming to take up its quarters at Martaban. The reason assigned for the approach of his force in this direction, is the uneasy state of Zimay; but it can scarcely be believed that Martaban would be chosen as a place of rendezvous for troops having such an object in view.

It is further stated, that an English merchant at Rangoon, who has for some time been on good terms with the Burmese Court, has lately gone up to the Capital with 2,000 stands of arms, and that he has consequently received fresh testimonials of regard from his Majesty.

A *ciderant* officer of the Talieng corps, whose name is Nagamoo, having conceived a desire to distinguish himself as a military leader, for some time past, has been engaged in persuading others to join him in the formation of an independent military corps, of which he was to have the command, and which, as it is said, he was to lead against the Burmese. With a view to secure the fidelity of his followers, he administered to them an oath, according to the form used by the Burmese in that ceremony. Unfortunately for his further progress in the path which he had chafed out, his plan exploded too soon, and he was summoned to appear before the civil authorities. He was convicted of unlawful practices, and very properly put into confinement. It seems to be possessed with a notion that his merits have not been duly appreciated. He was dismissed from the Talieng Corps some time since for disrespectful language and conduct towards his superior officers.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Kyook Phyo, Arracan, 11th Dec. 1839:—"There is little news here. The accounts from Ava are still uncommonly pacific, and, considering the state to which the troops in this province are reduced, it is perhaps as well that they are so. The 65th Regt N. 1 has, through sickness and death, become utterly inefficient. Since its arrival at Kyook Phyo, it has lost by death 74 men, it has sent away on sick certificate to Hindoostan 66, and it has at this moment two hundred and fifty nine in hospital, and the sickness increasing. These men, I should say, are in the hospital and in tents, the hospital cannot accommodate half the number of patients. It is most sad to see these poor brave fellows suffering in this manner. If the province must be retained, why not try the effects of its climate on the Madras troop, with whom it is supposed, it would agree comparatively well. There is but one effective medical officer at this station."

CEYLON.

MR. JUSTICE JEREMIE.—Mr. Justice Jeremie is about to leave Ceylon for England, and will take the Egyptian route.

TRIAL FOR LIEK.—The Editor of the *Ceylon Herald*, was tried on the 4th instant for libelling the Governor of the Island, and acquitted.

PAUMBAN WORKS.—The Paumban works which have been so successfully commenced, and continued, are at a stand-still, as the season is over, but they will be resumed again at the usual period. The progress which has already been made in clearing the channel is at once astonishing and highly satisfactory, taking into consideration the anticipated difficulties of the undertaking. There is now but little detention at Paumban, nearly all the dhonies sail through when the wind is fan, and vessels of considerable burden have past through, without taking out any part of their cargo, or even dragging an anchor.

PENANG.

PIRATES.—It is said, that pirates are fast congregating in the neighbourhood of Penang, to commence their annual depredations.

RESTORATION OF THE EX RAJAH OF QUELA.—Tuanku Daer, the youngest son of the ex-Rajah of Quela, who lately arrived at Penang from Malacca, in consequence of a special invitation from the Siamese authorities, conveyed to him through his relatives, Tuanku Anoom and Tuanku Hassan, who are now administering the affairs of Quela, jointly with a Siamese chief, has proceeded to that country for the purpose of arranging measures preparatory to the restoration of his father to the throne of his ancestors.

MALACCA.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.—On the 20th of November, two Malacca gun boats took into Malacca seven pirate prahus of small dimensions, and a Malay man severely wounded with grape shot, one of which was extracted from his side the same evening by the Medical officer in attendance. The report of a fleet of prahus, supposed to be pirates, having passed within the limits of the harbour on the 18th instant, being received at the Police office on the following day, the local authorities deemed it advisable to dispatch the gun boats in pursuit of them. The gun boats on leaving Malacca, steered, in the first instance, for Palo Arang Arang, from thence towards Lookout, at which places they saw nothing suspicious, and ultimately to Blankan, where they perceived a number of boats drawn up on shore. They examined them, and found they were provided with regular passes from Singapore, but having no cargoes on board. The Rajah of the place, who is a relative of his Majesty of Salengore, gave information of their being pirates, and of then having captured one or two boats belonging to his people. Upon receiving this information, the Nacodahs of the gun boats sent for the head Panglimah of the prahus, whose name was Lagew, to inquire into the truth of the report. He, however, refused to come. The Nacodahs of the gun boats having threatened to deprive them all of their arms, this Lagew sent to say, that if they wanted his arms, to come to the Straits of Limbaju and take them if they could. In the mean time, two other Panglimahs, who were recognized by a part of the crews of the gun boats, made their escape in small sampans, they being closer in shore. At this stage, one boat, with seven men in her, all armed to the teeth with spears, muskets, cimeters, &c, appeared anxious to board one of the gun boats, when Rajah Limbin advised the gun boats not to let her approach, as they would most assuredly board her, and run a muck amongst the crew. The Nacodahs, on hearing this, warned her off; but she still continuing to approach, they discharged a few volleys at her of grape and small shot, which she returned with blunderbuss and

musketry; but the affair being rather too hot for them, they all jumped overboard and escaped into the jungle. The Rajah Musain discovered the man mentioned above concealed in the mangrove jungle, and delivered him up to the Government boats, promising, should he discover any more of the crews of the pirate prahus, to forward them to Malacca. The gun-boats, on coming away brought the seven deserted boats along with them.

The captured man, who is not expected to live, states, that six years ago, his mother and himself were captured at Paukalang in Java, by the son of one Panglimah Hoogah while engaged in the pursuit of selling coconuts in a sampan. His mother was sold at Pahang for seventeen dollars, the prisoner himself was taken to Galang at which place the Panglimah resides and kept until the beginning of the present moon, when he was again taken by the Panglimah's son into his prahu, intending to proceed to Penang for beche de mer. They touched at Singapore for passes, and sailed from thence to the Northward. Six days after their arrival at Quallon Blankan, the gun-boats came there, and the crews examined all their prahus, but remained quiet. They returned on the 18th of November and demanded their passes again. Upon refusal they fired into the prahus, and all their crews ran away except this poor fellow, who was too severely wounded to escape.

SIAM.

Advices from Bangkok to the 17th of November state, that the market was abundantly supplied with British piece goods; but the demand continued limited, and there was much shyness in making purchases. The opium question was not yet finally settled, but an increased demand was looked for during the cold season, which was then fast approaching. With the exception of *starch* and *rice*, produce was very scarce. There was a plentiful supply of good quality of the former in the market at 16 a 9 ticals per picul, and the latter is quoted at ticals 25 a 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ticals per coyan of 25 piculs. No sugar in the market, and the past season's crop nearly exhausted.

CHINA.

China news to the 25th of November is in town. We understand that there has been some more fighting between the Chinese and English, and that Opium was still selling at the enormous price of 900 dollars per chest, without any difficulty whatever being experienced in obtaining buyers.

THE ATTACK OF THE BLACK JOKE—The High Commissioner Lin, it is said, has bestowed a reward of two thousand taels on the villains who murdered the crew of the *Black Joke* and wounded Mr. Moss, thereby at once proving that the atrocity was not committed by Ladrones, as had been supposed.

RE-OPENING OF THE TRADE—On the 15th of Oct. Captain Elliot, accompanied by Capt. Smith, of the *Volage* frigate, Capt. Warren, and the gentlemen of the superintendent's establishment, landed at Macao, in order to make arrangements for a temporary re-opening of the trade. On the day before leaving Hongkong, Capt. Elliot issued a public notice that he had accepted conditions from H. E. the commissioner, involving the re-opening of the trade, without the necessity of British subjects signing the bond consenting to capital punishment.

THE ENGAGEMENT—The *Volage* and *Hyacinth* left Macao roads on the 28th October, and proceeded to the Bogue. Strong northerly winds delayed their arrival there until the 2d Nov., when Capt. Smith sent a despatch to the Commissioner at Chuenpee, the purport of which was a demand that the Commissioner should withdraw his often repeated threats of burning and destroying the English merchant fleet now at Hongkong, and allow them to remain there unmolested until the orders of the home government had been received, or until other arrangements for the discharge of their cargoes had been made; that if these threats were not withdrawn, he, Capt. Smith, would be obliged, in defence of the lives and property of his countrymen, which it was his duty to protect, to take effectual measures for their safety. This chop having been delivered, the Chinese requested the ships of war to remove some distance farther away from the Bogue, and Captain Smith complied with their wish and dropped down about three miles, waiting for the reply. On the following morning the despatch was returned, and without an answer, and twenty-nine war-junks were seen coming down upon the two ships, when Captain Smith sent again a letter to the Chinese Admiral, warning him not to come too near, as he would be obliged to fire on him in self-defence. To this the Admiral returned an answer, that he should proceed as he thought proper, and again demanded the immediate surrender of the murderer of Lin Weihe. Upon this the junks came very near with a fair wind and tide, the *Volage* fired a shot across the bows of the Admiral's ship, which was immediately answered with four from the Chinese. An action was now inevitable, and in less than an hour's time, between twelve and one o'clock, the whole of the twenty-nine junks were disabled—three had been sunk, one was blown up, several others drifted on shore in a sinking state, and of many the whole crews had jumped overboard to save themselves by swimming, leaving their vessels at the mercy of wind and tide. The junk in which the Admiral was, had been so roughly handled, that that officer, who is represented to have displayed considerable personal courage, left her when sinking, for another junk, some say badly wounded. The Chinese, though they displayed courage, seem to be very bad gunners, few of their shot having told, and having only done some slight damage to the rigging of the *Hyacinth*. The English had only one man very slightly wounded, and though the loss of the Chinese is not known to a certainty, it cannot have fallen short of between four or five hundred men. Six hours after this engagement, the frigates anchored in Macao roads, and Captain, Elliot and Smith and Mr. Morrison, went on shore; immediately after which the event was made known to the English residents at Macao, about forty or fifty in number, with a recommendation to embark immediately, there being some probability that the Chinese, in revenge for the defeat, might secure their persons. All the English, with a few exceptions, accordingly left Macao early the following morning, for Hongkong, whither the *Volage* also proceeded, leaving the *Hyacinth* in the roads, whence she sailed for Hongkong on the 7th November.

It is difficult to understand what can have led the Chinese to the attack on these two English ships of war, except it be a total misconception or ignorance of their strength, and that they relied for success on their great superiority of numbers. It is possible that in the report sent to the Commissioner of the little affair at Kowloon, in which the Queen's cutter and the small schooner *Pearl* were engaged against three junks and the fort, and which was undecisive either way, the small English vessels having only a few rounds of powder and shot, that their strength has been much overrated by the mandarins, whose interest it was to report the affair as much more formidable than it was; it is even said that the report to the Yum-ha said, that the three junks and fort had been engaged the whole afternoon with the two English fri-

gates, which they succeeded at length in driving away as night came on. The officer in command of Kowloon, has in consequence, it is said, been rewarded with a higher rank. It is also rumoured, that the Admiral gave to the Commissioner a very false estimate of the strength of British ships for war; he is said to have reported that, though it was true that the English had large and very good guns, and that though in point of sailing the English had the advantage over the Chinese, yet, that their crews were lazy and good for nothing, lying on deck the whole day, either sleeping or smoking; and that it would be an easy thing for two Chinese junks to take one English ship; the junks had only to go alongside, then board the ship immediately, cut down her masts, make the crew prisoners—who would only be too glad to beg for their lives—and then destroy the ship.

Upon such accounts and surmises the Commissioner is said to have proceeded in ordering the attack on the *Volage* and *Hyacinth* and to be quite certain of success, sent the great number of junks mentioned, some of which mounted as many as sixteen guns, and none less than eight; their crews may have numbered between 100 and 200 men each. It was evidently their intention to have surrounded the two ships, and to have driven fire ships against them, whilst they were at anchor, some of the junks, it is said, being filled with combustibles for that purpose.

An American ship, the *Marea*, passed through the Bogue during the engagement, and was spectator of the fight; her passenger represent, the destruction of the Chinese flotilla as complete. The firing had brought forth immense numbers of the inhabitants to the sea shore, and the battlements of the Bogue forts were filled with spectators. The engagement took place just opposite the small fort at the southernmost point of Anson's bay. It was expected that the English ships of war, would have destroyed the junks collected at Kowloon, and the fort there, but nothing was done, and on the contrary, Captain Smith sent notice to the commanders of merchant ships, that the *Volage* and *Hyacinth* were about to proceed to Tungkoo bay, whither they were invited to follow if they wished to avail themselves of the protection of the men-of-war.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN ATTACKED.—A party of five gentlemen went on shore, to walk, but were attacked by a number of armed Chinese, who attempted to make them prisoners. The gentlemen fortunately succeeded in reaching their boat, not however without a hard struggle, and one of them received a severe cut with a spear on the head.

REMOVAL OF THE BRITISH FLEET.—Several batteries had been erected on shore at Hongkong, by the Chinese near enough for the guns to reach the shipping, and whence several shot had been fired on the ships, and returned by them, without, however, doing any damage. On the 12th the Chinese again opened the batteries on the shipping. The firing began at about half an hour after midnight and was kept up without intermission until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when it ceased, but recommenced at about four and was kept up until daylight, without, however, doing the slightest damage, not a single ball having hit any of the ships, though some of the shot were heard to pass over the vessels nearest the land. Had their fire been well directed they might have done much mischief, it being perfectly calm at the time, and the ships consequently unable to move out of the range of the guns. At daylight soldiers were seen on the shore, removing in great haste, and the guns seemed also to have been removed, nothing but the hastily thrown up breast-works remaining. No attempt was made from the shipping though the *Hyacinth* was at Hongkong, to land and destroy the forts and batteries, and the fleet remained at anchor all that day, and the next night the weather continuing calm; but on the 14th

the greatest part set sail for Tungkoo bay, and were on the next day followed by the remainder, where they all anchored. Hongkong is described by the Captains of the merchant fleet as a much better anchorage, and a representation to allow the fleet to remain there, signed by thirty five masters of ships, was addressed to Capt. Smith, and also to Capt. Elliot, but without effect; several merchants did the same with a like result. The objection to the anchorage at Tungkoo bay, arises from the strong tides which prevail there, which render all communication between the shipping extremely difficult, and from its open situation, which may render an attempt on the Chinese of firing the fleet, more successful at Hongkong.

A letter of the 16th of November says:—"We lead a rum life of it here. Since my last, which was on the 19th ultimo, I have been at Macao, for a fortnight, afterwards at Hongkong, and have at last brought up here, where I shall probably now remain for some time, having a good deal to do in the way of transshipping. Soon after writing my last, I received a letter from —, telling me that every thing was settled, and recommending me to join him at Macao immediately, which I accordingly did; and certainly, on my arrival, things looked in a very promising state. A day or two afterwards, however, I was undeceived, for the Commissioner then thought proper to break through all his agreements, and we were just as far advanced as ever, our servants being again taken away, and our provisions stopped. Under this state of things, Captain Elliott thought proper to move up to the Bogue, with the two ships of war, and when there, Captain Smith sent a chop to the Chinese Admiral, informing him that he had been sent on by his Government, to protect the lives and property of British subjects, and that both of these having been menaced by him, he had come to inquire into the matter. This chop was returned to him the following day, and a fleet of twenty nine war junks moved down towards where the frigates were anchored. Captain Smith warned them to keep off, and on their refusing to do so, the *Volage* and *Hyacinth* got under weigh, and as you may imagine, very soon settled the business. Three junks sunk, one blew up, and the remainder were desperately crippled. It is supposed that about four hundred Chinamen were killed, but not a man was even severely hurt in either of our ships. As soon as they had given them what they considered sufficient, they made all sail for Macao, to embark the few English that were there, fearing the Chinese might seize upon them; and almost all left, with a few exceptions, who were obliged to keep quiet in their homes for a few days. The Chinese, however, claim the victory as usual, and say the foreign ships ran away, which is very natural. Why did they not allow one vessel to remain at Chumpee, they surely did not require two to take the news to Macao. During the absence of the ships of war, the Chinese had been busy, erecting forts along the shore in Hongkong Bay, to annoy the shipping with; but on the return of the *Volage*, Captain Smith declared that he could do nothing, and that we must all move to this anchorage. I should like to know what Captain Smith means. He considers himself justified in sending about 200 unfortunate wretches to kingdom come, because they threaten to fire upon and burn the fleet; but when they do fire then he can do nothing! Incomprehensible the Chinese will, of course, say that they have driven the whole fleet of some sixty or seventy ships out of Hongkong, and does Captain Elliott think that they will leave us in peace here? Not a bit of it; before we are a week older, we shall have them firing upon us here. I am heartily sick of the state of things, and only wish I could have gone on in the *Shaw Aluma* to pay you a visit; but this is impossible at present.

"The *Sunda*, from England, with a cargo valued at £100,000, is lost on Hainan, and the whole of the crew and passengers in the hands of the Chinese. The *Psyche*

has been sent down to look after them. One of the Opium coasters is also missing, and said to have been cut off."

Another letter of the 2-11 November, from Tong-koo Anchorage, says. "We have just received letters of the 22d from Canton, representing everything as going on there very quietly, and all alarm of interruption to the transshipping trade as having subsided. The market for imports generally was dull, and cotton had fallen about five mace.

Freight from this to Whampoa is still maintained at very high rate, Sp. Drs. 5 to 6 per bale of cotton, and as a natural consequence numerous English ships have lately changed owners (really or nominally) and hoisted foreign colors. Of these we hand you a list at foot, and we may mention that very high prices are said to have been paid for the two last on the list, viz., £12,000 for the "*Sir C. Malcolm*" and £16,000 for the *Vau-sittart*."

It is said that the Commissioner is about to make fresh overtures to the British Merchants for the renewal of the trade within the Bogue, and that he has declared that he will not hold them in any way responsible for the acts of Captains Smith and Elliott at Chumpee. That he does not expect to succeed, is, however, pretty evident, from the fact of his having given his written sanction to the system of English vessels entering the port under foreign colors.

We understand that some very serious collisions between the Opium Clippers and the Mandarins have lately taken place on the East Coast, in which the latter have been worsted with rather heavy losses. These reports, it being very certain that they reach the ears of the Commissioner, are of themselves sufficient to prevent ships from going within the Bogue under English colors, but an additional difficulty now presents itself to such a

course, from Capt. Smith of the "*Volage*" having agreed to Captain Elliott's request, declared his intention of preventing their entrance by force.

The *Thomas Coutts* remains unmolested at Whampoa, having discharged her inward cargo.

Some of the finest new teas have been bought at rates about one tael higher than last season, say 30 to 31 taels. Very few chops, however, will be taken at these rates, and some time will elapse before the holders will accept proportionate prices for their second qualities, especially as a new Consol duty of two taels per picul is to be imposed on all teas shipped after the 26th instant.

The *Alexander Baring*, *John O'Grunt*, and *Cordelia*, will all be dispatched in about a fortnight, they being the only ships now ready to receive teas.

Nothing doing in raw silk, nor can we hear of any operations in Exchange.

There are still upwards of 75,000 bales of cotton in the fleet, all Bombay, except the cargoes of the *General Kyd*, and *Abercrombie Robinson*, and about half of the quantity brought by the *Atlet Rohman*.

VESSELS CHANGED COLORS.

	From	To
<i>Esparance</i> ,	Dutch,	Danish, At Whampoa.
<i>Mithras</i> ,	English	" " " "
<i>Mermoid</i> ,	" " " "	American,
<i>Hercules</i> ,	" " " "	" " " "
<i>Ruparell</i> ,	" " " "	" " Loading here
<i>Triumph</i> ,	" " " "	" " " "
<i>Chas. Maleonum</i> ,	" " " "	" " " "
<i>Genl. Wood</i> ,	" " " "	Danish,
<i>Vau-sittart</i> ,	" " " "	" " " "

GENERAL REGISTER. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 26.—The following letter from Captain C. K. Drinkwater, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship *Conway*, to the address of His Excellency Rear Admiral F. L. Maitland, R.N., upon the subject of a danger which he has recently discovered in Bass's Straits, and the doubtful position of the south west Cape of Van Dieman's Land as laid down in the charts, is published for general information:

His Excellency Rear Admiral.

Sir F. L. Maitland, K. C. B.,

&c &c &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to your Excellency, that passing between King's Island and Reid's rocks in Bass's Strait, I perceived a danger, the position of which is different from that described as Bell's rock in the Australia Directory, vol. 1, page 112.

The following observations were made—21st April, 1838, wind strong from N. W., heavy swell; ran between King's Island and Reid's rocks, steering S. W. by S. (S. 43deg W.) passed the Centre rock at a distance of 3 or 4 miles, they appeared correctly placed with reference to King's Island.

Black Pyramid in one Centre rock (S. 30deg E.)

At the Centre rock at Reid's E. by S. (S. 61deg E.) 4 miles by estimation.

Steered south (S. 9deg W.) in 5 minutes perceived from the masthead a heavy breaker, right ahead, estimated at 6 miles distance, hauled up S. W. (S. 34deg W.) 2 miles then S. S. W. (S. 31deg W.) and south (S. 9deg W.) the distances on these two last courses not accurately noted, rate from 7 to 8 knots per hour.

(1) 4h 27m breaker and black pyramid in one E. 14deg S.

(S. 71deg E.)

(2) 4h 13m pyramid E. 1deg S. 1 breaker and pyramid

(S. 79deg E.) 30deg 15m

4h 56m N. 82deg E. 62deg 6m

(3) 57m 85deg 64deg 24m

58m 89deg 64deg 20m

4h 57m N. 84deg E. 63deg 15,

S. 87deg E.

Course steered S. S. E. (S. 15deg E.) for 10 Minutes, Rate

South (S. 9deg W.) 20 .. } 8 1

The bearings from 1, 2, 3, (see sketch) give the relative position of the Pyramid and Breaker 1 and 2 and the bearing of the Pyramid from Reid, the bearing and distance of Reid from the ship and the bearing of Breaker from ship right ahead) give the position of the ship and Reid's and B.

The result is
From the Reid's Centre rock bears (N. 32deg E.) N. N. E. 10m
Breaker & Pyramid (S. 73deg E.) E. & S. 13m

Now from (2) when anxious to get an angle to Reid's rock it was just visible from a point 35 feet above water, and on passing it we judged it from 20 to 30 feet high, therefore at (2) we were about but less than 12 miles from Reid; the sketch gives 11deg 5m

Assuming Reid's Rock in 40deg 15m S. S., it places the Pyramid in 44deg 27m S. S., nearly 5 miles North of its position on the chart thus agreeing with a remark made by Captain King, who thought it probable the Pyramid was placed too far South by 4 miles.

The distance from S. to B. agrees with the run of about 8 knots per hour, but cannot be reconciled with the estimated distance when first seen, of 6 miles;—this however, having been judged from the masthead, cannot be much relied on.

The position of Bell's rock being 4 or 5 miles more to the eastward, I feel inclined to consider this a new danger; at any rate great caution is necessary in taking the passage between Reid's rocks and the Pyramid.

The state of the weather precluded more accurate observations. I consider the probable limit of error in the position to be half a point in the bearings, and one mile in the distances.

I have also found reason to doubt the position of the S. W. Cape of Van Dieman's Land as marked on the chart; my observations place it about 6 miles more to the Northward, this nearly restores it to the original position assigned by Flinders, N. Cecilie, commanding H. M. C. M. ship *L'Herminette*, informed me

that he had found that the latitude 43deg 39m 5s was too far south by 6 or 7 miles.

The 22d April, 1838, five observations near noon, each reduced to noon by the run gave the latitude 43deg 15m 2s S. at 2h 12m—the S. W. Cape bore E. by N. (N. 86deg E.) 4 miles.

Run in interval S. E. & S. (S. 31deg E.) 16m 8s

S. E. & S. (S. 42deg E.) 4m 8s

Resulting difference latitude, 17m 8s

Latitude, 43deg 15m 2s

Latitude of S. W. Cape, ... 43deg 33m 0s

Flinders, 43deg 32m

King, 39m

Conway, 23m

I considered the latitude at noon as good as can be obtained from sea horizon—the run may also be trusted, as we were going 10 knots steadily. The course may be subject to error as there was a great swell, but this would not much affect the determination.

I will add, that having run between the Meinsone and Vordle's rock, a course E. by N. & N. brought the south Cape right ahead, this, though not accurately observed with a view to fixing any position tends to prove that the S. W. Cape and its neighbouring islands are 4 or 5 miles too far south.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) CHAS. H. DRINKWATER R.N.,
Captain and senior officer on the
Coasts of Australia

H. M. ship *Conway*, Hobart Town,
Van Dieman's Land,
20th April, 1838.

(Copy)

(Sd) WILLIAM DYER.

Secretary to Naval Commander-in-Chief.

JANUARY 4.—The following notice is published for general information:

"About nine hundred candles, of 360 lbs each, of coir, the produce of the Ameccondi Islands now in the public stores at Mangalore, will be sold by public Auction, at the Sea Custom House on Friday the 25th of January next, at 12 o'clock A.M., in lots of 25 candles each. Five per cent, of the purchase money will be required to be deposited at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within one month, in default of which the coir will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser, and the amount of deposit forfeited to Government."

"(Signed) H. M. BLAIR,

Acting Print. Collector.

Mangalore, Canara, 19th December 1838.

True Copy.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy to Govt. of India.

JANUARY, 9.—The following Notice is published for general information:

NOTICE.

The following list of Articles which have floated on shore in the Nellore District, is published for general information. Persons to whom they may belong, are requested to address the principal collector of Nellore, who will cause them to be sold by public auction, for the benefit of those concerned, if not claimed within two months from this date.

Box No. 1.

Captain Smith, H. M. 9th regiment, Chinsurah.

1 Pair Epaullets, spoiled.

1 Sash, ditto.

1 Dozen hooks and eyes.

67 Buttons.

1 Pair shoulder knots, spoiled.

1 Sword knot, ditto.

16 Feet gold L. ce ditto.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 07 ditto thread lace, ditto.
- 6 Waist bands, ditto.
- 24 Pairs silk stockings, doubtful.
- 22 Handkerchiefs, ditto to be used.
- 1 Piece broad cloth, measuring 6 feet, spoiled.
- 1 Ditto ditto, ditto 4 1/2 ditto, ditto.
- 1 Ditto ditto, ditto 8 ditto, ditto.
- 1 Ditto serge, ditto 3 ditto, ditto.
- 4 Ditto broad cloth, ditto 4 ditto, each for coat facings, spoiled.
- 1 Ditto white silk ditto, 44 ditto, spoiled.
- 1 Silk apron, spoiled.
- 2 Dozen leather gloves, perfectly useless.
- 1 Piece muslin measuring 14 ditto, spoiled.
- 1 Ditto ditto, ditto 18 ditto, ditto.
- 1 Ditto ditto, ditto 16 ditto, ditto.
- 1 Lot of newspapers.
- 1 Army list.
- 1 Navy list.
- 1 Bonnet, perfectly useless.
- 1 Muff, ditto ditto.

No. 2.

- 65 Hermetically sealed large canisters of preserved mushrooms spoiled.
- 35 Ditto ditto small ditto, ditto.

No. 3.

- 289 Bottles of salitiz and soda powders, doubtful.

No. 4.

- 13 Bottles of preserved fruit, spoiled.
- 1 Keg containing a quantity of tar.

W & B.

- 1 Deal wood case, marked containing books and plates

No. 14.

- 1 Deal wood box containing 395 packs of soap.
- 1 Box marked P containing 6 dozen book binders.

Calcutta.

- Knives and a quantity of paper of different colours, considerably damaged.

- 1 Box marked AS in diamond, containing 14 pairs worsted.

M.

Protector

- Socks, 9 pairs worsted socks, blue 3 pairs Do. brown, 30 small jars of preserves, spoiled, 1 small bottle of Aesnaid ginger beer.

- 1 Cask containing brandy, spoiled.
- 1 Hd. Alcop's beer, appears to be in good condition.
- 1 Box marked N in diamond, containing 35 bottles of preserved. Fruit, spoiled.

2

- 1 Lot of paper, damaged.
- 1 Small earthen jar of linseed oil, about 3/4 full.
- 1 Hd beer 3/4 full, spoiled.
- 1 Cask of tar, full.
- 1 Ditto of suet, about half full.
- 1 Butt of beer, about half full, spoiled.
- 1 Chest containing 52 canisters of preserved carrots hermetically sealed,—the canister that was opened appears to be good.
- 1 Cask.
- 16 Cases of cheese, spoiled.
- 12 Tin cans of macaroni, spoiled.
- 9 Do. Do of apples and pears, spoiled.
- 14 Do. Do. of herrings, spoiled.
- 1 Flinnage.

(A True List.)

(Signed) T. V. STONHOUSE,
Principal Collector.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) RICHARD CLERK
Secy. to Govt. Fort St. George,
(True Copy.)

JANUARY 9.—Mr. F. Macnoughten is permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrub, for the recovery of his health, for a further period of six months, in extension of the leave granted to him in the 15th August last.

JANUARY 9.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. O. L. Babington, Postmaster at Sambalpur, leave of absence for a period of six months, from the 1st January next, on medical certificate.

JANUARY 9.—Under the authority conveyed to the Governor General of India in Council by Act No. XIV. of 1857, it is hereby directed, that goods imported into the several ports of

the Presidency of Bombay, in the vessels of any of the state, and territories hereinafter mentioned, in which British vessels are received and treated on terms as favourable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the ports of Bombay in the vessels of such states and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in British bottoms.

1. The Ports of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf.
2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the ruler of Egypt, and
3. The dominions of the King of Ava.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JANUARY 9.—Captain Pemberton appointed to officiate as agent to the Governor General at Moorahabad, received charge of the office from Colonel Caulfield, C. S., on the 3d instant.

JANUARY 14.—The appointment of Mr. J. G. R. Lawrell to officiate as Head Assistant in the office of accountant General vice Mr. McCluslock, published in orders of this Department dated the 9th instant is cancelled; and Mr. R. H. Mytton is appointed to officiate for Mr. McCluslock in lieu of Mr. Lawrell.

JANUARY 14.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having confirmed the selection of Mr. Daniel Elliott, of the Madras civil service, to be a Member of the Indian Law Commission, the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council has this day been pleased to appoint that Gentleman to be Member of the said commission.

JANUARY 15.—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, batta, and other allowances for January 1859, of the troops at the Presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Saturday, the 9th proximo.

JANUARY 16.—Notice is hereby given, that the salaries and allowances of the civil and military Departments, for January, instant, will be discharged by the Sub-Treasurer and Marine Paymaster respectively, on or after Friday, the 15th proximo.

JANUARY 16.—Mr. J. W. Grant the export warehouse keeper, having resumed charge of his office, the remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to him for four months, from the 18th October last, is cancelled.

JANUARY 16.—Mr. E. M. Barwell has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil service, from the date on which the Pilot may quit the ship "Robert Small" at Sea.

Messrs. John Dunsmure and A. J. Colvin, of the civil service embarked on board the ship "Adelaide," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 14th instant.

Mr. E. F. Tylor, of the civil service, has obtained leave for one year, to proceed to England, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, of the civil service, has obtained leave to proceed to England, on private affairs.

Mr. Robert W. Hughes, of the civil service reported his arrival off Kedge-ree on board the ship "Cambria," on return from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 14th instant.

Messrs. Henry Milford and James Ralph Barnes, reported their arrival as writers on this establishment, on the 12th instant.

JANUARY 16.—The Reverend W. Parish, a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, embarked for England on board the ship "Duke of Bedford," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 13th instant.

JANUARY 16.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. Alexander Ross, at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for the North Western Provinces.

PORT WILLIAM, SEPARATE DEPARTMENT NOVEMBER 26.—Mr. N. Campbell is subordinated to the situation of Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, vice Mr. John Bell, deceased.

PORT WILLIAM ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT DECEMBER 26.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Henry Fisher to officiate as chaplain at Barrackpore from the 1st instant.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT DECEMBER 26.—

Mr. J. C. B. Lawrell, of the civil service, reported his return to this Presidency from England on board the ship "Robert Small," which vessel anchored at Kedge-ree on the 15th instant.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DECEMBER 31.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. R. Houston at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for the North Western Provinces.

JANUARY 2.—Messrs F. Cardow, P. C. Trench and E. Thomas of the civil service, embarked on board the ship *Colombo*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th ultimo.

Messrs. E. M. Wylie and A. H. Cocks, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. E. M. Wylie and A. H. Cocks, writers, reported qualified for the public service, to the North Western Provinces.

Mr. W. P. Goad, of the civil service, reported his return to the presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship *Sophia* on the 26th ultimo.

Captain E. S. Ellis, Marine pay master and Naval store keeper resumed charge of his duties on the 24th ultimo.

JANUARY 2.—Mr. J. K. Ewart, of the civil service, reported his arrival from England at Bombay on the 20th October last, and his return to this presidency on the 26th ultimo.

JANUARY 9.—Mr. J. Thornton, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the barque *Syph*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 2d instant.

The Reverend W. Sturrock, lately employed in the North Western Provinces, is transferred to the Bengal presidency from the 16th ultimo, and appointed to Patna.

The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to the Hon'ble T. E. Allen, chaplain at Hazareebagh, one month's leave of absence, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3d October last.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. T. P. Marlon assumed charge of the offices of suit agent and superintendent of Tumlook and Chokoe on the 1st instant.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. K. Ewart, suit agent in the southern division of Allah Cuttack, vice Mr. B. J. Colvin, who arrived in England. The appointment to take effect from the 27th ultimo.

JANUARY 3.—Mr. A. J. Colvin has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil service, from the date on which the Pilot may quit the ship *Adelaide* at sea.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2.—Mr. Henry Inglis, assistant to the Political agent in the Coxsack Hills, has obtained two months leave of absence, commencing from the 25th December, 1883, for the purpose of leaving his station on account of ill health.

Ecclesiastical Department.

JANUARY 7.—The Reverend William Parish, chaplain on the Bengal establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough to take effect from the date of sailing of the ship *Duke of Bedford*.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Pagen is appointed to superintend the collection of the outstanding balances of the Raipur residency.

JANUARY 9.—Mr. J. G. E. Lawrell is appointed to officiate as first assistant in the office of the Assistant General, in the room of Mr. McClintock, until further orders.

S. T. FRINSEZ,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue.

DECEMBER 4.—The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. W. Macleod, Second Commissioner of the Court of Revenue, under date the 19th December, 1837, has been cancelled from the 2d instant, the date on which he reported having resumed charge of his office.

DECEMBER 11.—Mr. H. C. Metcalfe is appointed, until further orders as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

PRED. JAS. HAYDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECEMBER 12.—Mr. H. Nisbet, civil and session judge of Barua, has been permitted to remain at the presidency until the close of present month.

Mr. J. Knott officiating deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Backergunge, for one month, from the 24th instant, in extension of leave of absence obtained by him from the Commissioner of the 15th division for a similar period commencing from the 24th ultimo.

Mr. D. J. Money, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Barua, for six months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th September, 1887.

Moulvie Mahomed Farook to be sudder ameen in the Central division of Cuttack, vice Moulvie Mahomed Sajid deceased.

Bahoo Udait Persaud Ghose to be sudder ameen in the southern division of Cuttack (Pooree)

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT DECEMBER 12.—The "Royal Honorary Committee of Conservancy" instituted for one year (1832), by the Orders of Government of the 21st November, 1837, will continue for a further term of one year (1839). The following gentlemen compose the committee:

Mr. A. Smith, (Chairman.)

" J. Rowe.

" W. Davis.

" W. Smith.

" T. Wilson.

" M. Crow, in succession to Mr. J. Muller, who has changed his residence.

Bahoo Nityanund Chatterjee, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Chittagong for two months, on medical certificate.

Sheikh Abdool Hameed Khan Bahadur and Bahoo Ramjeebun Dutt to be deputy collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Chittagong, in succession to Bahoes Oubeychurn Mullick and Nityanund Chatterjee this day transferred to Naddea.

Bahoo Nuboo Chunder Chatterjee to be deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Chittagong.

DECEMBER 20.—Mr. W. Blunt, special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1878, for the division of Calcutta, to the 25th proximo, or until the sailing of the ship *Earl of Harwich*, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 1st ultimo.

DECEMBER 22.—Mr. W. Money, a judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewansy and Nizamut Adawlut, for one month, from 1st proximo under Rule I of the resolutions passed in the General Department under date the 18th December, 1883.

Mr. E. A. Samuella, magistrate of Hooghly, for ten days from the 26th instant, on private affairs, Mr. J. Ward will officiate during the absence of Mr. Samuella.

Mr. G. N. Cheek, Assistant surgeon attached to the civil station of Burdwan, for seven days, from the 23d instant, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

DECEMBER 26.—Bahoo Jadub Chunder Chatterjee, Bahoo Kalee Persaud Ghosekul, and Moulvie Aloo Hoshchi Khau Bahadur, have been appointed deputy collectors under Regulation IX of 1833 in Zillah Midnapore.

Bahoo Rishanath Day deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 has been transferred from Cuttack to Midnapore.

DECEMBER 27.—Mr. F. Skipwith to officiate as collector of Mysore.

Mr. W. Onslow to officiate as magistrate of Patna.

Mr. J. Reid to officiate as magistrate of Behar, until further orders.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to be magistrate and collector of Jessore.

Mr. L. Cunliffe to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Patna. Mr. Cunliffe will continue, until further orders, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Patna.

Mr. C. G. Uday, on being relieved by Mr. H. Nisbet, will proceed to Shahabad, and officiate as civil and sessions judge of that district, during the absence of Mr. Dent, or until further orders.

Mr. W. N. Garrett to be additional judge of Chittagong.

Mr. R. Torrens to be additional judge of Shahabad. Mr. Torrens will continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Mysore, until further orders.

Mr. M. Gilmour to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

Mr. R. F. Harrison to officiate as magistrate of Midnapore in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Mr. W. Ball to officiate as magistrate and collector of Tipperah, until further orders.

DECEMBER 27.—Mr. J. K. Ewart to be Magistrate and Collector of the southern division of Cuttack (Pooree), vice Mr. B. J. Colvin. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate as magistrate of Behar.

Mr. F. Stanforth to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DECEMBER 27.—Mr. E. Lee Warner, civil and session judge of Bhagulpore, has obtained leave of absence for five days, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his station.

DECEMBER 28.—Mr. E. Benfall, magistrate and collector of Dinapore, to the 20th proximo, or until the sailing of the ship "Scotia," in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d October last.

DECEMBER 29.—Mr. A. Ross, assistant registrar in the Sadar Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

JANUARY 1.—Monsieur A. Deschamps, principal sadder ameen of Midnapore, for one week, from the 1st instant, on private affairs.

JANUARY 2.—Mr. W. Taylor, medical deputy collector and superintendent of Khair mohals in Hooghly, Burdwan, Beerbhoom and Hancock, has obtained leave of absence for one week, on private affairs.

The Hon'ble J. C. Brakine, collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, has obtained leave of absence for two weeks, on medical certificate commencing from the date on which he delivered over charge of his Office to Mr. G. P. Lyeester.

Mr. T. Taylor, magistrate collector of Shahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 1st instant until the sailing of the ship *Earl of Hardwicke*, on which he has taken his passage for England, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 9th October last.

Mr. R. Williams, civil and session judge of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the present date, on private affairs.

JANUARY 4.—Mr. F. Staithforth, magistrate and deputy collector of Beerbhoom, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st ultimo to the 15th instant on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th August last.

JANUARY 5.—Mr. H. P. James, officiating magistrate and collector of Bhagulpore, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate, from the 11th ultimo. The leave granted to him on the 30th October last is hereby cancelled.

JANUARY 7.—Mr. E. A. Samuels, magistrate of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence to the 15th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d ultimo.

Mr. J. C. Brown, civil and sessions judge of Behar, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs from the date on which he may deliver over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. J. Meid.

JANUARY 5.—The Hon'ble J. C. Brakine, collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, has obtained leave of absence for one week, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d instant.

JANUARY 7.—Mr. A. C. Barwell has been directed to proceed to Berhoom and resume his appointment of collector of that District, as soon as relieved of the charge of the Tanjore and Agency by Mr. T. P. Marten.

JANUARY 8.—Mr. E. R. Barwell, officiating special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1829, for the division of Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, preparatory to his retiring from the service Mr. A. Dick will assume temporary charge, until relieved by Mr. J. Curtis who has been appointed to officiate in that office.

Mr. E. Barlow has been appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Hooghly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of east Burdwan, vice Mr. R. Barlow.

Mr. G. Shakespear, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate of Midnapore and Hidgees, vice Mr. M. S. Gilmore.

Mr. F. B. Kemp has been appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Sunderbunds, vice Mr. G. Shakespear.

Mr. J. Wheeler, has been appointed a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade in Allah Rajshahye.

Mr. W. M. Dyer, officiating magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, has obtained leave of absence from his station, for one month, from the 15th instant to visit the Presidency, on private affairs Mr. J. Wheeler will officiate as magistrate and collector during Mr. Dyer's absence.

Messrs. A. R. Young and H. M. Reid have been vested with the full powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Allah Bhagulpore.

JANUARY 8.—Raboo Ramgauty Mithra and Baboo Govindgoud Pandit, have been appointed deputy collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Allah Sylhet.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Macnash has been appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of West Burdwan, (Burdwan) vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon E. V. Davies, placed at the disposal of the Excellency the Commander in Chief.

JANUARY 9.—Mr. G. W. Balye, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda, has obtained leave of absence for ten days. Mr. E. Latour will conduct the duties of the offices during Mr. Balye's absence.

JANUARY 10.—The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sylhet on the 14th ultimo, has been cancelled at his own request from the date of his appointment to officiate as magistrate and collector of Backergunge, viz: the 11th idem.

JANUARY 15.—The Hon'ble J. C. Brakine has this day been appointed to officiate as civil and session judge of Midnapore, vice Mr. A. Dick.

Mr. J. B. Lawrence has been appointed to officiate, until further orders, as collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Mr. Brakine.

Mr. W. Crockett, civil and session judge of Dacca, (officiating special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1829, for the division of Moorshadabad), has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 15th current, preparatory to his returning to Europe.

Mr. H. Moore has this day been appointed to officiate as special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1829, for the division of Moorshadabad, vice Mr. Crockett.

Mr. H. T. Raikes has been appointed to officiate as civil and session judge of Chittagong, vice Mr. Moore.

Mr. A. Sence has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Chittagong, vice Mr. Raikes.

Mr. G. F. Houlston has been appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda, vice Mr. Sence.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Cuttack, vice Mr. A. Forbes.

Mr. A. Forbes has been appointed to officiate as collector of Midnapore, and Hidgees, vice Mr. A. F. Donnelly.

Mr. J. H. Crawford has been appointed special deputy collector in Alivansing and Dacca, vice Mr. W. P. Gaud and Mr. G. W. Yale will continue to officiate in the above office, until further orders.

Mr. W. P. Gaud has been appointed special deputy collector in Midnapore and Hidgees, vice Mr. J. H. Crawford.

Mr. J. Shaw, civil and sessions judge of Tipperah, has obtained leave of absence from the present date, until the sailing of the ship *Scotia*, on which he is to proceed to Europe, in addition to the leave granted him on the 6th November last.

JANUARY 16.—Mr. J. B. Gilly, magistrate and collector of Jessore, has obtained leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, to proceed to sea, for the benefit of his health. Mr. C. B. Trevor will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jessore, until further orders.

JANUARY 16.—Messrs. W. M. Reid and H. M. Reid, principal sadder ameen of Shahabad, has obtained leave of absence from the 21st to the 20th current, on urgent private affairs.

Erratum.—In the Gazette of the 12th instant, for "Messrs. A. R. Young and H. M. Reid, vested with the full powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector *Allah Bhagulpore*," read the former in *Bhagulpore*, the latter in *Tanmash*.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CAMP T. CAMPBELL, DECEMBER 13 1834.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Low, O. B. Reported his having delivered over charge of the Lucknow residency to Captain J. Panton on the 1st instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India,
H. TORRENS,

Offy. Secy. to Govt. of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CAMP T. CAMPBELL, DECEMBER 14.—Lieutenant T. A. Kirby, 54th Regt. N. I., to officiate, as a temporary arrangement, as an assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Delhi, during the absence of Colonel Robinson.

The appointment to take effect from the 30th ultimo.

H. TORRENS,

Offy. Secy. to Govt. N. W. P. with the Govr. Genl.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CAMP T. CAMPBELL, DECEMBER 29.—Cornwall Adjutant G. Becker, 4th regiment cavalry, Oude Auxiliary Force, has obtained an extension of leave for one month, from the 1st December to the 31st January 1835.

ERRATUM.

For the Notification of the leave of absence granted to Major H. B. Smith of the Nizam's service, under date the 1st ultimo:—

Read Major H. B. Smith, of the 4th Madras cavalry. Commanding the Etcheguy division of the Nizam's army, has obtained three months' leave of absence to proceed to Bombay preparatory to applying for permission to resign the Nizam's service.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CAMP AT LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Stewart, Brevet at Hyderabad, has obtained an extension of leave, on medical certificate for one year from the 1st February 1839, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence granted to Captain F. O. Kivall, assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of thuggee, under date the 22d October last, is to have effect from the 20th October instead of 20th September last.

TOWNSHEND.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govt. Genl.

BY THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, MATHURAH, DEC. 10.—*Medical.*—The Reverend R. Ewing, chaplain of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the expiration of his present leave till the 1st November, 1839. This Order of the 9th ultimo, appointing the Reverend Mr. Ewing to officiate as district chaplain at Agra, is cancelled.

General.—Mr. A. Spiers, of the civil service, reported his return from furlough to the Bengal presidency, in the ship *Earl of Hardwicke*, on the 4th November, last.

CAMP, BOUNDOO, DEC. 11.—*Judicial.*—Cassie Zoononiah, the moonshi of Jounpore, to officiate as sadder ameen of that district under the provisions of Regulation V. of 1824, during the absence of Muhammad Yousoof, or until further orders.

Judicial and Revenue.—Lieutenant J. S. Banks, interpreter and quarter master 3d Regt. N. I., to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Saugur Division.

CAMP, MATHURAH, DEC. 14.—Mr. R. B. Thorburn (appointed on the 12th ultimo, to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division) was, on the 20th ultimo, attached by the officiating commissioner, as an assistant to the magistrate and collector of Agra.

DEC. 15.—*Judicial.*—Mr. A. Spiers to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Azimgarh until further orders.

Mr. S. Willmet to officiate as magistrate of Mirzapore until further orders.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. W. Wynard to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Dehlee division.

Mr. C. Raikes to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division.

Revenue.—Mr. O. Chester, assistant collector of Goruckpore, revising a statement, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs for two months, from the date on which he may quit his station.

GENERAL DEPT. CAMP SHALEWAN, DECEMBER 19.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Reverend A. B. Spay is appointed to officiate as chaplain at Ghazepoor, till further orders.

The Reverend W. Sturrock is placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Reverend J. H. A. Budd is appointed chaplain at Futehgarh.

The Reverend M. J. Jennings chaplain at Cawnpore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate for ten months, from the 1st February next to visit the hills north of Dehra.

The Reverend K. P. Brooke is appointed to officiate as chaplain at Cawnpore during the period of the Reverend Mr. Jennings' absence, or until further orders.

Judicial and revenue.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Sutherland is appointed to officiate as commissioner of Ajmere, from the date on which he has been desired, in the Political Department, to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Alves, viz the 1st January next.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. W. H. Routh, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore in Orders of 21st July last is cancelled from the 1st proximo, or such day on which he may rejoin his station.

Revenue.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave of absence granted to Mr. R. K. Kipon, officiating settlement officer in Allypore, under Orders of 31st October last, is cancelled from the 21st November, the day on which he assumed charge of the settlement duties of the District of Allypore.

CAMP LAHORE, DECEMBER 21.—*Military and Revenue.*—Lieut. J. A. Kirby, of the 64th regiment native infantry is appointed to officiate as an assistant to the commissioner of the Dehlee division, during the absence of Currier Robinson as a temporary arrangement.

DECEMBER 23.—Mr. H. S. Southey, commandant of the Meerut division, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the 15th November, 1839, in succession of the leave granted him under Orders of 25th December, 1837.

CAMP, LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.—*Judicial.*—Mr. A. W. Briggs, judge of Mynpoore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 1st February next, on his private affairs. Mr. Briggs has been authorized to make over charge of his duties to the prin-

cipal sadder ameen, who will conduct the current duties thereof, during his absence.

General.—The appointment of Mr. Sill to be civil assistant surgeon of Hameerpoor is to have effect from the 1st instead of the 6th October last, the former being the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of the appointment in question.

DECEMBER 26.—Mr. H. Sill, civil assistant surgeon of Hameerpoor, is appointed post master at that station.

Judicial and Revenue.—The deputation by the commissioner of the Saugur division of Lieutenant Thomas, to relieve Captain Bajand from the office of joint junior assistant at Baitum, and of the latter office to Hanger, for the relief of Mr. McLeod from the office of principal assistant, in consequence of his serious indisposition, is approved, as a temporary arrangement.

DECEMBER 29.—Mr. T. Wynard to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ghazepoor, until further orders. The order of the 15th instant, appointing Mr. Willmet to officiate as magistrate of Mirzapore, is cancelled.

Mr. J. Grant to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazepoor, until further order.

Mr. W. S. Danks to officiate as magistrate of Mirzapoor, until further orders. The order of the 7th instant, appointing Mr. Danks to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazepoor is cancelled.

Judicial.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence, Mr. J. Neave, Judge Allypore, for three months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Calcutta. Mr. Neave has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal sadder ameen, who should find it necessary to leave Allypore before other arrangements are made for relieving him.

Mr. C. Lindsey, officiating additional judge of Bhojpur, to visit Calcutta, on his private affairs, for two months, from the date on which he may quit his station.

F. CURRIE,

Off. Secy. to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.

MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, December, 31, 1838.—No. 189 of 1838.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Regiment of Artillery.—1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Hart Dyke to be captain, and 2d Lieutenant William Parley to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 1st December 1838, in succession to Captain Giles Emily retired.

19th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant William Smith to be captain of a company, and Ensign Francis Towns to be lieutenant, from the 6th of August 1838, in succession to Captain James George deceased.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign George Salvaor MacKenzie to be lieutenant from the 9th December 1838, vice Lieutenant William Augustus Butler deceased.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Brevet Major William Frederick Steer of the 82d regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 10th December 1838.

Lieutenant John William Otha Chalmers, of the 43d regiment native infantry, ditto 26th ditto.

Mr. James Alexander Osier is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, ditto 26th ditto.

The services of Assistant Surgeon James Maccaush are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Baucobrah, vice Davies.

Assistant Surgeon John McLeod, of the medical department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account respectively for two years:

Major Charles Richard Wm. Lane, of the 2d regiment native infantry.

Major Henry Lawrence, of the 67th regiment native infantry and commandant of the Manghar Light Infantry.

Captain Charles Thynne Thomas, of the 13th regiment native infantry, and 2d assistant Honourable Company's stud.

Surgeon William Jackson, of the medical department.

Captain H. A. Osborn, of the 64th regiment native infantry and assistant commissary general, has leave of absence for six months, to visit the hills north of Dryah, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders No. 105, of the 26th September 1835, to Brevet Captain Gerard Balfour Van Helythoven, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is extended to the 24th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant (now Captain) William Smith, of the 10th regiment native infantry, in General Orders No. 101, of the 2d July 1835, is extended for one year, to the 3d February next, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Sub-Conductor William Dean, to be conductor, and Sergeant Francis Vokere, attached to the transport of Port William, to be sub-conductors, from the 5th November 1835, vice Law, struck off the list of conductors by Orders of the Court of Directors.

Assistant Apothecary James Healy, of the subordinate medical department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, via Bombay, on medical certificate.

For William January 7.—No. 2 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Regiment of Artillery.—1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Julius Brockman Beckhouse to be captain, and 2d Lieutenant Charles Boyke to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 31st December 1835, in succession to Captain J. S. Kirby retired on the pension of a major.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Alexander Chalmers M. D. to be surgeon, from the 1st of January, 1839, vice Surgeon Thomas Inglis, M. D., retired.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

Captain Bradshaw Yerke Kelly, of the corps of engineers, date of arrival at Port William, 2d January, 1839.

Captain John Hindcock Low, of the 89th regiment N. I., ditto ditto 31st December 1838.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Campbell, of the regiment of artillery, ditto ditto 20th ditto.

Lieutenant Raymond Henry De Monmorency, of the 65th regiment N. I., ditto ditto 31st ditto.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as cadets of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr. Robert Henry David Tullish, and Mr. Thomas Peach Waterman, date of arrival at Port William 2d January, 1839.

Mr. William John Hicks having fulfilled Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Mr. Hicks reported his arrival to the town major of Port William on the 31st December, 1838.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate:

Major General Edmund Cartwright, Colonel of the 57th regiment N. I.

Major Thomas Croxson, of the regiment of artillery.

Ensign Richard Charles Vennington, of the 11th regiment N. I.

Ensign Colin Robertson Larkind, of the 20th regiment N. I.

Captain John August Kirby, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the 31st ultimo, on the pension of a major, in conformity with the regulations of the 26th December, 1837.

Surgeon Kenneth Macgregor, of the medical department, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 31st instant.

Memorandum.—The instructions in the form of the late Captain and Brevet Major Sir Robert O'Connell, Bart., in General Orders No. 126, of the 27th August 1835, are in this effect from the 1st June, 1838, the date of that officer's decease, viz.: "of the period therein stated. The Order Book to be executed accordingly."

No. 2 of 1839.—In General Orders No. 125, dated the 19th October, 1838, the "will receive from the Military Department notice."—The Order Book to be executed accordingly.

Port William, January 14.—No. 4 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon John Odger to be surgeon from the 5th January 1839, vice Surgeon Kenneth Macgregor retired.

Mr. Craven Hildesley Dickens is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a cadet of artillery on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Port William, 2d January 1839.

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Donisthorpe, M. D. of the medical department, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Port William, 31st December 1838.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate:

Colonel John Den, of the 20th regiment native infantry.

Captain George Hutton Rawlinson, of the regiment of artillery assistant to the commissary, Tanjore Division, Provinces.

Captain Charles Field, of the 9th regiment native infantry.

Captain Thomas Edmund Sampson, of the 27d regiment native infantry, via Bombay.

Lieutenant George Donisthorpe Elliott, of the 33d regiment native infantry.

Ensign James Clarke, of the 1st regiment native infantry.

Surgeon Henry Bonfield, of the medical department.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel William Palin, of the 10th regiment light cavalry, in General Orders No. 11, of the 10th January 1837, is cancelled from the 25th ultimo.

Captain Arthur Knapp, of the 6th regiment native infantry, vacating executive office, Saur division of public Works, has leave of absence for three months, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, the same to commence from the date of his quitting Bengal.

Port William January 16.—No. 7 of 1839.—Assistant Surgeon James Goss, of the medical department, attached to the civil station of Furruckabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Port William, January 21.—No. 9 of 1839.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to publish, for general information the following passage of a military letter No. 4, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 16th August 1837, also paras of Military Letters Nos 79 and 84 dated the 14th October 1837, and 29th July 1838, addressed to the Governor of Port William:

Letter No. 4, dated August 16.—Para. 1. In our Military Letter to Bengal, dated the 16th April, 1838, we expressed our regret at the inconvenience to which officers proceeding on furlough, via another presidency, would be exposed in being deprived of their Indian allowances from the date of quitting their own presidency; but that we were precluded by the Act of the 23 Geo. 3d, Cap. 57, Sec. 37, from sanctioning a different arrangement.

2. In our letter to the public department to the Government of Madras, dated the 24th March, 1835, we apprised you, that we considered ourselves precluded by the Act of 3d and 4th William 4, Cap. 85, Sec. 79, from sanctioning an arrangement whereby civil and military servants to draw from month to month through agents at their respective presidencies the allowances to which they were entitled when absent on leave to the Cape or at Saint Helena, on their being security to refund any sum which might be overdrawn by them.

3. It is now matter of satisfaction to us to acquaint you, that by the Act of the 1st of Victoria, Cap. 42, (of which copies have been sent with our Public Letter of the 9th instant) such parts of the Act of the 3d George 3d and 4 and 4 William 4th, as prevented our sanctioning the two arrangements above referred to, have been repealed.

We now approve and confirm the Regulation established by your Government upon the subject first referred to, as published in General Orders of the 12th May 1836, of which the following is a copy: viz.

Port William, May 12.—In conformity with the rule prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors in their General Order in the military department to the Government of Port Saint George, under date the 26th of April 1839 the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all military officers of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay establishments who may proceed by permission of their respective Governments from any subordinate station under the presidency to which they belong to the seat of Government of any presidency for the purpose of ending a pension to Europe shall be permitted to draw Indian allowances until their departure from the Presidency to which they have so proceeded, provided no unnecessary delay in their embarkation at such Presidency shall take place.

GENERAL REGISTER.

It is to be distinctly understood, however, that this indulgence is restricted to Officers who, from the proximity of the seat of Government at another Presidency and the remoteness of that of their own, would suffer unnecessary inconvenience and delay if compelled to proceed to the latter for the purpose of embarking to Europe.

And it is not intended that this privilege should detract the operation of that of the 21st January 1830, viz. that, with exception to the special case above provided for, the allowances hereby granted are invariably to be drawn by the agent of the absent Officer at the presidency to which the latter belongs.

(Signed) W. GARNETT, Esq.

Secy. to Govt. Madras.

5. With reference to the second subject, viz. the issue of the absentee allowances of officers who are absent at the Cape of Good Hope, we now empower you to frame a regulation by which our officers who are entitled under existing rules to receive Indian allowances upon their actual return to India from leave of absence to any place within the limits of the Company's Empire, or the Cape of Good Hope, or the Mauritius, or the Island of St. Helena, shall be entitled to receive their agents at their respective Presidencies, to draw these allowances from month to month, upon their giving sufficient security to refund the whole amount in the event of their proceeding to England, without previously returning to India, or such part of the amount as may have been over issued on any other account.

6. You will take measures for introducing similar regulations at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, in the Governments of which we shall send copies of the present despatch.

Letter No. 95, dated October 13.—Referring to our Military Letter of the 15th August last we have now to apprise you that Officers returning to their duty on the Bengal or Madras Establishments, via Bombay, will be granted the same advantages as officers coming to England by the same route, viz. that when their regiments shall be stationed at, or near, or to Bombay, that to the Capital of their respective Presidencies, their Indian allowances shall commence from the date of their landing at Bombay, provided that no unavoidable delay take place in their joining their regiments.

Letter No. 59, dated July 25.—Referring to our Military letters of the 15th August and 15th October 1837, relating to the commencement and termination of the Indian allowances of officers of the Bengal and Madras Establishments proceeding to, or returning from their respective presidencies, via Bombay, we have now to apprise you that the officers of the Bengal Army whose corps may be stationed at any place above Allahabad, including the Saugor division, and the officers of the Madras Army whose corps may be stationed to the North of the Krishna, are to be granted the benefits of the arrangement.

The following extracts from a resolution of the Government of India in the General department, dated the 1st January 1838, containing rules regarding military officers holding civil employ and providing for their drawing their salaries during absence on sick certificate, beyond the limits of the Act 1st, Victoria Cap. 47, are also published for general information:

7. Military Officers holding Civil Situations.—Military officers employed in the civil departments and drawing a civil allowance are entitled in common with officers holding staff situations in the Military department to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the officers to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presidency or other port of departure, and the civil situation held by any officer who shall not return within that period shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing military allowances during absence on leave have been laid down in General Orders in the Military department.

10. The civil auditor will mark the bills of officers on leave beyond sea under medical certificate for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to draw by those rules in the manner so provided. The civil auditor proceeding to issue on medical certificate, that a military officer under this rule after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such manner as may be fixed by Government.

11. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of Clause 1, Act 1st, Victoria Cap. 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of officers, that they embark with the intention of returning to any other presidency than their own, or to any other place beyond India, provided that it be not more distant from their station than the port of their own preference, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for that time beyond sea shall be that of their embarkation at such place or port, and not that of their departure from their own station, the presidencies, and the same privilege is extended to the

date of leaving India will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new rule, which under the terms of the Act requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the House of Commons before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such resignation, and the servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their presidency, provided that the new rules to be established should require such refund.

No. 5 of 1838.—The following, paras. of a military letter, No. 22, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated the 24th October 1837, are published for general information:

1. It is one pleasing duty to express to you the high satisfaction which we have experienced from the receipt of the very favorable report on the discipline of the Bengal army, contained in the General order issued by the Commander in Chief on the 15th January 1838, as brought to our notice in your despatch to this department, dated the 19th February 1838, a report which whilst it is a honorable to the character of the officers, both European and native, cannot also but reflect very high credit upon the distinguished officer who so ably exercises the important and responsible duties of Commander in Chief.

2. In compliance with the application of His Excellency, we have resolved that Mr. Kitson be restored to his rank and standing in the Bengal army from the date of the announcement of this division in General orders. This resolution has received the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India as required by the provisions of the Act of 5th George 3, Cap. 75, Sect. 4 and 5.

3. We trust that the future conduct of Mr. Kitson will be of a nature to prove that he duly estimates the value of the honor now conferred upon him, and that we will learn from past experience effectually to correct that spirit of intolerance and disrespect to superior authority for the indulgence in which he was so properly brought to trial by court martial.

4. We desire that the above paras. be published in General Orders.

No. 10 of 1838.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

39th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Samuel Robertson Wallace to be captain of a company, and Ensign Francis Elliot Doyle to be lieutenant, from the 17th Oct. 1838, in succession to Capt. H. Monke deceased.

41st Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Chamberlaine to be captain of a company, and Ensign William Frederick H. Murray to be lieutenant, from the 17th October 1838, in succession to Captain J. Martin deceased.

Memorandum.—The name of Assistant Surgeon Arthur Benon France, published in General Orders No. 152, of the 11th September, 1837, is to be struck off the list of assistant surgeon, No. 1 of 1837.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, on his Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain D. G. A. F. Henry Mellich, of the 10th Light Cavalry, date of arrival at Fort William, 15th January 1838.

Captain Francis Edward Manning, of the 10th regiment native infantry, and Thomas Keaton, of the 35th regiment native infantry, ditto 15th January 1838.

Lieutenant Robert Hey, of the 60th regiment native infantry, ditto 15th January 1838.

Lieutenant Edward Samuel Capel, of the 33d regiment native infantry, ditto 15th January 1838.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of artillery and infantry, on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant and ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Messrs. John William Fraser, Alexander Christie, Charles Vryen Cox, and Henry Hammond, date of arrival at Fort William, 13th January, 1838.

Infantry.—Messrs. Patrick Elphinstone Clarke, and James Trevor, ditto 15th January, 1838.

Mr. William Jameson is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment.—Date of arrival at Fort William 15th January, 1838.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Private Major George Gladwin Deane, of the regiment of artillery.

Captain Richard Courtenay Johnson, of the invalid establishment.

Lieutenant James Grant, of the 23rd regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant Richard Possibly Alcock, of the 30th regiment native infantry, deputy assistant quarter master general of the army, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account, for six years.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Frederick Wills, of the 30th regiment native infantry, has leave of absence for three months, from the 30th ultimo, to visit Bombay, on private affairs.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant William Pitt Robinson, of the 15th regiment native infantry, by General Orders No. 137, of the 24th August, 1837, is cancelled from the 15th instant.

Surgeon William Orme, of the medical department, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 30th March next.

Gunner George D. Mercer, of the horse artillery, is assistant overseer in the department of public works, and placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer North Western Provinces.

Quarter master sergeant John Harris, of the 37th regiment native infantry, is admitted to the benefits of the pension scheme, by minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1837, and General Orders dated 15th February 1838, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Meerut.

No. 11 of 1839.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the ranks expressed opposite to their names:

Cavalry.—Lieut. Charles Lowth, 4th regiment light cavalry, 7th January, 1839; Douglas Wiggins, 7th ditto, 14th ditto ditto and William Lloyd Lewis Scott, 1st ditto, ditto ditto.

Infantry.—Lieut. Andrew Grant, 35th regiment native infantry, 7th January, 1839; Archibald Park, 29th ditto, 9th ditto ditto; John Rouse Farguharson, 8th ditto, 14th ditto ditto; Henry Wilson 4th ditto, ditto; Thomas Ferguson Fleming, 35th ditto, ditto; Francis Edward Smith, 6th ditto, ditto; Rowland Hill, 7th ditto, ditto; John Lang, 35th ditto, 18th ditto ditto; Keith Young, 20th ditto, ditto; Archibald Robt. John Swinton, 32d ditto, ditto; Ashley George Francis John Young, 35th ditto, ditto; James William Henry Jamieson, 52d ditto, ditto; John Powell, 28th ditto, ditto; Andrew Fisher, 35th ditto, ditto; Peter Linn, 14th ditto ditto; Edward Sillibury, 40th ditto, ditto; Thomas Francis Bliss, 11th ditto, 17th ditto ditto; William James Reid 21st ditto, ditto; Leland Bone, 57th ditto, ditto; Henry Fiquett, 35th ditto, ditto; Hugh Boyd, 15th ditto ditto, and William John Cade, 13th ditto, ditto.

No. 12 of 1839.—Assistant Surgeon James Anderson, attached to the civil station of Meerut, obtained to the Judicial and Revenue department, under date the 18th ultimo, leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd instant, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Captain Robert Bulteen Pemberton, of the 44th regiment native infantry, was appointed in the political department, under date the 26th ultimo, to officiate as agent to the Governor General at Moosshedabad.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Henry Roche Osborn, of the 54th regiment native infantry, assistant commissary general in General Orders No. 139, of the 31st ultimo, is to commence from the 1st April next.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India Mil. Dept.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

CAMP MEERUT, November 14.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant D. F. Fock, interpreter and quarter master of the 7th regiment native infantry, to be an assistant commissary general, vice Captain Johnson in charge of the Pay and Commissariat Departments of the force attached to North Shore Cantonment.

CAMP MEERUT, November 15.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. M. Hill, interpreter and quarter master of the 17th regiment native infantry, to act as an aide-de camp on his Lordship's personal staff, until further orders, as a temporary arrangement.

Camp, Poal, December 11.—The Right Honorable the Governor General extends to the force proceeding under the command of Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. S. and K. C. B., from the date of crossing the Indus, all the advantages granted to the native troops and public establishments, who served beyond the frontier during the war with Afs, by General Orders No. 137 of 25th November, 1837.

2. The rules laid down in the Orders above specified, as regards the manner of drawing the extra allowances therein specified, are to be strictly adhered to and the Indulgence will continue to the troops, &c. so long as they shall be employed to the Westward of the River Indus.

Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Healy, acting as apothecary under the surgeon to the Right Honorable the Governor General, has leave of absence to proceed towards Bombay, in anticipation of his appointment to be allowed furlough in Europe on account of his health.

Camp, Shikhar, December 12.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Sheehy, to act as apothecary to the hospital of His Lordship's Camp. This appointment is to have effect from the 5th instant.

Camp, Lahore, December 21.—The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments:

Major General G. H. Penny, to the divisional staff of the army, from the 4th instant, vice Major General Sir William Richards, whose tour will expire on that date.

Captain W. E. Wills to be commandant of artillery, with the rank of Brigadier and a seat at the Military Board, vice Major General Faithfull, who has been promoted to that rank by Her Majesty's brevet.

Camp Lahore December 24.—The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Colonel W. E. Tytler, of the 11th regiment of light cavalry, to officiate as an assistant in the office of the quarter master general of the army, vice Rudolph Bucher, who has been nominated a deputy assistant quarter master general.

WM. CASEMENT, M. G.

Secy. to the Govt. of India Mil. Dept.
with the Rt. Honorable the Govr. Genl.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, December 13.—The 27th regiment of native infantry, 35th regt. N. I. at present forming the escort of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will be relieved on the morning of the 15th instant, by the detachments 64th regt. N. I. now on duty at Ferozepore, belonging to the corps specified in the margin, and they will afford protection to the head quarters camp, until further order under the command of two senior officers—Captains K. F. McKenzie, of the 64th regiment of native infantry.

The 27th regiment of native infantry, on being relieved, will rejoin the brigade of the army of the Indus, to which it belongs.

Head Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, December 14.—1. The Head Quarters Camp struck in the morning of the 15th inst. and the head quarters staff will march according to a route to be prepared by the quarter master general of the army, to Meerut.

2. The Commander in Chief intends to proceed on the same morning by boat, down the Sutlej and Ghazra to the Indus, and to Bombay.

3. The time has therefore arrived when his connection with the Bengal army must cease; but he cannot allow it to be severed without first bidding that army farewell, and offering his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

4. The support which he has received from the general officers holding commands, and the generally excellent conduct of all ranks in the army, European and native, have for some time past rendered his command a task of great ease; and he offers his best acknowledgements and thanks to all, for this gratifying result.

5. He feels that he cannot adequately thank the General staff of the head quarters of the army, for the able and friendly assistance which they have rendered to him on all occasions; and he now takes leave of them with regret and with feelings of cordial esteem and regard.

The troops belonging to the portion of the army of the Indus, under the command of Major General A. Dutton, will parade in review order, at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, on the ground on which the 4th tanks were encamped, for the public investiture, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of such as are present of the native officers nominated to the honors of the order of British India.

The troops to be drawn up in three sides of a square, and a nominal roll of the native officers to be invested; distinguishing the two classes, to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army, with as little delay as possible.

The Noonch station of the 24th of October inst., appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Dutton, of the 35th, to act as detachment staff to the 11th and 71st regiments of native infantry proceeding to Mhow, is confirmed.

Captain Frederick's detachment order of the 4th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. F. Bennett, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter to the detachment of European invalids, &c. proceeding, under his command, to the presidency

GENERAL REGISTER.

by which the Right Honorable the Governor General, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Headquarters, Camp, Ferozepore, December 15.—The post and division order of the 22d division, appointing Major F. E. A. D'Oyly, to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Karnal, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 24th division, appointing Major F. E. A. D'Oyly, to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Karnal, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

Identical Colonel and Major General G. H. D'Oyly, a (on furlough) from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry of the 24th division.

Lieutenant Colonel G. H. D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry of the 24th division.

Ensign J. C. Pittman, from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry, at his own request, to the 24th division.

Ensign G. H. D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry, at his own request, to the 24th division.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Hart, (on furlough) from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. D'Oyly, a (on furlough) from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Agri.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

22d regiment of native infantry.—Major F. E. A. D'Oyly to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Grant appointed in the survey department.

Surgeon D. Murray of Her Majesty's 18th light infantry, is directed to for medical aid to the general staff of the army and to the several detachments of cavalry and infantry under the command of Captain E. F. D'Oyly, of the 24th regiment of native infantry, reporting the camp towards Karnal, etc., to the 24th of Her Majesty's 18th light infantry and 18th foot pursuing to Karnal.

Assistant Surgeon J. D'Oyly, of Her Majesty's 18th foot is appointed to be in charge of the convalescent depot at Ludlow during the absence of Assistant Surgeon J. D'Oyly, or until further orders.

Quarter Master Sergeant John D'Oyly, of the 24th, is appointed to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry proceeding to Dinapore, vice D'Oyly transferred to the peninsular establishment.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Green, of the 24th, is appointed to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Agri, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

Quarter Master Sergeant John D'Oyly, of the 24th, is appointed to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, vice D'Oyly transferred to the peninsular establishment.

The following non-commissioned officers, of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed quarter master sergeants to the corps specified opposite to their respective names.

Drum Sergeant Frederick H. Hawkes, of the 2d battalion to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Agri, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

Sergeant John Whelan, of the 2d company 2d battalion, is the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

Corporal John Waddington of the 4th company 4th battalion to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Agri, vice D'Oyly, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Corporal Thomas O'Connell, of the 2d company 4th battalion, to the 24th regiment of native infantry under orders of march from Dinapore to Lucknow, vice D'Oyly appointed sergeant major to the 24th native infantry.

Sergeant James D'Oyly, of the 2d company 4th battalion, to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed sergeant major to the 24th native infantry.

Hospital Sergeant Thomas D'Oyly, of the 2d battalion to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed sergeant major to the 24th native infantry.

Corporal Waddington and O'Connell are promoted to the rank of sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

General D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

7th regiment native infantry.—Major F. E. A. D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

The committee which was directed, in General Orders of the 18th of October last, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Karnal, when it is to be formed in conformity with the instructions contained in the above mentioned orders.

The Warrent division orders of the following date are with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

October 25.—Directing the executive officer to entertain 3 widows and 3 orphans, for the sick the women and children, left by Her Majesty's 2d batt at Varrat and Dinapore and 1 orphan, for the women and children left by houses of the 24th.

October 25.—Directing the executive officer to entertain 3 widows and 3 orphans, for the sick the women and children, left by Her Majesty's 2d batt at Varrat and Dinapore and 1 orphan, for the women and children left by houses of the 24th.

The military brigade order of the 16th instant appointing Sergeant D'Oyly, of the 24th company 2d battalion of the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

The presidency division order of the 18th of the 24th division, appointing Corporal James D'Oyly, of the 2d company 2d battalion of the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

Corporal D'Oyly is transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed as gun corporal, to the Arzac local battalion, vice, D'Oyly deceased.

Captain C. E. D'Oyly, of the 24th regiment of native infantry is appointed to officiate as deputy judge advocate general of the 24th division during the absence of Captain Weston on service with his regiment or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. D'Oyly of the 24th is appointed to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

Headquarters Camp Ferozepore, December 15.—It has been determined that D'Oyly of the 24th division is to remain for the present at Ferozepore as commandant of the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

Headquarters, Camp, Ferozepore, December 15.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments and postings:

Identical Colonel L. H. D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd (on special duty) from the 24th to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

Camp Ferozepore, December 15.—The Nasserabad division order of the 24th division, appointing Sergeant D'Oyly, of the 24th company 2d battalion of the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

The Warrent division order of the 24th division, during Lieutenant D'Oyly, of the 24th company 2d battalion of the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

BY THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCE

Camp, Ferozepore, December 15.—The regimental order of the 24th division, appointing Sergeant D'Oyly, of the 24th company 2d battalion of the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

Lieutenant F. A. D'Oyly, of the 24th company 2d battalion of the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

24th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. A. D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

24th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

24th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. D'Oyly, from the 24th to the 24th division, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

Camp Ferozepore, December 27. The artillery regimental order of the 24th division, appointing Lieutenant A. D'Oyly, to be in charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore, vice D'Oyly appointed to the 24th division.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The artillery brigade order of the 2nd division, appointing 1st Lieutenant F. M. Thompson of the 3d troop, to act as adjutant to the 1st brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Mower Artillery division order of the 1st Regt, Mower Artillery, dated 1st March 1918, states that the following personnel were assigned to the division during the practice season in 1917:

Sergeant T. E. Hemphrey, of the 4th Battalion of artillery, who was discharged in Germany during the war, is given out at Alameda and on duty with the 1st Battalion of heavy artillery in to remain at Alameda, 1942. Hemphrey is a native of Alameda.

The undersigned officers have leave of absence.

4th Regiment, 10th Infantry - 1st Division, 1st Army, from 20 November to 21st January 1950. In that time, participating in medical activities, preparatory to entering for Turkey.

11th Regiment daily extension, Lightness and Great regular
3 Nations, from the 11th January 1861 to the 11th March 1861, in
extension to enable him to re-join

Old Regiment native infantry - New South Wales 1st Battalion from 17th February 1881 to 28th November 1889, in extension, to reside at Smith on medical certificate.

7th Regiment light cavalry - Lieutenant R. J. Hawthorne
from 15th December to 16th December 1900, to visit Mungana
on medical certificate.

Camp Ogish, December 31.—Lieutenant and Major Dugan and Dyson, of the 3d of regulars native infantry, is directed to take charge of the records of that regiment now at Kummel, during the absence from the station, of the head-quarters of the corps.

Lieutenant W A Harrison, of the 62d regiment of native in India is appointed to act as interpreter and quartermaster of the 6th regiment of light cavalry vice Lieutenant W J B Roy who is permitted to resign the appointment.

Ensignant G O Scott of the 12th Company of native infantry and Lt. Remond, attached to the 71st Regiment of native infantry is appointed to act as interpreter and quartermaster in the 3rd Regiment of native infantry during the absence, on duty, of Ensignant F M. Voyle, at until further orders.

Camp, Maricao, December 28—Under the instruction from the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary General, the brigade is an irregular cavalry of the army of the United States, and the appointments of the brigade and brigade major are accordingly to come, from the date of promulgation of this order at Maricao.

Lieutenant T. T. T. with proceed and take the ad regiment of local horse to which he is being appointed as a command, at his earliest convenience; and the 1st local horse will remain at Fort Sorell attached to the 1st at the head quarters of the Garrison division till further orders.

The recommend order of the 14th instant, by Major J. O'Leary, commanding the 17th Regiment, New York Infantry, appointing the said P. Radd as acting interpreter and quartermaster, during the absence on duty of Lieutenant Hill, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

44th Regiment Native Infantry - I ventured a Q Hopper from 1st November to 10th December in extension, to campaign at the Presidency on medical work.

624 Hogen at Netiva Infirmary -- Surgeon D Butler, w p from 6th Dec 1907 to 6th Feb 1909, in attendance, he remains on the river on medical certificate.

Camp Tawaghi, December 24.—The Company military drill instructor of the 24th division, Supplying Gunner Hall, of the 3d troop of Engineers, and Robert Green of the 6th company 6th Battalion Artillery, arrived at laboratory this morning the weather was confirmed.

[illegible]

The order issued by Major General Sir W. Murray, G.C.B. and K.C.M.G. on the 14th instant, appointing Andrew Andrew G. Anderson, of the 28th regiment of light infantry, to temporary charge of the staff at the H.M. Customs of the Port of the India, v/s De Murray is continued.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Carney is appointed to the medical charge of the 70th regiment of native Indians, in the rank of Surgeon. Atkinson appointed superintendent of hospitals in the army of the India.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:-

With regiment West cavalry - Captain W. H. ... from 15 November to 1st November 1939, in ... to ... on medical certificate

[illegible]

1st Lieutenant W. H. Hays, of military is appointed to the command of the above detachment, which will proceed on a tour completed by next vacation to Lapland, where the Lieutenant will report himself to Major (1st Lt.) Hays, political agent, under whose orders he is to serve.

The other governments concerned will be pleased to give prompt effect to the foregoing arrangements.

For the artillery gear
30 Flares
20 More Launches
30 Heavy Mortars
20 Bikes
30 Machine
For the engineer
park

A rider arrived
1890 Midway
in Westport
The Commander of the
the Night House while the
F. H. Henshaw of the 23d
as deputy was sent quarter
bleed for art loc at J. Wal

impairing parties, upon being an arrival
is with the assistance of the Night Ho
narrable the Gov. General conference
forces as pleased with the sanction of
Governor General for appoint Captain
of native infantry to (Murphy
to the troops assign

Camp Wheeler December 24--Lieutenant Colonel W H L. Smith (unfortunate), is removed from the 2d to the 6th battery of artillery along with Captain Colonel and Brevet Colonel Bull (unfortunate), who is removed from the latter in the former.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Meme (see forough) is removed from the 17th to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. A. Lind (on special duty) is removed from the 5th to the 17th regiment of native infantry

Bornes Statert Alridle who was brought on relief at strength in Government General Orders No 174 of the 10th instant, is posted to the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Kurumal

Camp Duxton, December 27 --The presidency division order of the 29th ultimo appointing **Ensign F M (whom, recently admitted into the service to do duty with the 40th regiment of native infantry at Duxton is conferred**

The battle: a order of the lieutenant directing Captain G. G. Smith and 1st in command to get in command and then sent E. G. sent going away with the corps as 1st in command in the Ramgarh Light Infantry battalion, in captured to a temporary arrangement.

[illegible]

The Warrenton artillery division order of the 1st instant, appointing as subordinate Patrick Keegan of the 2d company 2d battalion and John Graves, of the 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery to act as laboratory men during the annual practice, is confirmed.

He got General A. Duggan's division order of the 30th instant, directing Private James Spader, of 1st Infantry's 1st Regt., to take charge of work in the direction of the army of the Indians, in command.

Surgeon R. T. Haynes is removed from the 4th and posted to the 47th Regiment of Indian Infantry, under orders for Banaras. Assistant Surgeon C. C. Brown, is removed from the 4th and posted to the 47th Regiment of Indian Infantry, and posted to the 41st Regiment of Indian Infantry at Bangalore.

Lieutenant B. H. Huggs, of the 6888 Central Postal Directory, is appointed to replace as interpreter and gangway runner to the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, the Lieutenant Cook, who has been demobilized as assistant in the communications at Sangar.

only regiment active in the area - 1st Infantry Bn. Garibaldi, being
only with the 1st Infantry Bn. Garibaldi, from 1st. 1st
over to 1st Infantry Bn. Garibaldi, to another place. 1st. 1st
1st Infantry Bn. Garibaldi, to another place. 1st. 1st

Dump Section, Division 9 - The Engineer division ordered
the dump section, Division 9 (Dump, Miller's Station) to go
to work on the railway division, will further select to construct

7

117

GENERAL REGISTER.

the 21st division, for the purpose of passing into the service such cases as may be presented by the superintendent, and considered by the committee for military purposes.

The Major General commanding the 2nd division will be pleased to nominate the president and members.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Smith (new promotion) is posted to the 2d regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Air (new promotion) is posted to the 2d regiment of native infantry.

Cornet Archibald Stewart Galloway, who was brought on the 17th ult. in Government General Order No. 184, of the 17th ult. is posted to the 2d regiment of light cavalry, proceeding on service with the army of the Indus.

Sergeant William Henderson, of the veteran company at Simla, is, with the sanction of the Government, permitted to reside and grow his allowance at Simla.

The undersigned officer has leave of absence from 21st December 1858 to 25th January 1859, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to returning from the service.

Camp Kurmali, January 1.—The presidency division order of the 14th ult. appointing, en passant, Thomas J. H. Reynolds and F. A. Riberton to duty for the former with the 4d, and the latter with the 5th regiment native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. directing Lieutenant W. H. of the 14th regiment of native infantry, to conduct the provisions of a military general court martial ordered to assemble at Barrackpore is confirmed.

Camp Kurmali, January 1.—At a general court martial held at Barrackpore on Monday the 17th day of December 1858, Lieutenant James O'Neil, of the 5th regiment native infantry, was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For having absented himself from his regiment with leave, from the 10th of September 1857 to 3rd July 1858.

Finding.—The court is of opinion, from the evidence before it, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner Lieutenant James O'Neil, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances, for the period of (6) six calendar months.

Continued.

JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Barrackpore.

Camp Kurmali 3d January 1859.—The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon G. G. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Sergeant Major J. H. to be a sergeant major and quarter master sergeant in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

Camp Kurmali, January 1.—The order of the 14th ult. issued by Barrackpore division order, appointing Lieutenant H. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore division order of the 20th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. to be a surgeon and quarter master surgeon in the 5th regiment of the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undersigned orders issued to the army of the Indus, of the dates specified are confirmed

4th December 1838.—Appointing Surgeon J. Thompson of the 1st regiment of light cavalry to officiate as superintending surgeon during the indisposition of superintending Surgeon Playfair, until further orders

4th December 1838.—Appointing Surgeon W. F. Macnamara of the 41st and acting interpreter and doctor to the 31st regiment of native infantry, to be aide de camp to Major General W. Nott commanding the 3d brigade of infantry. Lieutenant J. G. Greene, interpreter and doctor, of the 31st regiment, to be aide de camp to Major General W. Nott commanding the 3d brigade of infantry, and J. G. Greene, J. Skinner, adjutant of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, to be aide de camp to Major General J. Skinner commanding the brigade of light cavalry.

11th December 1838.—Appointing Deputy Provost Marshal W. Paris from the 31st to the 10th division of the army, with the 10th division of the army.

11th December 1838.—Permitting Captain L. B. Smith, commandant adjutant general of the 10th division, and attached to the 10th division of the army to join the 10th regiment of native infantry to which he belongs

11th December 1838.—Permitting Lieutenant G. A. Brown, of the 4th light infantry to be aide de camp to Major General Duncan to join the regiment to which he belongs

Camp Koonak January 7.—The presidency division order of the 11th ultimo appointing Muboorah Singh native doctor to do duty with the 51st regiment of native infantry, in the room of Meer Baksh Ali, who has obtained leave on medical certificate is confirmed

11th Armoora district order of the 11th of November last appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant C. J. Davidson of the 5th regiment of native infantry 1st and station staff vice Lieutenant R. Price of the 5th regiment of native infantry, proceeding with his corps to Bengal, is confirmed.

The presidency division order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon M. A. B. Gwynne at present at the general hospital to do duty with the 1st regiment of native infantry, during the practice season is confirmed

The 11th division and station order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Surgeon W. W. Wilson of the 1st division to perform the medical duties of the right wing of the 31st regiment of native infantry is confirmed

The Bangalore station order of the 11th ultimo appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Leavelle of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant general is confirmed

The Dinapore division order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Quarter Master C. B. Hall, of the 40th 1st and acting adjutant to the 11th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Lieutenant W. G. Hall of the 41st regiment of native infantry, permitted to join his corps proceeding on service, is confirmed

The following officers are appointed to do duty at the cantonment depot at Lucknow, during the approaching hot season

Captain B. Nash 4th regiment light cavalry
Lieut and Brevet Captain F. Kayser, ... 64th regiment native infantry.

Brevet Captain Kayser will join the depot by the 1st of April and the officer commanding the depot division will avail himself of his absence in taking charge of men under arms for the hills should no senior officer be proceeding to do duty there

Camp, on the Right Bank of the Hindoo near Nagwanah January 1.—The order of the 14th ultimo issued by Major General Macdonell, appointing Assistant Surgeon Chandra, of Her Majesty's 10th Madras, to afford medical aid to the staff of the cavalry attached to the army of the Indus, is confirmed

The station order of the 14th ultimo last, appointing Surgeon W. Gwynne, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 31st regiment of native infantry, is confirmed until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, is confirmed

The Bangalore station order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Surgeon W. Gwynne, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 31st regiment of native infantry, is confirmed until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, is confirmed

The Bangalore station order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Surgeon W. Gwynne, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 31st regiment of native infantry, is confirmed until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, is confirmed

Captain C. D. Smith's divisional order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Surgeon W. Gwynne, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 31st regiment of native infantry, is confirmed until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, is confirmed

The divisional order of the 14th ultimo issued by Surgeon W. Gwynne, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 31st regiment of native infantry, is confirmed until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, is confirmed

Camp Miraj January 9.—The detachment order of the 11th November last issued by Surgeon W. Gwynne, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 31st regiment of native infantry, is confirmed until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, is confirmed

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to make the following appointments

2nd regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G. H. Davidson to be adjutant, vice Maitland promoted

Camp Bird's nest January 9.—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following promotions and postings of medical officers

Surgeon P. Carruthers (on leave to see) from the 9th to the 37th regiment of native infantry

Surgeon H. Bonfield, new promotion, to the 9th regiment of native infantry

Surgeon J. Linn, M. D. (on furlough) from the 15th to the 30th regiment of native infantry

Surgeon G. Craigie, M. D. new promotion, to the 15th regiment of native infantry

Assistant Surgeon A. M. Griffith, from the 34th to the 14th regiment of native infantry

Assistant Surgeon W. O. H. M. Chayne (on furlough) from the 10th to the 46th regiment of native infantry

Asst Surgeon Maxwell from the 10th to the 20th regiment of native infantry

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Brown from the 67th to the 18th regiment of native infantry

Assistant Surgeon E. V. Davies (on civil assignment) surgeon at Bangalore to the 10th regiment of native infantry

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Andrew M. D. (on furlough) from the 40th to the 3d regiment of native infantry

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Linn, M. D. from the 7th to the 45th regiment of native infantry

Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson M. D. from the 67th to the 40th regiment of native infantry which he will join on being relieved from his present charge by Dr. Butler

Assistant Surgeon G. Davis a from the 6th regiment of light cavalry to the 20th regiment of native infantry

Head quarters Meerut January 10.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Spence (on half pay) is removed from the 1st to the 7th regiment of native infantry

Lieutenant Colonel J. Thomson, new promotion, is posted to the 1st to the 7th regiment of native infantry

Sergeant G. Mayhew, of the pension establishment, is permitted to reside a day and night at Allahabad instead of Calcutta

The undersigned officers have leave of absence

2nd Regiment native infantry Captain J. Leeson from 1st December 1838 to 1st December 1839, to remain in the hills north of Coimbatore, on medical certificate

4th Regiment native infantry Surgeon C. Wright from 15th January to 15th May to visit the presidency preparatory to application for leave to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, on medical certificate

Head quarters Meerut, January 12.—With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General the Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct the following movements to be carried into effect according to the routes which will be furnished by the quarter master general of the army

1st and 2nd dragoons from Calcutta to Meerut to move as soon as the necessary carriage is supplied by the commissariat, embarking the men on boats that will be furnished, as far as Ghazipur, Kanpur, and thence by land to Meerut

4th Regiment light cavalry from the field force assembled at Jabul in Sultanpore on the separation of the 10th or assembled at Jabul, under the command of Major General Sir T. Ambury, M. D.

1st company, and head quarters 3d battalion artillery, still at Kurrugh—do do do

GENERAL REGISTER.

6th Regiment native infantry, ditto to Agra—ditto ditto.
7th Regiment light cavalry, from Cawnpore to Meerut, as soon as the receipt of this order as the necessary carriage can be supplied.

8th Regiment light cavalry, from Sahaspore to Cawnpore, on being relieved by the 6th Regiment light cavalry.
6th Regiment native infantry, from Dinapore to Bareilly, on the receipt of this order.

19th ditto ditto, from Dinapore to Cawnpore, on the receipt of this order.

The 4th Regiment of light cavalry will return to Kurnaul, as soon as it can be disposed with from the export of the High Honourable the Governor General.

Brigadier J. Dumas is appointed to the command of the station of Cawnpore, to which he will proceed at his earliest convenience.

Head quarters, Meerut, January 14.—The Dinapore station order of the 31st ultimo, appointing Captain G. A. Blandell, of the 51st Regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, during the absence, on duty, of Captain Mercer, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, is confirmed.

The Lucknow station order of the 30th ultimo, directing Surgeon W. Iyer, of the 53rd Regiment of native infantry, to receive medical charge of the 10th Regiment of native infantry, and the station staff, from Assistant Surgeon Leese, appointed to the 4th auxiliary force, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 1st instant, directing officiating Apothecary G. Permen, of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, to do duty at the medical depot at Cawnpore, vice Seale, who has obtained leave; and Assistant Apothecary J. Robison and Hospital Apprentice W. Norris to act the former as apothecary, and the latter as Assistant Steward, to Her Majesty's 10th Foot, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 1st instant, appointing Staff Sergeant Holt, of the 1st company 5th Battalion of artillery, to the charge of the ordnance and stores under preparation at Cawnpore for service in Jhansi, is confirmed.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, Captain E. Marshall, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside at Petozenore, the present head quarters of the 5th division, instead of at Kurnaul, until the 1st of May next.

Sergeant Major William Bacon Bulley, of the 8th Regiment of light cavalry, is, at his own request, permitted to remain in the 3d Brigade of horse artillery, in the tank he held previous to his being placed on the town major's list.

Head Quarters Meerut, January 15.—The Sagar division order of the 6th ultimo, appointing Kishan-Interpreter and quarter Mr. R. G. George, of the 11th regt. of native infantry, to the charge of the sutler bazar and commissariat duties at Sagar, during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant Lloyd, sub-assistant commissary general, is with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Pultenburgh station order of the 29th of November last, directing Assistant Surgeon T. G. Hunter, in medical charge of the 14th Regiment of native infantry, to perform the usual medical duties of the station, during the absence, on leave of Assistant Surgeon Goss, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The artillery division order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant G. Larkins, of the 3d troop 2d brigade, to act as adjutant and quarter master to the artillery division at Petozenore, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The general order of the 10th ultimo, granting leave of absence to the commanding Surgeon G. Playfair, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Artillery.—Captain J. S. Kirby, from 13th December 1858 to 1st January, to reside at the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

4th Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant M. R. Ouster, from 15th July to 15th March, to visit the Nizam at Deyrah, on private affairs.

10th Regiment light cavalry.—Widow Master W. Fooks, from 1st January to 15th May, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave of absence to act, on medical certificates.

Head quarters, Meerut, January 15.—Surgeon G. Turnbull, of the 24th Regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate medical aid to the officers of the general staff, and establishments attached to the head quarters of the army, during the time they may remain at Meerut, or until further orders.

Captain C. Gale, of the invalid establishment, is permitted, with the sanction of Government, to reside at the Nizam's at Deyrah, instead of at Simla, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

74th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant J. Chilcott to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Lieutenant Follett, appointed to the commissariat department.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

56th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Black, all from 10th January to 14 May, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

The Sagar division order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Bombardier Lilly, laboratory man of the artillery park, to be park sergeant to the Sagar park proceeding on service to Jhansi, from the 20th of the same month, is confirmed.

The Sagar division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Bombardier Crofton, laboratory man of the artillery park, to be park sergeant to the engineer park proceeding on service to Jhansi, is confirmed.

The 2d Battalion artillery order of the 14th of November last, appointing Gunner Neuties, of the 1st company, to act as camp colour-man, during the march in Benares, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

4th Regiment of light cavalry.—Lieutenant W. O. Prendergast to be interpreter and quarter master.

Sergeant Patrick Wade, who was recommended in the 2d company 2d Battalion of artillery in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, is under instructions from the right honourable the Governor General, attached, as camp quarter master, servant and baggage master, to the British mission proceeding to Cooch.

The appointment, in General Orders of the 15th ultimo, of Drill Sergeant Frederick D. Hawkes, of the 2d Battalion of artillery, to be quarter master sergeant to the 1st Regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. Gifford, from 6th January to 6th April, to visit Kurnaul, Delhi and Meerut on medical certificate.

9th Regiment native infantry.—Captain C. Field, from 1st January to 1st April, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

2. For himself, the Commander-in-Chief has to express his highest applause. The appearance of the several corps was admirable; and their excellent discipline was evinced by the manner in which they performed all that was desired from them. His Excellency requests that the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and corps, will accept his best thanks for the manner in which they carried into effect his orders; and that the regimental officers of all ranks, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers will assure themselves that their merits are highly appreciated by His Excellency.

F. CRAIGIE, Major,

Deputy, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

[Englishman, December 14.]

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head quarters, Camp, Petozenore, December 15.—No. 105. The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

5th bat.—Lieutenant J. G. Wilson to be captain, by purchase, vice Watson retired 15th December 1858.

Ensign R. S. Cole to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson promoted, 15th December 1858.

The Order issued by Major General Mr. Wiltouzhby Cotton, K. C. S. and C. B. dated 15th December 1858, appointing Lieutenant Pattinson, 16th Lancers, Aide-de-camp to Brigadier Arnold from the 4th instant, is confirmed.

Camp, Baddow, December 20.—The Order by Major General Sir Wiltouzhby Cotton, K. C. S. and C. B. of the 15th instant, appointing, Ensign Watts 13th Light Infantry, to act as aide-de-

GENERAL REGISTER.

entire to Lieutenant Colonel Dennis, C. B. during the period that either may remain in command of the 2d brigade of the army of the India, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Camp, Meera, January 14, No. 147.—The following leave of absence granted by the officer commanding the presidency division, are approved:

26th Foot.—Brevet Captain Thompson, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Ditto—Lieutenant Sibley *ditto ditto*.

16th *ditto*.—Brevet Captain Bell, in extension, from 15th October to 31st December 1834.

13th Light Infantry.—Major J. Johnson, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

Ditto—Lieutenant J. Forbes, *ditto ditto*.

The regimental order by the senior commanding 49th foot dated 22d September 1834, appointing Color Bearer Captain Thomas Rank & File, to act as sergeant major, and Sergeant Women, 7 James Clough, as quartermaster sergeant, and 10 and Lance Sergeant Edward Sawyer, as Provost Sergeant to the detachment of Java has ordered to proceed towards Dinapore, is confirmed.

The depot order by the brigade major Queen's troops, For Winton, dated 1st December 1834, appointing Sergeant D. Peck to be sergeant major to the depot of Queen's troops for Sergeant McKenzie invalided is confirmed.

The regimental order by the officer commanding the 49th foot, dated 2d December 1834, appointing Sergeant James Clough to act as provost sergeant to that corps, during its march from Hazarrah to Dinapore, is confirmed.

The order of the 13th December 1834, by Captain Vudie, 16th foot, commanding a detachment of recovered men of H. B. regiments, returning from Lucknow, appointing sergeant John Finn,

3d light dragoon, to act as provost sergeant to the same, is confirmed.

The following acting appointments made by Captain St. John, 13th light infantry, commanding detachments of the sick Woden, and children of H. B. regiments, forming the depot at Kurnool are confirmed, from the 1st November 1834:

Sergeant John Parrott, 13th light infantry, to act as sergeant major.

Thomas Price, to act as Mr. W. Sergeant
James Harris, to act as hospital sergeant
John Parrott, to act as pay sergeant to the detachments of H. B. 3d hols and 13th foot.

The order dated 23d October 1834, issued by Lieutenant Blair, 3d foot, commanding the depot of that corps, at Meera, appointing Sergeant John Doyle Sergeant Major and quarter master sergeant in the depot, and Sergeant Patrick Makins pay sergeant during the absence of the regiment, is confirmed.

Captain Cairne, of 76th regiment, is appointed to act as Aide de Camp to Major General Oglethorpe, pending a reference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following officers have leave of absence.

21st foot Ensign Bourke, from 10th February to 26th April 1835, the date of rejoining the regiment.

41th *ditto*.—Major Ainsworth, from 19th December 1834 to 18th February 1835, on medical certificate.

Memorandum—In the General Order of the 22d February 1835, granting leave of absence to Captain and Brevet Major H. C. V. Cortland, 31st foot, from the 16th of May 1834, read 3d May 1835, instead of the former date:

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

R. TORRENS, Maj. Genl.

Adj. Genl. to Her Majesty's Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDOGEE.

Jan. 1st.—English brig, *Apollon*, H. Langlois, from the Mauritius 4th November; English brig *Cecilia* F. Roy, from Hong Kong 23d December.

9th.—French bark *Girarde*, L. J. Paolty, from Bourbon 12th November.

11th.—English ship *Windsor*, E. P. Nisbet, from London 1st September and Madras 19th December.

12th.—English ship *Reptile*, R. Pyra, from London 4th August, and Madras 23d December; English schooner *Elizabeth*, E. Bask, from Swan River 24th November; French bark *Ardie*, A. Pouverau, from Bordeaux 14th August.

13th.—English bark *Cambria*, C. Robertson, from Liverpool 31st August, and Cape 17th November; American ship *Macizuma*, J. S. Culp, from New York 17th September.

14th.—English ship *Alexander*, W. Watson, from Liverpool 15th August; English bark *Elizabeth*, J. Dower, from Greenock 14th August; English brig *Spy*, C. R. Smith, from Madras 31st December.

15th.—English brig *London*, A. Adams, from Liverpool 1st September; Dutch bark *Kalemas*, L. Marian, from Batavia 1st November.

16th.—English brig *Patriot*, E. G. Morris, from Penang 24th December.

17th.—English ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, M. C. Closs, from London 15th September.

19th.—French brig *Telegraph*, Desaugues, from Bordeaux (no date) and Pondicherry 23d September.

19th.—English ship *Clifton*, S. Green, from London 29th August, and Cape of Good Hope 23d November; English brig *Cove*, G. Palmer, from New Guinea 29th March, (no date), and Mauritius 12th December; English ship *Eden*, W. J. Cook, from Madras 4th January; English bark *Charles Hewitry*, J. M. Hopper, from Mauritius 20th November; English bark *Ann*, D. Melville, from Cape 14th *ditto*; English ship *Artisan*, F. Lash, from Rio de Janeiro, 24th October; English brig *Archives*, J. Taylor, from Sydney 12th September, and Penang 29th December; French ship *Sigle*, A. Guillemot, from Havre 9th August.

20th.—Dutch bark *Justina*, L. C. Kessels, from Batavia 15th December, and Singapore 26th January; English bark *General*, J. J. Burdman, from the Mauritius 26th November.

21st.—H. B. Steamer *Ganges*, J. H. Derry, from Moulemein 15th January; H. B. ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Kyoak Phyeo (no date).

24th.—English schooner *Flora McDonald*, F. W. Horne, from Hong Kong 14th January.

25th.—English ship *Alond*, T. Callan, from Liverpool 18th September, and St. John 12th October; English brig *Edinburgh*, J. Mannok, from Hong Kong 11th January.

26th.—English schooner *Governor Doherty*, H. Norway, from Bombay 23d December, Atapea (no date) and Columbia 8th January; American bark *Norfolk*, J. S. Ballard, from Boston 13th September; French ship *Irma*, Dary, from Havre de Grace (no date).

27th.—French ship *Reunion*, Dalmat, from Marcellus 13th April, Cape 23d August, and Hong Kong 29th November.

31st.—English brig *Mary Taylor*, Williams, from London, Bordeaux and Mauritius (no date); English bark *Advocate* Thomas Wilkinson, from London 12th June, Cape 24th November, and Madras 17th January.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

The *Scorpio* in tow of the *Jahna* arrived on Wednesday evening with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Scott and two children; Mr. and Mrs. G. Ewhart and one child; Mrs. Wadsworth and 3 children; Mrs. McLeod; R. C. Oakes, W. Huggins and W. P. Jeffrey, Esqrs.

The boats left Allahabad on the 19th December.

Per Windsor, from London.—Lady Penington; Mrs. Gordon; Captain Wadding, 76th, and Major, 25th, and Lieutenant Hug, 31st regiments B. native infantry; Messrs. Bards and Wilford; Messrs. Fraser, Christie, Cox, Hammond, Clark and Travers, Cade's; Messrs. W. McKintosh, R. McKintosh, and J. McKintosh; Mrs. Duane and Mr. Hill, steaming passengers; *from Madras*.—Mrs. Elliot and 3 children; Mrs. Henry Manning; Daniel Elliott, Esq., law commissioner; M. C. S. Livingston, Bengal artillery; James McLean, steaming passenger.

Per Reptile, from London.—Lady William Casement, Mrs. Captain Mellich and Mrs. Cassel; Messrs. White and Phoebe White; Captain Mellich, 10th light cavalry; Lieutenant Cassel, 33d native infantry; Captain Simpson; Mr. G. S. Cassel; Ensign Barty, 49th Queen's Own; *from Madras*.—Mrs. Anslie; Mrs. Llewellyn; Mr. Anslie, merchant; Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Coombs, and.

Per Telegraph.—Mr. Chas. Gordon.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Per Patriot — Mrs Thompson and Master Revely

Per Duke of Burleigh—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Phibbs, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Hill, Miss Gagerly, Mrs. Somers, and Mrs. Roer; Messrs Walker, Rola, Sofney, Hill, and E. Hill; Colonel Sir E. Williams; Reverend J. H. Pratt; Lieutenants Price, 4th and Phibbs, 4th native infantry; Ensigns T. Adams, 24th native infantry and J. W. Cox, R. W. 13th foot; Mr. Hainbury, dentist; Mr. Andrews, surgeon; Mr. Gagerly, Dr. Somers and Roer; Messrs Kennedy, Griffiths, Womra, Johann, Turner and Shaw; Messrs Gagerly and Somers; Miss Gagerly; Mrs. Mathews and 2 daughters, Mrs. Evans; Messrs. Erhart and Murl.

Per Clifton, from London—Mrs Gordon, Mrs Ramsay, and Miss Green, 4; Wain, 4; Richmond, E A; Messrs Ramsay and Murray, 2; Messrs Davidson, 2; Good, 1; Murray, 1; and 5 children; 2 nurses, 2 dispensaries, 1 Colonial Dispensary, 1 steam W. Murray, B 1; Dr McKinnon, surgeon; James, 1; E. Burton, 40th regiment, 1 native, 1 native, 1 native; Miss Eliza, 1; 100 troops from England, 68 men, 5 women, and 4 children.

Per Charles Hurttley — Walter M Shaw.

Per Band, from Liverpool—Mrs Katon; Mrs James, and Mrs Robinson; Misses Kilby and Ryndall, Quin's 5th Regt native infantry; Lieutenant James, M. S. O. D. Denny, M. Black, and J. Braddon, Esquires, merchants; Mrs Gatliffe, Mrs Woods, Master J. Grosbie, and Miner J. Snow, Stevedore Passengers.

Per Elizabeth, from Raydon—Mrs A Aghee and children; Master T Aridoon; J Aching, Esquire; Master M Thoros; Master and Mrs J Stephen, Messrs C Johannes J Sarkies, C B Manook and A Abraham, Yegh Abdole Aliy and G Hurmak.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUCOR.

January 1.—*John Bay* has, *Cineas*, for *Moulins* and *Amneret*, *Daupher*, *Grand*, for *Bourbon*, *Sylph*, *Viall*, for *Bumby*, *Wm. Kimball*, *Tucker*, for *Amson*, *Simon Nacoda*, for *Judo*, *Cecilia*, *Le Boque* for *Bourbon*, *Lauretta Reddy*, *Cepin*, *goue to dea* and *Dinae*, *Guatema*, for *Bongnos*.

6.—*Physal Curran*, Nacado, for Nunsnore; *Bruce Packst* Stewart, for Andros; *Valpatato*, Lockwood, for Madras and United States; *Calbreth*, Lemle, for Muscat; *Jessy*, Auld, for Penning; *Frances Ann*, Hay, for Liverpool; *Deborah*, Myling, for Liverpool and *Eleanor Russell*, Worth, for Mauritius.

B—*Adelaide*, Guthrie, for London via Cape; *Mary*, Davis, for Cangoon and *Isabella*, Dickenson, for Hull.

9—*thassy* Narnala, for Muscat and Victoria, Potter. for Bombay via Colombo.

10--*Luisa Mauro*, Lowrie, for Liverpool.

12—London, Wmble, for London and Duke of Bedford,
Bewen, for London.

13—*Petite Nancy* DeTelo, for Bordeaux and Sir William Wallace, Tingate, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.

15—*Hiet Rohman*, Naroda, for Juida; *Fattile Rohman*, Naroda, for Muscat; *Mahomed Skaw*, Randle, for Madras. *Nymph*, McGowan, for Singapore and China and *St. George*, Williams, for Bristol via Cape.

17—*Britannia*, Leith, for London, *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon, for Suranore and China, *Poppy*, Mackenzie, for China; *Red Rover*, Wight, for China; *Algierne*, Young, for Singapore and *Susan*, Morris for Kynuk and Mouhaein.

18.—*Bierrege*, Banks, for Liverpool, *Sped Khan*, Owenstone, for Singapore and China. *Ariel*, Warden, for China via Singapore; *Climax*, Audree, for Madras and *Ruby*, Wilson, for Bristol.

20—*Fattle Mobarrack*, Nevada, for Judea; *Mary Ellen*, Peterson, for Loudon; *Pullay Sakam*, Gillet, for Bombay and *Lord Hungerford*, Saunders, for London.

22—*Apollo*, Langlois, for Mauritius; *Allerton*, Chatterton, for Liverpool. *Edmonstone*, McDougall, for Singapore and China and *Madagascar*, Walker, for London via Cape.

† 21.—Snipe, Spain, for Moulinein.

21—*Part of Harwick, Henning, for London via Cape and*
Johs. Smith, for London.

25—*Richmond*, McLeod, for London via Cape and Resolucão, Behevo, for Lisbon.

26—*Mellekei Bakar*, Nacoda, for Judda; *Anu*, Guy, for
Araia and China; *Strabane*, Bowen, for London and *Hydroise*.
Nacoda, for Judda.

28—*Little Barry, Nacoda, for Judd.*

29—Scott, Campbell, for London H. C. Steamer Enterprise,
for Madras.

DEPARTURE, OF PASSENGERS.

Par St. George.—Mrs. General Storrera and child, Mrs. Thomas Holroyd and child, Mrs. Henry Holroyd and children Mrs. Carlett, Mrs. Penington and children, Mrs. Robin and child, Mrs. Timmins and children, and Mrs. Stickland and children, Misses Durbell and Queen; T. Holroyd and 4 C. Dunlop, Esqrs.; Lieutenant R. C. Penington, and F. Blunt, Esq.

Per Lord Hungerford, Captain Saunders, for London, touching at the Cape. General and Mrs. Margaret and Mr. Vaughan, for the Gambia — Mrs. General Torrens : Mrs. Cowell : Mrs. E. McNaghten : Mrs. Lawrence : Mrs. Spier : Mrs. Conwell : Mrs. Forquharson : Miss Ross : Hon. A. Ross : Mrs. Elliott : MacNaghten, Wm. Spier, and Laikins : Captain Forquharson — Children, — Misses Forquharson and L. Forquharson, Master Torrens : Miss Letitia MacNaghten, Miss Elliott McNaghten, Misses Hamilton and Mary MacNaghten : Master Hamilton : Misses Emily Smith and Henrietta Smith : Messrs. Archibald Hill and James Hill, and 4 children of Mrs. Brewster.

Per William Money, for London.—Mrs Captain Cairn, H. M.
26th May Tipton, Mrs Dickson Mrs Mackintosh, Mrs French,
Mrs. Mary Lawrence Mrs. Millen, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs K. Shaw,
and Mrs. McCreath; Misses McEwen, Louisa McEwen Amelia
McEwen, and Christina McEwen, Major Lawrence, E.
Mackintosh, Esq., Dr. Campbell and 12 children.

Per Ariel, for Chaut—William Wallace and Daniel McDonald, Agents, and Mr. Maquett. *For Singapore*.—Mrs. J. Fraser, and James Finser, Esq.

The *Jellinger*, in tow of the *Lord William Bentinck* Steam Vessel left Calcutta for Allahabad on the 8th instant, with the following Passengers, viz,

Mrs. Major Anstethy; Miss Bradley; Colonel J. Canfield, C. B. and Lich, Esrs. Cardew; Misses Mackenzie, Wemyss, Brown and Nipian; Mrs. and Miss Hollins, General and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Major Hicks, Major L. Wortall, Lieutenants Smith, Edwards and Hicks.

Per Malaccastr.—Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Parks and 3 daughters, Mrs. Arnold and 3 sons, Mrs. McKenzie and child; Mrs. McQueen, and Miss Walker, Miss Watson, Oakes and Bagshaw, William Wenzelke, Esq., Dr. M. Quinn and Co., W. Lewis, Esq., Lieutenant Bird, 12th regt. infantry; Private Goodhue, 6th regiment M., native infantry; 2 Misses Carter; Masters Carter, Ruhlman, Thomson and Chas.

Per. Scania.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Willson, Mrs. Bruce, and Mrs. Cris Smulder; J. Shaw, J. Bental, R. II. Willson, and T. Bruce, Esquimaux; 4 *per. sages*; Adam Ping Smith, Esquire; Major Johnson, His Majesty's 13th foot; A. Harlan Esquire, Dr. Inghis, Captain Johnson, W. Huggins, Esquire, J. Moses Shaw, 1 *master ditto*; Miss Mytton; 2 *masters ditto*; Mrs. Bruce; 2 *masters ditto*, 2 Misses Smith; 2 *masters ditto*, Miss Edize White.

Per Earl of Hardwicke.—Lady Grant; Mrs. Penington; Mrs. Haller; Mrs. Charters; Messrs B. Macleod; Wm Dill Crawford; Mrs. Henning; Mrs. C. A. Haller; J. W. Lang, W. Riant, W. Ewer, and Thomas Taylor, Esquires; Colonel Charters; Captain Emily; Esqrs. G. D. Ethal; Esqrs. J. Walker, children.—Misses C. Lindsay, C. Crawford, H. M. Reid, C. L. Reid, and M. A. Leith; Masters W. B. Hallen, J. W. Reid, and J. P. Leith, servants.—Mrs. Leud, Mrs. E. Welch, Mrs. Parsons, and John Slade.

For Richmond.—Mrs Scott, Mrs Croxton, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Colonel Manning, Mrs Captain A C Spottswoode, Mr Hulse, and Mrs T W Burt; R H Scott, Esquire, a Q; Major Croxton, Artillery; Dr Jackson, 8th cavalry; Drs McCann and Bonfield M.D.; Lieutenant J W Forbes, R M 18th light infantry; Major Tompkins; Messrs Scott, J H Scott, John Tompkins, Rakes and Arthur N Spottswoode. Misses Maria Croxton, Isabelle Burt, Rakes, Jenny A. Spottswoode, Helen C Spottswoode and Mary A. Herring.

Per Robert Small for London.—Mrs Barwell; Mrs Colane Low and family; Mrs Wintour and daughter; Mrs Crawford and family; Mrs Tutor and family; Mrs Walker; F. R. Barwell, Esquire, civil service; Lieutenant Colonel Low; J. H. Crawford Esquire, civil service; H. Ricketts, Esquire, civil service; Captain Shakespeare; W. H. Abbott, Esquire, H. Colquhoun, Esquire, George Clarke *Children*—Two Masters Bechers, Masters Hawes, Miss Lindsay, Miss Abbott and four Masters Wilcox.

Additional Passengers per Madagascar, for London—Mrs J W Cragg, Master Gault Cragg, Miss Ann Gallagher, and Mrs Ward, European Servant.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 14 At Allahabad, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Orchard, c s European regiment, of a son.

18 At Subahoo, the lady of Captain McCausland, of a daughter.

20 At Mhow, the lady of Lieutenant H J Nichol, 72d regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

30 At Benares, the lady of Dr Butler, 63d native infantry, of a son.

Dec. 2 At Lahore, the lady of Colonel H C Van Cortlandt, His Highness the Maharaja Runjeet Singh's service, of a son.

3 At Roonk Phyno, the lady of Captain R Taylor, 6th regiment native infantry of a daughter.

11 At Vellore, the wife of Master J C Brindley, of a son.

16 At Saueor, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq, civil surgeon, of a daughter.

17 At Allahabad, the lady of J. T. Rivaz, Esq civil service of a daughter.

20 At Allahabad, the wife of Master J W Casaban, of the sutler dewanny office, of a son.

21 At Howul Bugh, the lady of Andrew Wakar, Esq, Assistant Surgeon Kemaon Battalion of a daughter.

22 At Sahet, the lady of Brigadier J. H. Lallier, of a daughter.

— At Bough, the lady of J Pearl, Esquire, civil surgeon, of a son.

24 At Benares, the lady of Lieutenant William Hore, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Office of Interpreter, and Quarter-master, 5th light cavalry, of a daughter.

27 At Madia, the lady of J W Bateman, Esquire, of a daughter.

28 At Nurmeh, the lady of Captain E Wente, 71st regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

29 At Calcutta, the lady of P P Carter, Esq of Bhogpore of a daughter.

30 At Delhi, the wife of Master Conductor Vyall, ordnance of a son.

31 At Calcutta Mrs D Watson, of a son.

January 1 At Allahabad, Dny, the lady of Henry Bynn Harrington, Esquire, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R J. Lolley, Esq of a son.

3 At Calcutta, Mrs M Widdihaker, of a son.

4 At Calcutta, the lady of Captain C J Lewis 50th regiment native infantry, of a son.

— At Delhi, the wife of Master J Conley, custom department, of a daughter.

4 At Calcutta, the lady of R S Homfray, Esquire of a daughter.

5 At Garden Reach, the wife of Charles Deorio Esquire, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs E Goodall, Junior, of a daughter.

6 At Azimgurh, the lady of Henry Carr Tucker, Esquire, civil service, of a daughter.

8 At Calcutta, the wife of Master M Gonzales, of a daughter.

— At Bhagulpore, the lady of G F Brown, Esquire, civil service, of a son.

10 At Chowringhee, the lady of Major Irvine, c s Engineers, of a daughter.

11 At Calcutta, in Park Street, Mrs J R Fraser, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Douglas T. Timins, Esquire civil service, of a son and heir.

12 At Calcutta, Mrs C J Sutherland, of a son.

14 At Calcutta, Mrs Langer, of a daughter.

15 At Calcutta, the wife of Master Lazarus D'Mello, assistant arsenal officer, Fort William, of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, Mrs Hannah Stony, wife of Quarter Master Sergeant A Stony, 58th regiment, of a daughter.

At Mhowringhee, the lady of Major Mubitt, assistant secretary to Government military department, of a daughter.

16 At Calcutta, Mrs A Maroot, of a daughter.

17 At No. 77, Dhurramtollah, Mrs James McDonald, of a daughter.

— At Poona, the lady of R F Munliffe, Esquire, of a son.

18 At Lucknow, the lady of Captain John Scott, 68th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

19 At Calcutta, Mrs F W Horse, of a daughter.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Colonel William Roberts, Oude service, of a daughter.

20 At Malcutta, the lady of Master W E Jenkins, of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of G T F Spede, Esquire, of a son.

— In Kyd Street, Mhowringhee, the lady of Major Burlton, commissary general of the army, of a daughter.

— At the Government House, in Fort William, the lady of Major Prescott, of a son.

— At Allyghur, the lady of P J Mbiene, 34th native infantry, of a daughter.

22 At Malcutta, Mrs W Dickson, of a son.

— At Pooree, the lady of I K Ewart, Esquire, of a daughter.

23 At Dacca, the lady of E M Gordon, Esquire, of a son.

25 At Malcutta, Mrs John William Peterson, of a daughter.

26 At Calcutta, Mrs C B Hendis, of twins, son and daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Master J G Crowe, of the judicial and revenue department, of a daughter.

— At Park Street, Chowringhee, Mrs J Nyas of a son.

— At Kidderpore, Leckhonty, the wife of Master Henry Sedgwick, of a daughter.

— At Chinsurah, Mrs F B Barber, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Master L E James, of the sudder board of revenue, of a son.

27 At Calcutta, Eliza, the wife of Master J Chance, of a daughter.

28 At Garden Reach, the lady of George Dougal, Esquire, of a son.

30 At Calcutta, the wife of Master William Andrew, of the Catholic free school, of a son.

— At Bishop's College, the lady of the Reverend S C Malan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

9 At Rangoon, in the Armenian Church, by the Reverend Master Stephens, Master Anniah Jacobs, chief mate of the brig *Waterloo*, to Miss Marianna Johannes Ter Mince.

Dec. 18 At Muttia, at the residence of Captain Blair, commanding 16th regiment light cavalry, by the Reverend J Moore, Mr George Frederick Howell, to Miss Phoebe Lugan Penke.

January 1 by the Reverend Mr. Charles, at the Scotch Church in Mahatta, Alexander Ross, Esquire, Junior, civil service, to Isabella, daughter of Justin McCarty, Esquire, of Carrigavar, in the County of Mark.

3 At Agra, by the Reverend J J Moore, Master John Passick, assistant Agra bank, to Miss M A Albert.

7 At Calcutta, at St John's cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Master James Cornalotti Valente, to Miss Maria Konhise, the only daughter of Master William Soultie, an assistant in the sudder dewanny adawlut.

10 At the cathedral, by the Right Reverend Lord Bishop, Alan Webb, Esquire, of the Bengal medical service, to Emma Jane, the daughter of the late John Harvey Dainty, Esquire, of Houghton, Devon.

— At the Armenian church, by the Reverend Master Anthony Ayak, Master G V Jasser, to Miss Marian Mooradian, the only daughter of Master G A A Mooradian.

— At Calcutta, at the cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon, Master Richard Williams Walters, of the Honorable Company's marine, to Miss Sarah Selina Brown.

11 At the Old church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deutry, John Alexander Mrops, Esquire, to Miss Eliza Meier.

12 At the cathedral, by the Reverend H S Fisher M A, G J McChintock, Esquire, s c s to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of W Graham, Esquire, s b, of Calcutta.

15 At Calcutta, at St John's cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Master Charles Jackson, of the s c s, to Eliza Grace, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Richmond, Esquire, Indigo planters.

— At Calcutta, at St John's cathedral by the Reverend H Fisher, Master A T Goodrich, of the s c s to Helen Josephina, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Richmond, Esquire, Indigo planter.

16 At Calcutta, at the cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, John Robert McMullin, Esquire, of the 50th regiment native infantry, to Julia, only daughter of the late Captain Vansandau, of the 68th regiment native infantry, and Grand-daughter of the late Colonel Forbes, of the same establishment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

16 At the Cathedral church, by the Venerable Archdeacon, J W Kaye, Esquire, Bengal artillery, to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Puckle, Esquire, Clapham Common, Surrey

18 At St James's Church, by the Reverend Master Roswell, Master John Ridley junior, to Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of John V Landman, Esquire

— At Bhanganpore, by the Reverend J A Rudd, R N Parquharum, Esquire, of the civil service, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Major General Bowen.

21 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Master Holford Morrell, to Miss Marianne Scagrove.

— At Calcutta, by the Reverend M J Jennings, Captain W Freeth, 55th regiment Bengal native infantry, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Robert Loran, Esquire, Edinburgh.

22 At Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, Captain J D Bristow, to Miss J C Gale.

— At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, John Graham, Esquire, to Miss C Ridge.

— At Saint John's cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Master John Graham, a-distant surveyor, to Miss Caroline Rides, youngest daughter of the late Major Charles John Rudge, of the 4th regiment Bengal light cavalry.

23 At Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, C B Taylor, Esquire, to Miss Mary Donelly.

— At Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church by the Reverend Dr O'Hee, James Sati, Esquire, to Miss Margaret Jones, eldest daughter of the late William Jones, Esquire, of Seaport.

24 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Master Deatry, A A Dunlop, Esquire, Cossimpoore factory, to Catherine, the only daughter of the late C C Blackburn, Esquire, formerly of Follyghur

— At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Master Charles Dubordieux, indigo planter, Jussore, to Miss Clarissa Ann Taylor.

26 At Calcutta, at the Old church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, Henry Gloster French, Esquire, to Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Watts, Esquire.

28 At the cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, C E Barwell, Esquire, youngest son of E R Barwell, Esquire, to Frances Catherine, second daughter of Major Gaby, 36th regiment native infantry.

DEATHS.

Nov. 3 At Camp, near Jhansoe, Kate, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch, 68th regiment native infantry.

Dec. 10 At Rungah, Mrs Winn, the wife of J Winn, Esquire, after a lingering sickness of nearly 12 months.

27 At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Hall, aged 50 years

— At Agra, at the residence of Captain Graham, Lewis Thackeray Watson, Esquire assistant surgeon, 4th battalion artillery

30 At Calcutta, Mr William Ellis, aged 24 years

— At Delhi, Adolphus, the infant son of Master Webb, of Mussoorie, aged 6 months and 12 days.

31 At Calcutta, George, the elder surviving son of Mr. Alexander Anderson, aged 4 years and 8 months

Jan 1st At Sukea, John George, the infant and only child of Mr. George John Thurlow, assistant patent slip, aged 1 month and 5 days.

2 At Calcutta, Master Z M Zores, aged 30 years.

4 At Chelchannpore, William S Cow, the beloved infant son of James William Muir, Esquire, civil service, aged 1 year months and 5 days

5 At Sukea, Mrs Elizabeth Frances Colliard, the wife of Master T S Colliard, assistant in the salt gahals, aged 31 years 2 months and 1 days.

6 At Muttra daughter of Captain Free, 10th light cavalry, aged 9 months

8 At Calcutta, Master John Senton Harris, mate/shipman of the ship St George, aged 18 years

— At Calcutta, Master Ephraim Edmunds, assistant indigo planter, of Outtell factory.

9 At Calcutta, Mrs Anne Eliza Fleming, the wife of Master Robert Fleming, an assistant in the secret and political department, aged 42 years, 10 months, and 24 days

— At Calcutta Miss Phaedora DeMoyrah, the youngest daughter of Master A DeMoyrah, aged 17 years 4 months, and 4 days.

10 Anna, the daughter of D Ross, Esquire, aged 11 months and 20 days.

— At Calcutta, Mrs Eliza Hayman, aged 47 years.

11 At Hazorechour, of Fever, Ensign George Pearson of Her Majesty's 9th foot

12 At Calcutta, Master Charles Watling, son of Master Robert Watling, C o country trader, aged 1 day

11 At Calcutta, Master James Lawrie, aged 27 years

19 At Calcutta, of Cholera, Samuel Chollet Hornet Esquire aged 32 years

24 On the Indus, near Bhawalpore, Lieutenant Colonel A Duffin, 2d Cavalry, sincerely regretted

14 At Elanah, Jane Annette, the infant daughter of A P Catric, Esquire civil service, aged 3 months and 14 days

20 At Calcutta, Master Michael Incey, a Ward of the Kiddlepore school, aged 5 years and 11 months.

— At Muttra, suddenly, Lieutenant John Hickey, 10th light cavalry.

29 At Calcutta, Subashazar, at 5 p m the Mahabharat Grandmother of Subashazar Bahadur, aged 50 years

23 At Calcutta, Miss Caroline Ann Stuart, daughter of Robert Stuart, Esquire, aged 2 months

27 At Calcutta, Master Chas. Montreux, son of Lieutenant Chas Montreux native infantry, aged 10 months.

29 At Calcutta, Mrs Marion Stewart, wife of Master William Stewart, coach maker, aged 34 years

— At Gander Reach, the infant son of Master and Mrs George Dougal.

30 At Calcutta, Miss Harriett Hall Harris, aged 14 years 10 months and 23 days.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

Hell, John
Gobann Mohamed Khan
Mullaornauth Bose, left undistributed by Horromohun Roy, of Sindia
Cattell, George
DaCosta, John, Simon
Dr Souza, Maria, Widow
Gale, Charles
Runkristo Doss
Brunet, Josephine, Spinster
Brunet, Claude Mitchell
George, James, Captain 18th N. L.
Khalomohun Monkopodhyo
McEwin, Arthur, Lieut. & Adjutant of H. M. 10th foot
Scott, Elizabeth Agnes, Spinster
Worsley, Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel 28th N. L.
Foley, Roger, Assistant Surgeon
Gregory, Phakohy Arrakell' Widow
Lewis, Ninian, Captain
Pinder, Edward, Captain 62d N. L.
Raynarain Roy
Salchow, John, Major

Registrar Supreme Court
ditto ditto
Sremuttee Bruprawjksory Dossce, Bhoanypore.
Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Cattell.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Fre Antonio De Santa Maria.
Mrs. Margaret Gale.
Grocchurn Doss
Pierri Paul Brunet.
ditto ditto.
Wm. Bruce and Wm. Patrick, Esqrs.
The Brother of the said deceased.
Mrs Susan McEwin, Eldest Daughter.
John Cowle.
Registrar Supreme Court
Robert Foley, Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment L. H.
Registrar Supreme Court.
John Lewis, Senior Merchant.
Registrar Supreme Court
Sremuttee Herryprah Dabre.
John Bull, Lieutenant of Cavalry.

GENERAL REGISTER. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 4, 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 4th February 1839, with the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information
Act No. 1 of 1839.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of May next ensuing after the passing of this Act, all Regulations and parts of Regulations of the Bengal Code, which give to any persons or class of persons authority by virtue of any office held by them, to sell property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent, shall so far as they give such authority be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the date aforesaid it shall be lawful for the collector or officer duly exercising the powers of a collector, in each district subject to the presidency of Port William in Bengal, to appoint, by a warrant under his signature and seal, in the terms of the schedule appended to this Act, and conformably to such instructions as he may receive in that behalf, any person or persons to execute the function of selling property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent in each person or persons of his district, and to authorize such persons to receive themselves by deducting a percentage, not in any case exceeding ten per centum on the amount of the proceeds of the sale.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that all Regulations and parts of Regulations of the Bengal Code which give powers to, or prescribe rules for the manner of persons appointed in pursuance of the sale of property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent, or which assign any penalty or punishment to any person in the discharge of such duty, shall be applied to all parties appointed for the sale of such property under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

I, A. B. collector of [Zillah] [District], in exercise of the powers vested in me by Act No. 1 of 1839, appoint you (D. D. name) to execute the function of selling property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent in the manner prescribed in the Regulations of the Government of India, to wit, in Part II, and to execute the authority vested in you by these Regulations, or by any others which may be hereafter transmitted to you for your guidance in strict conformity thereto; and are to keep a regular and complete record of your proceedings, to be produced when called for by me, or by the Courts of justice. You are hereby authorized to receive the sum of [Rs.] for your trouble, by deducting and appropriating—per centum to the amount of the proceeds of sale.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 4th February 1839 with the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.
Act No. 11 of 1839.

I. It is hereby enacted, that in all cases of fines by which offenders are or may be punishable by any magistrate, according to the provisions of any Act heretofore passed or which shall hereafter be passed by the Governor General of India in Council, it shall be lawful, in case of non-payment of any other means for enforcing the payment are or shall be provided by such Act or otherwise, for the magistrate, by warrant under his hand, to levy the amount of such fine by sale of any goods and chattels of the offender which may be found within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, and if no such property shall be found within such jurisdiction then it shall be lawful for every such magistrate by warrant under his hand to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such magistrate, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed 50 rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, where the amount shall not exceed 100 rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which offenders are or may be punishable by any magistrate with fine or imprisonment, or both, according to the provisions of any Act heretofore passed or which shall hereafter be passed by the Governor General of India in Council, and where the extreme amount of the fine or imprisonment is not specified, it shall not be lawful for the magis-

trate to impose any fine exceeding 200 rupees, or to imprison the offender for any term exceeding six months.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which offenders are or may be punishable by fine before a magistrate, according to the provisions of any Act heretofore passed or which shall hereafter be passed by the Governor General of India in Council, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, and he is hereby required to receive proof of the commission of the offence upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation in cases where a solemn affirmation is receivable by law instead of an oath.

IV. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that this Act and all Acts heretofore passed by the Governor General of India in Council, the terms "fine" and "imprisonment" shall extend to all "magistrates" and "justices of the peace." Persons in fully exercise of the powers of a magistrate, and "justice of the peace."

J. P. GRANT,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 9 1839. The following is a copy of the letter, No. 4 of 1839, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Home Department, dated the 12th September, together with the explanation and sketch therein mentioned, is published for general information.

The Governments of the different presidencies have been requested to take steps to procure the establishment of tide gauges, to be placed in the mouths of rivers, and the registration of the tides at the points and in the manner desired, and sent to persons interested in the navigation of the river, to be used as a standard for observing and registering the rise and fall of tides at any places where the opportunity is afforded them of making such observations.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 27—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs, that the following extract from letter No. 29 of 1839, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the public department, dated the 17th October, be published for general information.

In the circumstances brought to our notice in your letter in this department, dated the 12th March last (No. 7) we authorize you to reduce the deposit made on account of native servants returning to England, or the Cape of Good Hope, from rupees 100 to rupees 50.

JAN 24—Mr. R. D. Mangler, of the civil service has been permitted to proceed to England on private affairs.

Mr. G. C. Cheen, of the civil service embarked for England on board the ship "St. George" which vessel was left by the pilot on the 16th instant.

Lieutenant Hay Fenne, of the 48th Regiment Madras native infantry, having been placed by the Government of Fort St. George at disposal to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to command under the Governor of the eastern settlements, vice Mr. W. Balthazard resigned. The appointment will take effect from date of Lieut. Fenne's arrival at any one of the settlements in the Straights of Malacca.

The transfer of Mr. Alexander Ross, of the civil service, from Bengal to the North Western Provinces, dated the 16th instant, and which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, will have effect from the 10th proximo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 27—The Hon'ble the President of the Council in India and Deputy Governor of Bengal has appointed John P. Grant, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to be his Private Secretary.

JAN 30—Messrs W. Ewer, Thomas Taylor, W. Blunt, and R. H. Scott, of the civil service, the three former gentlemen embarked on board the ship *Lord of Harwich* and the latter gentleman on board the ship *Richmond*, which by the Pilot at sea on the 21st and 24th instant.

JANUARY 30—The Reverend J. H. Pratt reported his arrival on an assigned chaplain to the Bengal establishment, on the 19th instant.

The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to notify the appointment made by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta of the Reverend J. H. Pratt, assistant chaplain, as domestic chaplain to His Lordship, from the 19th instant.

* For the

app

GENERAL REGISTER.

JANUARY 1—Messrs. J. Shaw, E. Bontall, T. Bruce and R. H. Mylton, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Scotia*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th ultimo.

JANUARY 6—Mr. D. J. Henry, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship *Thomas Grenville*, on the 3d instant.

The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Mr. George Mainwaring, of the civil service, leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and to be absent for two years, for the recovery of his health, as taking effect from the date the pilot may quit the ship *Duke of Buccleugh* at sea.

FEBRUARY 6—*Notification*.—In compliance with the orders, contained in a despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated 19th September, No. 24 of 1838, and of a despatch dated 7th November, No. 24 of 1831, dated 10th September, No. 25 of 1818, both cited in the margin, the Hon'ble the President in Council, under the powers reserved to the Government of India by Sec. XXXIX. of Act XVII. of 1837 directs that letters despatched from or addressed to any of Her Majesty's officers serving in India, should be received by them free of all Indian Postage. You will therefore issue the necessary directions for carrying this intention into effect.

No. 28 of 1838 dated 7th November.

"It is our desire that all letters which the General Commanding in Chief in England, or his military secretary, may address to any of Her Majesty's officers serving in India, should be received by them free of all Indian Postage. You will therefore issue the necessary directions for carrying this intention into effect."

"Referring to our letter in this department dated the 19th September (No. 2 of 1839) we directed that all letters franked by the General Commanding in Chief in England, and by his military secretary, to whomsoever they may be addressed, be exempted from Indian postage; and that the franks of the Assistant Military Secretary and of the chief clerk of the Commanding in Chief's Office. "On H. M.'s service" be allowed to pass throughout India free of postage."

The Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wood, M.D., to be secretary to the General Committee of public instruction.

FEBRUARY 18.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. Tomkinson, of the civil service, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on urgent private affairs, for a period of six months.

FEBRUARY 16.—Notice is hereby given, that the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments, for February, instant, will be discharged by the Sub-Treasurer and Marine Paymaster respectively, on or after Friday, the 15th proximo.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 12—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. Bury to be salt agent of Bullooh and Chittagong, vice Mr. G. Gough.

Erratum in the Orders of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal No. 74, dated the 9th February, 1840, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 4th February—

"For Mr. J. H. Crawford, of the civil service, embarked for "England," read for Cape of Good Hope

Political Department.

JANUARY 16—The following appointments and promotions made in the Political Department, on the dates severally mentioned, are published:

OCTOBER 17.—Captain Veitch to be a principal assistant in Upper Assam

NOVEMBER 7—Lieutenant Rigge appointed a principal assistant to the Agent to the Governor General North East frontier, vice Lieutenant Backhouse deceased.

Lieutenant Wemyss, reported qualified after examination for public employ, to be a junior assistant to ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Strat ditto ditto to be ditto ditto.

Ensign Scott to be Acting ditto ditto to ditto ditto.

NOVEMBER 24.—Messrs. Strong, Driver and Orange were appointed sub-assistants to the Agent Governor General North East Frontier.

JAN. 30—Major Wilkinson, political agent south west frontier, to be officiating resident at Nagpore, vice the Honorable Mr. Cayendish, proceeded to Bombay for the purpose of embarking for Europe on furlough.

FEB. 6—Major J. R. Onseley, of the 60th regiment native infantry, to be officiating agent to the Governor General south west frontier, vice Captain Wilkinson, appointed to officiate as resident at Nagpore

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 24.—Mr. R. H. Mylton is relieved from the office of Acting Head Assistant to the Account General, from the 23rd instant, prior to embarkation for Europe.

FEBRUARY 18.—Mr. C. Trower, the civil auditor, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of two months, Mr. H. Palmer will conduct the duties during Mr. Trower's absence, or until further orders.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MAKING DEPARTMENT NO. 4 1838.—In our despatch in the public department dated the 24th January last, (No. 1) we directed you to cause a series of tide observations to be made upon an uniform principle at various points on the coast of India, and in order that such registry of tides may be conducted simultaneously with like experiments instituted for the same object throughout the British Islands and the Maritime States of Europe, we have been at considerable pains to ascertain from those most competent to afford information what description of instruments, apparatus, and process have been generally agreed upon and considered best adapted to insure uniform correct results. We have now to call your attention to the simple expedients Comyn's instrument for the Diurnal Variation, acceptance, for such comparatively we consider the apparatus specified in the margin, for seven principal and as many as 18 intermediate stations of less note, including also the requisite instruments for observing the time and meteorological phenomena.

Memorandum of the necessary instruments at each station.

1. Barometer with a Daniel's or Leslie's Hygrometer, Thermometer and Sempsonometer. Whewell's Ananometer, a box Chronometer, Variation Transit, with Gambey's Dip Circle, your attention to the simple expedients Comyn's instrument for the Diurnal Variation, acceptance, for such comparatively we consider the apparatus specified in the margin, for seven principal and as many as 18 intermediate stations of less note, including also the requisite instruments for observing the time and meteorological phenomena.

2. The nature of the observations contemplated do not call for buildings of a costly or permanent description. At the principal points it may be advisable that the observations should extend through two or at most three entire years in view to the registered of the changes incident to two or it may be three opposite monsoons; at all the remaining points a single series of observations during opposite monsoons, will suffice for every purpose practical and philosophical.

3. We are further advised since the observations are to be limited in duration, that they may be carried on consecutively at a certain number of places at a time so that the very same apparatus and instruments employed in the one instance may be transferred at the expiration of such term, and set up with little expense at the remaining stations by the respective parties instructed in the former operations.

4. We have consulted the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the number and situation of the places where it may be most desirable to institute the more elaborate experiments, and direct accordingly that they may be confined to the following ports, viz.

Mandee in the Gulf of Cutch.
Cochin or some Port near Cape Comorin.
Some Port near the head of the Bay of Bengal.
Some Port on the Coast of Ava.
Prince of Wales Island and Singapore and Malacca.
Bussore in Gulf of Persia.

5. Macho and Mocha, Sorz or Cosseer in the Red Sea, have been also named, but we are doubtful of your means for conducting observations, especially the more elaborate ones at those places.

6. Other experiments may be made with a simpler apparatus at eighteen intermediate points on the coast.

7. It appears to us that the greatest difficulty consists in the selection of proper places sheltered as much as possible from the effects of the external swell to which places the observer may at all times have convenient access, and the selection whereof must unquestionably be delegated to the officer on whom the general management will devolve.

8. In such localities however we are fully satisfied that self registering Tide Gauges, constructed either upon the general principles of that invented by Mr. Mitchell, now in operation at Sheerness, or that invented by Mr. Bunt, civil engineer, which is employed at Bristol, are alike applicable to the determination of every desideratum connected with the theory of the tides, and far better suited to such investigations than more complex and ingenious machinery which may be subject to many sources of instrumental error, or affected by circumstances peculiar to the climate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

8. If exceptions be taken to the former contrivance in respect of the deal register rod, they may be obviated by the substitution of a tin tube, or slender metallic rod, although we are informed that straight grained, well seasoned deal will not be liable to such irregular curvature or change of form as to affect the accuracy of the experiments more particularly if coated over occasionally with paint or the common varnish procurable in every bazar.

10. The entire cost of this apparatus, together with a slight temporary superstructure for its reception, is calculated at £150 or £200. In India, where labour and materials are so much cheaper than in this country, the cost certainly ought not to exceed that sum. Of the other designed by Mr. Bunt, which we are told is equally exact and efficacious we deem it unnecessary at present to speak more fully, as a description of it is now in course of publication in the transactions of the Royal Society, who will decide upon its superior fitness.

11. The construction of either of these self-registering tide gauges being restricted to those places where it may be desirable to have continuous hourly observations, a much simpler contrivance has been suggested for the others, of which we transmit in the packet a description for your information.

12. It is sufficiently plain and easy of construction the expense attending it therefore cannot be great. We are given to understand that even this in the hands of any one who can note down the observations in writing will, with proper care and attention, afford data of considerable value to science.

13. It is only necessary to remark further that the time and height of the tide should invariably be noted and entered immediately in a proper record kept for that purpose, as little or no reliance can be placed on memory or loose memoranda in researches of this nature. The observations should be noted moreover according to mean time as given by a good watch or clock regulated for the place, and not according to solar time; if the time be corrected by the sun, allowance should be made for the equation of time.

14. With these particulars it is desirable to combine meteorological observations, with which view proper instruments will be furnished at any early opportunity, together with a complete tide gauge, and such portions for four other as may be made up at less expense in this country than in India. We are inclined to believe from Professor Whewell and Major Jervis have represented that intelligent natives are perfectly competent, under proper supervision, to do the experiments, which evidently require a much larger share of patience and attention than intellectual qualifications. This conclusion is grounded on the result of some laboratory and as it may be suggested rather delicate observation of the hourly oscillations of the barometrical tides, astronomical phenomena and variations of the pendulum, in which with proper training and superintendence they have displayed an aptitude which is highly creditable.

15. It must be clearly borne in mind that while we are anxious that these important objects should be attained with the greatest accuracy, it is very far from our intention to sanction a large outlay, nevertheless to do justice to our intentions qualified persons must be selected and prepared for the work, and the whole machinery must be set in motion and superintended by some one who not only feels an interest in its progress but has the power of controlling the parties employed, and in such capacity will regulate all his proceedings with the strictest economy. Such we are informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Commander Major Jervis, as he is in immediate communication with his royal highness the president of the Royal Society, and the phenomena most deeply interested in these enquiries. In this arrangement we are disposed to concur, inasmuch as it will supersede the necessity of any separate charge beyond the allowance this officer will otherwise receive in his proper official capacity after his return to India.

We are, &c.

(Sd.) J. I. Lambington
" R. Jenkins.
" W. Astell.
" W. Stanley Clarke.
" Jno. Manserham.
" J. W. Allen.
" R. Mills.

(Sd.) H. J. Alexander.
" John Cotton.
" Wm. Young.
" John Shepherd.
" J. P. V. Muspratt.
" George Lyall.

London, 12th September, 1838.

Explanation of the subjoined sketch (referred to in para 11 of Marine letter to the Governor General of India in Council, No 4 dated 12th September, 1838.)

This simple contrivance for registering the tides consists of a pole, (it may be a coconut or bottle-neck tree) firmly imbedded in the ground to which a vertical tube is to be lashed of 2 or 3 inches diameter. (it may be either of tin or a straight bamboo) corresponding in length to the rise and fall of the tide where it may be required and in this a float, (either of cork or an air tight tin box) carrying a staff marked off to feet and inches, to rise and fall with the water in the tube.

The end of the tube should be closed up and the sides perforated to allow the free ingress and egress of the water, while the float within is very slightly, if ever, affected by the oscillation

of the waves from without, whereby the steady progressive rise and fall of the float in this maintained uniformly the same under all circumstances.

It has an index, consisting of a bit of wood or iron, perforated so as to admit the measuring staff, and attached to the extremity of a wire in the prolongation of the tube. This serves equally to guide the staff and keep it in a vertical position. The division should be marked off and commence when the water is at its mean or some standard level.

This apparatus will serve to show the greatest and least height of each successive tide, when immediate access is precluded by stormy weather, merely fitting two rings on the measuring staff, one above the other below the index, which shall move freely, without constraining the ascent of the float, yet so as to remain on the rod wherever placed.

Ecclesiastical Department.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to notify the appointments made by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, of Mr. Robert Moly, as registrar of the archdeaconry of Calcutta and secretary to His Lordship, from the 1st instant.

FEBRUARY 7—Mr C. Macswen, of the civil service reported his return to this presidency on board the ship *Thomas Grenville*, on the 7th instant.

FEBRUARY 9—Messrs. J. H. Crawford, E. R. Barwell and H. Rickards, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Robert Small* which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 6th instant.

FEBRUARY 6—Under the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs that the following notice be published for general information:

By the commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's customs and other duties.

NOTICE TO REGISTERED OWNERS OF BRITISH SHIPS

By an Act passed in the 1st and 2d year of the reign of Her Majesty Victoria, cap. 113, the owner or owners of any British ship or vessel which shall have been lost, or taken by the enemy, or burnt or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port, to which such ship or vessel belongs, or which shall on any account have lost or forfeited the privileges of a British ship, shall immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any of the circumstances aforesaid, give notice in writing of such circumstances to the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port of registry of such ship or vessel, and in case any British registered ship or vessel shall have been absent from the port of registry for the space of three years, the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall in like manner give notice in writing to the collector or comptroller of the customs at such port, stating therein the cause of such absence, and that the said vessel has not forfeited her privileges as a British ship, and every such owner or owners failing to give such notice in either of the cases aforesaid, or making any untrue statement in respect to any such ship or vessel shall forfeit the sum of five pounds. And by the conditions of the register bond required under the 3rd and 4th W. 4, cap. 85, sec. 20, the certificate of registry of a British vessel is to be delivered up to the collector and comptroller of customs within one month after the arrival of the master in any of the ports of Her Majesty's dominions to be cancelled in case the vessel in which it is granted shall be lost, or taken by the enemy, burnt or broken up or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, or if such vessel shall have been sold in the whole or in part to foreigners, and the vessel shall be within any of the ports of Her Majesty's dominions, the certificate of registry is to be delivered up in like manner, within seven days after such sale or if such vessel shall be in any foreign port, when and where taken place, the certificate of registry is to be delivered to the British consul resident nearest to such foreign port, or if such vessel shall be at sea when such sale takes place, the certificate of registry is to be delivered up to the British consul at the port to which the vessel shall at arrive after such sale, on forfeiture of the penalty of the said bond.

By Order of the Commissioners.

C. A. SCOVELL, Secretary.

Custom House, London, September 11th 1838.

FEBRUARY 6—The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. W. Kitter, Surveyor Rangoon post road leave of absence for a period of fifteen days, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

FEBRUARY 9—Lieutenant Colonel J. Low resident at Lucknow, embarked for the Cape on board the ship *Robert Small* which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 6th instant.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL REGISTER.

FERT WILLIAM, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 15.—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, batta and other allowances for February 1839, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Saturday, the 9th proximo.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department

FEBRUARY 13.—Mr William Galloway reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment, on the 7th instant.

FEBRUARY 14.—Mr. Wigram Money has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil service, from the date on which the pilot may quit the ship *Reptile* at sea.

FEBRUARY 15.—Mr. H. V. Bayley to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General Department, vice Mr. G. Alexander, also in all other departments conducted by Mr. Secretary Prinsep.

FEBRUARY 20.—Mr. C. W. Smith of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship *Thomas Grenville*, on the 3d instant.

Mr D. Fringle, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Mount Stuart* which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 19th instant.

FEBRUARY 21.—Mr J. P. Grant, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for the period of one month from this date.

Mr F. Millot has taken temporary charge of the office of the Secretary to Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments during the absence of Mr. J. P. Grant.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy to Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT JANUARY 10.—The unpierced portion of the leave of absence granted in extension on the 15th ultimo, to Baboo Ghieschun Mullick, deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in zillahs Nuddea and Moorshedabad, has been cancelled at his own request.

JANUARY 15.—Mr A. Dick, civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, on deputation at the presidency, has obtained leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, from the date of his making over charge of the office of special commissioner, Calcutta division, to Mr. J. Curtis.

Baboo Ramlochan Ghose, sudder ameen and mooniff of Tipperah, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on private affairs.

Moulvie Syed Jonab Allie, principal sudder ameen of Rungpore has obtained leave of absence for one month, in addition to that granted to him on the 20th November last.

JANUARY 9.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. E. Lee Warner, civil and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, on the 27th ultimo, for five days, is cancelled at his own request.

JANUARY 2.—Mr. A. F. Donnelly, officiating magistrate and collector of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, from the date of his quitting Midnapore.

JANUARY 24.—Moonshah Moharruck Allie Khan Behadour, deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1831 in Chittagong, has obtained leave of absence on account of ill health for two months, commencing from the date of his delivering over charge of his office.

The leave of absence granted on the 15th instant, to Mr. W. Cracroft civil and sessions judge of Dacca, and officiating special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1823, for the division of Moorshedabad, is to commence from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the latter office.

Mr W. H. Elliott, magistrate of Moorshedabad, has obtained leave of absence from his station, on urgent private affairs, from the 14th to the 24th instant.

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAN. 23.—Mr Assistant Surgeon James Anderson, M. D. late of Berhboom, has been appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Jessore, vice Dr. J. Bowron proceeded to England.

Moulvie Syed Jonab Allie, late of Rungpore, has been appointed to the office of principal sudder ameen of East Burdwan, vice Baboo Rai Parunath Bose resigned.

Baboo Taronechurn Bonnerjee and Baboo Ram Narasingh Mookerjee, have been appointed Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833 in the districts of Backergunge and Fergedpore.

Baboo Doorgachurn Mughnander and Baboo Ratneswar Ghose, have been appointed ditto ditto under ditto in the district of Tipperah.

Mr. C. Roche has been appointed a sub assistant under the commissioner of Assam.

Mr H. Ricketts, commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack division, and superintendent of the tributary mohals, has obtained leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

Mr. A. Grant, additional judge of the 21 Pergunnahs, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate.

Mr. T. Young has been vested with the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in the district of Noacolly.

JANUARY 24.—Mr R. H. Mylton, magistrate and collector of Sylhet, has obtained leave of absence for two days, from the 24th instant, in extension, preparatory to his resigning his appointment.

JAN. 25.—Mr. T. Hugon, sub assistant to the commissioner of Assam, has obtained leave of absence for six months, to remain at the Mauritius on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 9th March last.

JANUARY 26.—Mr T. Bruce, late officiating magistrate and collector of Backergunge, has obtained leave of absence on the date of the sailing of the ship *Scotia* for England, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 13th November last.

JANUARY 28.—Mr H. Alberton, acting magistrate of Beerbhoom has obtained leave of absence for nine days, (3d to the 11th proximo) to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr F. Spooner, officiating magistrate and collector of Backergunge, has obtained leave of absence from the 16th to the 22d instant, to enable him to join his station.

Mr H. D. W. Fergusson, has been vested with the special powers described in clause 3 section 11 Regulation III. of 1821 and section XXI Regulation VII of 1831, in the district of Dacca.

Mr A. G. Macdonald has been vested with the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in the district of Dinazepore.

Mr C. Whitmore has been vested with the powers of ditto ditto in the district of Beerbhoom.

Erratum.—In the *Gazette* of the 29th December 1838—For Moulvie Mahomed Farook to be sudder ameen in the central division of Cuttack, read—to be sudder ameen and law officer in the district of Balasore, vice Moulvie Mahomed Saïd deceased.

J. H. YOUNG,

Off. Depy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FEBRUARY 1.—Captain J. Whiteford, assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of tilinges and joint magis rate in Moorshedabad, has obtained leave of absence from his station, to visit the presidency, for fifteen days, from the 6th instant, on private affairs.

FEBRUARY 7.—Mr J. Ward, assistant under the magistrate and collector of Hooghly has obtained leave of absence from his station, for one month, from the 15th instant, to visit the presidency and Kishnugur, on private affairs.

FEBRUARY 8.—Mr. R. Williams, civil and sessions judge of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for three weeks, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 3d ultimo.

Mr. H. F. James, late officiating magistrate and collector of Bhagulpore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 11th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. J. T. Mellis acting magistrate of Bardwan, has obtained leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate. Mr. M. A. G. Shaw will officiate in that office until further orders.

FEBRUARY 11.—Mr. W. Money, a judge of the Sudder Dowanny and Nizamut Adawlat has obtained leave of absence from the 15th instant, until the sailing of the ship *Reptile*, on which vessel he is to take his passage to England.

FEBRUARY 12.—Moulvie Munneeroodeen Mahomed has been appointed third principal sudder ameen in zillah Chittagong, but will continue to officiate as sudder ameen at Aymongur until the return of Cuzee Jehill oodeen Mahammed to his station.

Moulvie Loof Hussein has been confirmed in the office of sudder ameen at Dacca, vice Moulvie Munneeroodeen Mahomed promoted.

Mr. J. Curtis has been confirmed in the office of special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1823, for the division of Calcutta, vice Mr. W. Blunt proceeded to Europe.

Mr. R. Barlow has been confirmed in the office of civil and sessions judge of Hooghly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been confirmed in the offices of civil and sessions judge of Bardwan, vice Mr. R. Barlow.

Mr. G. Gough has been appointed civil and sessions judge of Mymensingh vice Mr. G. O. Chesep, Mr. R. Torrens will continue to officiate in those offices until the return of Mr. Gough from the Cape, or until further orders.

Mr. C. G. Uday has been appointed magistrate and collector of Shahabul, vice Mr. T. Taylor, but will continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of that district until the return of Mr. D. M., or until further orders.

Mr. F. Shring has been confirmed in the office of collector of Bardwan.

Mr. W. Dirom has been appointed collector of Rajshahye.

Mr. G. C. Mackintosh has been appointed magistrate of Rajshahye.

Mr. E. Deedes has been appointed civil and sessions judge of Jessore, vice Mr. K. R. Barwell.

Mr. T. Sandy has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baranet, vice Mr. E. Deedes; and deputed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jessore during the absence of Mr. J. B. Oakley, or until further orders. Mr. D. J. Money will officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baranet during Mr. Sandy's absence.

Mr. J. N. Mellic has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, in Bardwan, vice Mr. G. C. Mackintosh promoted.

Mr. J. French has been appointed to officiate as additional judge of Shahabul until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Plowden has been confirmed in the offices of magistrate and collector of Sylhet, vice Mr. R. H. Hytton.

Mr. J. Alexander has been appointed special deputy collector of Bhagulpore and Monghyr, vice Mr. Plowden.

Mr. C. Cordew has been confirmed in the offices of civil and sessions judge of Tipperah, vice Mr. James Shaw proceeded to England.

Mr. R. B. Garrett has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bulloah, vice Mr. T. Bruce proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Mr. R. Sturt has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of Faridpore, vice Mr. Garrett.

Mr. A. J. V. Mills has been appointed commissioner of revenue and circuit for the division of Cuttack and superintendent of tributary mohals, vice Mr. H. Rickards.

Mr. B. R. Donnelly has been appointed magistrate and collector of the central division of Cuttack, vice Mr. Mills promoted.

Mr. J. B. Lawren has been appointed collector of Minsapore and Hingelle, vice Mr. Donnell, but will continue to officiate as collector of the 21 Pergunnahs, until further orders.

Mr. J. Dunbar has been appointed civil and sessions judge of Dinagpore, vice Mr. T. Wyatt.

Mr. H. F. James has been appointed magistrate and collector of Bhagulpore, vice Mr. J. Dunbar.

Mr. A. T. Dick has been appointed magistrate of Rangpore, vice Mr. James.

Mr. W. Vaucliff has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade at Dacca, vice Mr. A. T. Dick, but will continue to officiate as special deputy collector of Tifoon until further orders.

Mr. F. Skipwith has been appointed collector of Mymensingh. Mr. W. Onslow has been appointed magistrate of Patna, vice Mr. Skipwith.

Mr. R. M. Skinner has been appointed magistrate of Mymensingh.

Mr. J. G. Campbell has been appointed to officiate as magistrate of Behar.

Mr. G. U. Yule has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade in Behar, vice Mr. Onslow, Mr. Yule will continue to officiate as special deputy collector of Dacca and Mymensingh, until further orders.

Mr. E. E. Wodecock has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, vice Mr. Dirom and to be stationed at Binsure.

The Honorable E. Drummond, has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade vice Mr. Skinner and to be stationed at Moonghyr.

Mr. H. C. Melcalfe has been appointed magistrate of Bardwan.

Mr. G. P. Laycaster has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, in the 21 Pergunnahs, vice Mr. H. C. Melcalfe.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn has been appointed magistrate of Behar, but will officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions judge of Cuttack.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton has been appointed collector of Behar.

Mr. R. Hampton has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade in Behar vice Mr. H. C. Hamilton. Mr. Hampton will continue to officiate as special deputy collector of Rajshahye, &c. until further orders.

Erratum—In the Gazette of the 2d February 1839, for Ram Comar Ghose appointed deputy collector under Regulation IX, of 1833, in sillah Tipperah, read Ram Comar Ghose.

FEBRUARY 20.—The extension of leave of absence granted under the orders of Government dated the 9th ultimo, to the Revd T. E. Allan, chaplain at Hazaribagh, for one month, is cancelled from the 1st instant.

FEBRUARY 5.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Wood has been appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Nowgong, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon Frooth deceased.

Bahon Mahab Chunder Mallick, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the date of his giving over charge of his office, on medical certificate.

FEBRUARY 19.—Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, temporary Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, has obtained leave of absence from the 21st ultimo, until the sailing of the ship *Repulse*.

Mr. H. H. Day, acting collector of Mymensingh, has obtained leave of absence for one month, granted by the commissioner of Dacca, from the date of his giving over charge to Mr. R. M. Skinner.

FEBRUARY 21.—Mr. C. Garstin has been appointed magistrate and collector of Dinagpore, vice Mr. E. Bantall. Mr. Garstin will continue to officiate as Sessions Judge at Patna, for the trial of thug, until further Orders.

Mr. W. Luke has been appointed magistrate and collector of Sarun, vice Mr. C. Garstin.

Mr. R. C. Halkett has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade in Sarun, vice Mr. Luke promoted. Mr. Halkett will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dinagpore, until further Orders.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department.

N. W. P.—CAMP—BANKA, JANUARY 2.—Mr. H. H. Thomas, appointed on the 7th ultimo, to officiate as agent to the Governor General at Benares received charge of that office from Mr. Mainwaring on the 2nd ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. Mainwaring, on the 14th November last, will commence from the 1st instant of the 1st ultimo.

CAMP AT PUTTIE, JANUARY 3.—Lieutenant W. K. Lloyd, of the Madras artillery, has been placed at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad, with a view to his being appointed to his highness the Nizam's service.

Secret Department.

CAMP AT PUTTIE, JANUARY 3.—The undermentioned officers were, on the 15th ultimo, placed under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Wade, Political agent, on a mission to Peshawar:

Lieutenant R. Dowson, of the 5th regiment native infantry.

Ensign W. H. Hillebrand, of the 53d regiment native infantry. Lieutenant G. H. Macgregor has been appointed to be an Assistant to the envoy and minister to the court of Shah Shrofi at Mool; the appointment to have effect from the 1st instant.

The Governor General of India was pleased, on the 20th ultimo, to confer the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to have effect while employed in the Punjab and Afghanistan on Brevet Major C. M. Wade proceeding on a mission to Peshawar.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. P. CAMP, SOODAM, JANUARY 10.—Lieutenant C. Brown, assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of thuggee, to be an assistant to the agent to the Governor General in the Bangor and Nerbudda territories.

H. TOLLENS,

Offy Secy. N. W. P. with the Govt. Genl.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, AT SOODAM, JANUARY 7.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India has this day been pleased to make the following arrangement.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. G. R. Clerk, political agent at Amballa, has been appointed to officiate as political agent at Loodianah, during the absence of Major Wade, on a mission to Peshawar, in addition to his present duties. This appointment to have effect from the date on which Mr. Clarke received charge from Major Wade.

Mr. M. P. Edgeworth has been appointed to officiate as an assistant to the political agent at Loodianah.

Mr. A. C. Gordon has been appointed to officiate as an assistant to the political agent at Loodianah, stationed at Bahawalpore.

Captain H. M. Lawrence, of the Bengal horse artillery, has been appointed to officiate as an assistant to the political agent at Loodianah, stationed at Ferozepore.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, BHAGAPURANA, JANUARY 10.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India has this day been pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant J. D. Macdonald to be first assistant to the agent to Governor General for the states of Rajpootana and superintendent of Ajmere. This appointment to have effect from the date on which Mr. N. B. Edmondstone vacated those offices.

Captain H. W. Trevelyan to be second assistant to the agent to Governor General for the states of Rajpootana, from the same date.

CAMP AT DOJAIKEE, JANUARY 14.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India has been pleased to sanction the exchange of appointments between Kundeen Lal, native doctor, attached to the Lucknow residue, and Purana Singh of the civil station of Sahawar, from the 2nd October last.

CAMP, AT LUNDOWAL, JANUARY 7.—Captain D. Downing, commanding the Loodianah legion, has obtained leave to proceed to Bombay from the 1st proximo, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape, on sick certificate.

CAMP, AT GHORADI, JANUARY 21.—Captain C. S. Maing, of the 68th regiment native infantry, was appointed on the 9th instant, to the command of the Soudpore legion, during the absence of Captain D. Downing to the Cape, on a medical certificate.

CAMP, AT DODDERKAN, JANUARY 24.—Lieutenant W. C. Hollings, of the 47th regiment native infantry, was, on the 23d instant, appointed to act as adjutant of the 1st regimental infantry Oud, Auxiliary force, during the absence of Lieutenant Shaw, vice Ensign C. M. Rees.

Lieutenant W. C. Hollings, of the 47th regiment native infantry was on the 23d instant appointed to act as adjutant of the 1st regimental infantry Oudo Auxiliary force, vice Shaw.

CAMP DUNOWDA, JANUARY 29.—The Hon'ble R. Cavendish reported his having made over charge of the residency of Nagpore to Captain G. J. Fraser, on the 4th instant.

Cornet and Adjut. C. Beecher of the 1st regiment cavalry Oudo Auxiliary force, has obtained an extension of leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 1st January to the 28th February next, to remain at the presidency, and to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The leave of absence granted to that officer on the 28th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, CAMP AT HAVEL, FEBRUARY 2.—Ensign Archibald Dallas, of the 16th regiment native infantry, has been appointed an Assistant to Captain H. Johnson, pay master and commissariat officer to the army of Shah Souja and Melek.

CAMP AT MOONDAHUL, FEBRUARY 4.—Captain H. M. Lawrence reported his having received civil charge of Ferozepore from Mr. Edgeworth on the 21st ultimo.

Mr. M. P. Edgeworth reported his having received charge of the current duties of the Loodianah political agency from Cornet Robinson on the 28th ultimo.

CAMP, AT JERBAH, JANUARY 7.—Lieutenant R. R. W. Ellis, appointed under Orders of the 6th ultimo, to act as officiating assistant at Gwalior, entered upon the duties of his office on the 18th idem.

CAMP AT BHUTUCH, FEBRUARY 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sutherland reported his having made over charge of the Gwalior Agency to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Spiers on the 29th ultimo.

The services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Ginders, attached to the Gwalior Reinforced Contingent, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

CAMP AT MUDAPUR, FEBRUARY 11.—Captain A. Macleod, 5th Madras light cavalry, assumed the duties of Military Secretary

to the commissioner of Mysore, on the 4th ultimo, vice Major F. Hunter, embarked for Europe.

N. TORRENS.

Off. Secy. to Govt. of India, with Govt. Genl.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, DANOOKEE, DECEMBER 31.—*Judicial*—Mr. W. Ewer, Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat at Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence to the day on which the ship *East of Hardwick*, on which he has taken his passage, may leave the Port, in extension of the leave granted him under orders of the 13th September last.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. R. B. Thornhill assistant to the magistrate and collector of Agra, is invested with the powers described in Section II. Regulation III. of 1821.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, JERBAH, JANUARY 7.—*Revenue.*—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, for three months, granted to Mr. N. H. E. Provett, special deputy collector of Bijnour, under order of the 18th September and 4th October last, is cancelled from the 21st December, the day on which he resumed charge of his office.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. J. S. Dunergue, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerseepore, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for six weeks, from the 6th November last, to enable him to join his appointment.

CAMP MOODKEE, JANUARY 8.—*Judicial and Revenue.*—Mr. R. Houston to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moradabad.

CAMP, BHAGAPURANA, JANUARY 10.—Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, Brevet, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Ghazeepeer, has obtained leave of absence, for one year, to proceed to England on his private affairs.

CAMP, PATTUCKEE, JANUARY 11.—Mr. H. Fraser, commissioner for the suppression of dacoity, has obtained leave of absence, for three months, from the 1st February next, on his private affairs, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

CAMP SHUDYER, JANUARY 12.—Mr. F. O. Wells, accountant N. W. P., has obtained leave of absence for one month, on his private affairs from the 1st February next; or such time as he may deliver over charge of his office to Mr. Almond, deputy accountant and civil auditor; who will conduct the duties of the of, during Mr. Wells' absence.

CAMP MUNDOWER, JANUARY 24.—*Judicial.*—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of the North Western Provinces, with the concurrence of the Governor General of India, is pleased to appoint Major W. H. Sleeman, the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of thuggee, to be also commissioner for the suppression of dacoity in the N. W. Provinces, the designation of this officer for N. W. Provinces to be commissioner for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity.

CAMP, DOJAIKEE, JANUARY 14.—*Judicial and Revenue.*—The services of Major J. R. Ouseley, of the 60th Regiment N. I., principal assistant to the commissioner at Huddahad, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Judicial.—Mr. R. J. Taylor, officiating civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore, has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the civil court to the principal sudder ameen, for the purpose of availing himself of the leave of absence granted him on the 19th November last.

CAMP ENALKEH, JANUARY 5.—*Revenue.*—Mr. F. S. Head, settlement officer in Cawnpore, has been placed at the disposal of the Sudder Board of Revenue, for conducting the settlement duties of the Philibheet district.

CAMP, DUNOWDA, JANUARY 10.—*Judicial.*—The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. Malabarier, civil sessions judge of Benares, on the 18th November last, is to commence from the 1st December, the date on which he made over charge of his office to Mr. Thomas.

CAMP, LUNDOWAL, JANUARY 17.—*Judicial and Revenue.*—Mr. W. J. Morgan to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division. The order of the August last appointing Mr. Morgan to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division, is cancelled.

Judicial.—Mr. J. Dunsmure, Judge of Allahabad, has been allowed leave of absence until the sailing of the ship *Adelaide* for Europe, in extension of the leave for one month granted him under the orders of the 25th October last.

CAMP, MOONDAH, JANUARY 9.—*Ecclésiastical.*—The Reverend R. Eason, assistant chaplain, to officiate as chaplain at Kurdaul, till further orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. A. H. Cocks to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Rohilkund division.

Lieutenant C. Brown, assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of thuggee, to be a junior assistant to the commissioner of the Saugor division. Lieutenant Brown will continue to give, as at present, assistance in the department of operations for the suppression of thuggee.

Lieutenant J. M. Macnaghten, superintendent of Ajmere, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for one month, from the 1st proximo, in extension of the leave granted him under Orders of the 18th October last, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

CAMP, MUDLOWDA, JANUARY 29.—*Judicial.*—With the convenience of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, pleased to make the two following appointments:

Mr. W. Moulton to be a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut at Allahabad: This arrangement will have effect from the date on which the Pilot may have left the ship *Karl of Hardwicke* (on which Mr. W. Ewer has taken his passage,) at sea.

Mr. B. Taylor to be a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut at Allahabad: This arrangement will have effect from the date on which the Pilot may have left ship *Adelaide* (on which Mr. A. J. Colvin has taken his passage,) at sea.

Mr. W. P. Okeden to be civil and sessions judge of Moradabad, in succession to Mr. B. Taylor.

Mr. F. A. Butler to be magistrate and collector of Shujehpur, in succession to Mr. W. P. Okeden.

CAMP, MUDLOWDA, JANUARY 29.—*Notification.*—Inconvenience having been experienced by an applicant for a furlough of the present season, owing to the nonreceipt of his application in Calcutta before the 1st November, though forwarded to the Head Quarters of the Government of these provinces on the 8th October; The Right Honorable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, in order to obviate a recurrence of such inconvenience, and to prevent injury to the applicants, directs, that officers employed under this Government, when applying for furlough, shall send a duplicate of their application addressed by them to their own Government, to the secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Department, at the presidency; when their claims will be noted and taken into consideration on the 1st of November, along with those of servants attached to the Bengal division of the presidency.

CHORANUR, JANUARY 21.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Reverend John Tucker, chaplain of Saugor, has been allowed an extension of the leave of absence granted him on the 27th January last, so as to enable him to pass the ensuing hot season in the Hills. Mr. Tucker is directed to proceed to Loodiana and perform the Ecclesiastical duties of that station till the 15th April, and he will return to Chorana by the 3d Sunday in October, and continue to perform the duties there, till the season will admit of his returning to Saugor.

CAMP, DRUMTAN, JANUARY 26.—*Judicial.*—Syed Wilayat Ullah, sudder ameen of Farruckabad, and at present officiating as additional principal sudder ameen of Bareilly, to be second principal sudder ameen of Meerut—to reside ordinarily at Boolundshahr.

REVENUE.—Mr. H. Rose to be settlement officer in the district of Allypore, from the date on which the barque *Aypha*, in which Mr. J. Thornton embarked for England, was left by the pilot at sea, viz. the 2d instant.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. C. Raikes to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division. The order of the 15th December last, appointing Mr. Raikes to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division, is cancelled.

Mr. F. Williams, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Firozabad, for two months, from the 10th proximo, on his private affairs. The arrangement proposed by the officiating commissioner of the Rohilkund division for the performance of Mr. Williams' duties during his absence, viz. that Mr. Read, the settlement officer in Firozabad, shall take charge of the office of deputy collector, and that Mr. Astell, the officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, shall conduct the Magisterial duties of Firozabad, is sanctioned.

Mr. J. Thomson magistrate and collector of Azimgurh, on his private affairs, for two months, in extension of the leave obtained by him on the 19th October last.

CAMP, MUDLOWDA, JANUARY 29.—*Judicial.*—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to invest Captain J. Graham and Lieutenant W. C. Birch, assistant to the General superintendent of the operations for the suppression of thuggee—the former with the powers of a joint magistrate in Zillah Agra, and the latter within the territory of Ajmere, with the powers usually exercised by joint magistrates, in the provinces subject to the

general Regulations. The above authority will be exercised by Captain Graham, under the direction of the magistrate of Agra, and by Lieutenant Birch, under that of the superintendent of Ajmere, in addition to the special powers which they now exercise under the direction of the general superintendent for the suppression of thuggee.

CAMP, MUDLOWDA, JANUARY 29.—Mr. C. R. Cartwright to be civil and sessions judge of Allahabad.

Mr. W. H. Benson to be civil and sessions judge of Azimgurh. Mr. Benson will continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Delhi till further orders.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to be magistrate and collector at Bareilly.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 8th instant, when the ship *Adelaide*, on which Mr. J. Dunsmore embarked for Europe, was left by the pilot at sea.

Mr. A. Ross to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division.

CAMP, HANSI, FEBRUARY 2.—Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Farruckabad. This appointment will have effect from the 2d ultimo.

Mr. E. M. Wylie to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division.

CAMP, MUKIM, FEBRUARY 5.—*Judicial and Revenue.*—Mr. E. F. Tyler, magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, for two months, on his private affairs, in extension of the leave for three months, granted him under Orders of the 15th September last.

CAMP, MUDWA, FEBRUARY 6.—*Judicial.*—Beerbut Pandit, sudder ameen of Agra, stationed at Muttra, to be principal sudder ameen of Moradabad under the provisions of Regulation V 1881.

The leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. G. Lindsay officiating additional judge of Benares, on the 20th December last, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. H. Vansittart, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Meerut, is invested with the special powers prescribed in clause III Section 11 Regulation III 1821.

CAMP, ROHTACK, FEB 7.—*Judicial and Revenue.*—Mr. W. C. Cunningham to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division.

Mr. H. G. Astell to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Allahabad division.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Allahabad division.

The above appointments will have effect from the dates on which the services of Messrs. Cunningham, Astell and Dumergue, were placed at the disposal of the Governor General for the N. W. Provinces, viz.

Mr. Cunningham,..... 16th May, 1838
Mr. Astell..... 11th July, 1838
Mr. Dumergue,..... 5th Sept. 1838

CAMP, SANPLAH, FEB 8.—*General.*—Mr. T. C. Hunter to be civil assistant Surgeon of Futeh Ghur.

REVENUE.—Lieutenant J. Spens, of engineers, to be an assistant to the superintendent of the Doon canal.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Major R. Low, principal assistant to the commissioner, at Jubbulpore, on his private affairs, for six months, from the 1st March next.

The Order of the Commissioner of the Saugor division to Captain M. Smith, to relieve Major Onasley, principal assistant at Hoshungabad, on his departure from that station, and of his intention, on the return of Mr. Onasley to instruct that officer to assume charge of the district of Saugor, and Mr. McLeod of that of Jubbulpore, are approved.

CAMP, MUDLOWDA, FEB 9.—With reference to the Orders of the Hon'ble the President in Council, dated the 23d, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th ultimo, the ap-

pointment on the 30th idem, of Mr. A. Ross to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division, will have effect from the 15th instant.

REVENUE.—Jundun deen Hussain to be a deputy collector of Zillah Mynpoory, under the provisions of Regulation IX. in 1838.

Moolvee Musseroolah Khan, deputy collector of Mynpoory, is transferred to the district of Bijnour.

F. CURRIE,

Offy. Secy. to the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

No. 12 of 1839 — Assistant Surgeon James Anderson, attached to the civil station of Mooraboodah, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue department, under date the 15th ultimo, leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd instant, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Captain Robert Boileau Pemberton, of the 44th regiment native infantry, was appointed to the political department, under date the 26th ultimo to officiate as agent to the Governor General at Mooraboodah.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Henry Roche Osborn, of the 54th regiment native infantry, assistant commissary general in General Orders No. 149, of the 31st ultimo, is to commence from the 1st April next.

Fort William, January 28 — No. 11 of 1839. — The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :

Cavalry. — Major Henry Leckmere Warrall to be lieutenant colonel, from the 24th December 1834, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Adam Duffin deceased.

1st regiment light cavalry. — Captain George Russel Crommelin to be major, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George John Fraser to be captain of a troop, and Cornet Volpy Francis Thomas Turner to be lieutenant, ditto ditto.

supernumerary Cornet William Fisher is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry.

Major Henry Barkley Henderson, deputy military auditor general, is appointed to officiate as military auditor general, during the absence of Major General Macgregor, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors :

Major Archibald Fullerton Richmond, of the 33d regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William 23d Jan. 1839.

Captain Frederick John Simpson, of the 55th regiment native infantry, ditto 16th ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Smith Price, of the 8th regiment native infantry, ditto 19th ditto.

Lieutenant Frederick Adams, of the 34th regiment native infantry, ditto 21st ditto.

Lieutenant John Kingston Phibbs, of the 41st regiment native infantry, ditto 19th ditto.

Mr. Mouckton Noel Combs having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Mr Combs reported himself to the town major of Fort William on the 16th January 1839.

Mr. Charles Gould Andrews is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 16th January, 1839.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ramsay Skardon, of the 47th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Steel, of the 51st regiment native infantry.

1st Lieutenant Henry Robert James Trevor, of the regiment of artillery.

Ensign Samuel Thomas Alexander Good, of the 26th regiment native infantry.

Ensign Henry Rodmill Denny, of the 26th regiment native infantry.

Major William Henry Marshall, of the 35th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on the account for two years.

The unexpired portions of the leave of absence granted to the undermentioned officers are cancelled from the dates specified opposite to their names :

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Ferdinand Charles Mitter, of the 36th regiment native infantry, from the 4th instant.

Lieutenant Charles Rous Burton, of the 46th regiment native infantry, from the 22d instant.

The leave of absence granted to the undermentioned officers are extended to the dates stated opposite to their names :

Brevet Major H. H. Murray, of the 73d regiment native infantry, executive officer of the Barracks division of public works, to the 22d instant.

Captain C. T. Thomas, of the 15th regiment native infantry, 2d assistant, superintendent and department, for six months beyond the period stated in General Orders of the 5th Nov. last. — Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, on the medical department, to the 22d instant.

Quarrier Master Sergeant William Middleitch, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is admitted to the benefits of the Pensions sanctioned by minutes of Council of the 15th January 1837 and General Orders, dated 9th January 1839, subject to the confirmation to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at the presidency.

Fort William, February 4 — No. 15 of 1839. — The following paragraphs of Military letters N. 2, 8, and 99, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 7th and 24th November 1838, are published for general information :

Letter No. 81, dated 7th November, 1838.

* Para 2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers ; viz

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Hay, Major W. J. Gairdner, Brevet Major J. T. Croft, superintending Surgeon Thomas Tweedie, and Surgeon A. Murray, for six months.

3 The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service ; viz

Lieutenant D. K. Wiggins, from the 3d September 1838.
Lieutenant G. D. Dawes, from the 10th September 1838.

Letter No. 99, dated 24th November, 1838.

* Para. 2. We have granted the undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, an extension of their furlough, for the period stated against their names respectively :

Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Honeywood, six months.

Captain W. Jones, six months.

" R. E. Ludlow, four months.

Lieutenant G. A. Fisher, six months.

Assistant Surgeon W. O. H. McChesne, one year.

2. We have granted Lieutenant E. DuPre Townshend, of your establishment, an extension of his furlough for the period of three months, with permission to return to his duty, via New South Wales.

4. We have permitted Major Thomas Reynolds, of your invalid establishment, to retire from the service.

No. 16 of 1839. — The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :

10th Regiment light cavalry — Cornet Charles Andrew Kelson to be lieutenant, from the 15th January 1839, vice Lieutenant John Hickey deceased.

Major H. B. Henderson is appointed, during the absence of Major General J. A. Paul Macgregor, to a seat at the clothing board and to be a member of all the committees to which the Military Auditor General had been nominated.

Mr Assistant Surgeon James Esdall, M. D. is placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the performance of the civil duties of the station of Hooghly.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors :

Captain and Brevet Major James Steel, of the 41st regiment native infantry, and Lieutenant Thomas James, of the 21st regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 26th January 1839.

Lieutenant Erskine Thomas Erskine, of the 63d regiment native infantry. Date of arrival at Bombay, 24th Nov. 1838.

Lieutenant Charles John Mainwaring, of the 1st regiment native infantry. Date of arrival at Huddersfield, 1st Jan. 1839. Mr. Henry Marshman Williams, having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate :

GENERAL REGISTER.

Major General Christopher Sullivan Fagan, a. a. Colonel of the 37th regiment native infantry.

Captain John Kayrett, of the 86th. regiment in the infantry
Conductor Lake Keellian, of the Finance commissariat de-
partment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on
account of his health.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. T. D'Aguilar, of the 10th Cavalry, in general orders No. 243 dated 24th December 1936, is extended to one day beyond the period therein stated.

Sergeant William H. Dean, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is appointed an assistant observer in the department of public works, and placed at the disposal of Capt. A. Smith, superintending engineer central provinces.

NOTICE.—The General Treasury will be closed on Wednesday, the 3d instant, on account of the Hindoo holiday, Sreea
Rathre,

W. H. OAKEN, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, the 3th February, 1839:

Fort William February 4. — No 19 of 1849 — Assistant Surgeon James Pagan was appointed, in the Financial Department, under date the 2d ultimo, to superintend the collection of the outstanding balances of the graduates residency.

Captain Robert William Pemberton, of the 44th regiment, native infantry, who was appointed in the political department, under date the 9th ultimo, to officiate as agent to the Governor General at Mooradabad, received charge of the office from Colonel Connelley, C. B., on the 3d idem.

The following appointments and promotions were made in the political department, under date the 16th ultimo.

17th October, 1898.—Captain Veitch to be a principal assistant in Upper Assam.

November 7.—Lieutenant Bligg, appointed a principal assistant to the agent to the Governor General North Eastern Frontier, also Lieutenant Backhouse, deceased.

Liutenant Wemyss, reported qualified after examination for public employ, to be a junior assistant to ditto di to,
Lieutenant Stint, ditto ditto, to be ditto ditto
Ensign Scott to be acting ditto ditto, to ditto ditto.

Fort William, 4th February, 1839.—No. 18, of 1839.—In continuation of General Order No. 257, dated 25th December 1837, in relation to the appointment of a military secret, No. 83, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 7th November 1838, and copy circular letter from War Office, dated 26th September last, are published in General Orders:

Para. 1. We forward a number in the pocket copies of a circular letter which we have received from the office of Her Majesty's secretary at war, bearing date the 29th September 1864 and numbered 432, on the subject of the restoration to Soldiers from whom they have been unjustified of the rewards

Circular, No. 835.—War Office, 20th September, 1835.

SIR,—It being desirable in the cases of soldiers suspended from the rewards granted by the good conduct warrant, dated 20th May 1857, that they should be restored therein, without unnecessary delay, after their claims to restoration shall have been fully established according

to the provisions of that warrant, I have the honor to acquaint you, that in every instance of a claim so established to the satisfaction of the officer commanding the regiment, the restoration may be sanctioned by him without previous authority from this office, provided a certified statement according to the accompanying form, be annexed to the Account in support of the charge for good conduct pay or transmitted direct to this office when it relates solely to the restoration of Hon'ble Discharge without good conduct pay.

It is to be clearly understood, that this Regulation is not applicable to the case of a soldier who has merely deserted from service in consequence of the sentence of a Court-martial, or of a conviction of desertion.

Regiments serving in the East Indies, besides transmitting direct to this office such statements as indicate duty in the recognition of Honorable distinctions, will also take care to forward regularly in the same manner, duplicates of the separate statements which are annexed, in support of the charges made in their accounts, for restoration of good conduct pay.

1 June, 1964. (Signed) HOWICK
Officer Commanding 1st Regt of

EXPLANATION:

Of soldiers to the rewards granted by the good conduct
warrant, dated 25th May 1867.

Return of soldiers expended from food, clothing pay, or a honorable discharges, without good conduct pay, was here for

restored in consequence of subsequent service and good conduct, or of the completion of the sentence of a Court martial, according to the provisions of the said warrant.

Regt. No. of each soldier	Real Name	Particulars of the Suspension.	Rate of good conduct pay, or No. of Men, distinct from without good conduct pay, now restored
		<div> <div> Date from which it commenced. </div> <div> Period for which the soldier was liable. </div> <div> Whether by entry in defaulters book only or by special sentence. </div> </div>	<div> Date when the soldier's name was last entered in the defaulters book. </div> <div> Rate of good conduct pay, or No. of Men, distinct from without good conduct pay, now restored </div>

I do hereby certify that the above particulars are correct, and that I have sanctioned the Restoration of the said Jewell, from
 this date
 A commanding officer.

See circular letter, dated 29th September 1878 No. 1 — Supplies of this form may be had of the War Office on requisition.

Fort William, February 11.—No. 24 of 1859.—The President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Coronet Edward James Robinson to be lieutenant, from the 3d September 1833, vice Lieutenant Douglas Wiggins retired.

6th Regiment N. I.—Ensign Francis Stuart Peterson to be lieutenant from the 10th September 1838, vice Lieutenant George Douglas Davis retired.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Lieutenant D. Wiegman, of the 7th Regiment Irish Cavalry, to the rank of Captain by brevet, published in Government General Orders, No. 11 of the 21st March, is cancelled.

Mr. William McDermott having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribing by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a temporary surgeon in this establishment, according to instructions received from the Honble the Court of Directors.

The undersigned officers have returned to their duty on the establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain Archibald Lorne Campbell, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, brevet Captain Gilbert Covent y. Sturgeson, major of the 4th regiment, light cavalry; Captain William Grant, of the 7th regiment N. I. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Ralph Smith of the 28th regiment N. I. Captain James Grissell of the 48th regiment N. I., and Lieutenant Frederick Casler Mendenhall, of the 7th regiment N. I. Date of arrival at Fort William 7th February 1849.

Captain J. Drummond, of the 19th regiment native infantry, and commanding the Kharoshik Park company, is granted an extension of leave from the 1st February '83 to the 1st February '84, to remain in the hills, as medical attendant.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant George Nathan Holman, of the 72d regiment native infantry, in General Order No 179, of the 15th August 1837, is extended to a further period of six months, on account of his health.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following resolutions:

Ordinance commissariat department.—Deputy Assistant Commissary Johannes Forman to be assistant commissary, and Constable George McDowell to be deputy assistant commissary, in the room of assistant commissary John Agnew retired.

The undermentioned individuals are admitted to the benefit of the pension sanctioned by minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their pensions at the places specified opposite to their respective names:

Quarter Master Sergeant Samuel Jerkins, of the 14th regiment native infantry, Meerut.

Sergeant John Howard, attached to the army commissariat department, England.

F. STUART, Lt. Col.,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India Mil. Dept.

Fort William February 11.—No. 21 of 1839.—Lieutenant William Paley, of the regiment of artillery, has leave of absence for three months, from the 25th December last, to visit Bombay on account of his health, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

WM. CURTIS, Major,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India Mil. Dept.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Camp, Burreechee Ghaut, January 4.—The Governor General was pleased, in the Secret department, on the 3d instant, to appoint Captain G. H. Macgregor, Aide de camp on His Lordship's personal staff, to be an assistant to the Survey and return to the court of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk; the same having effect from the 1st of this month.

Colonel J. Dennis, of Her Majesty's 3d bucco, is appointed a brigadier on the establishment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Major General Oglethorpe, to a divisional command.

Camp Muckte, January 5.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal staff, from the 1st instant:

Lieutenant G. Orr, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to be Aide-de-camp, vice Captain G. A. Macgregor.

Lieutenant G. W. Hillis of the 17th regiment native infantry, to act as Aide-de-camp during the absence of Captain W. L. Mackintosh.

Camp Jerrah, January 7.—The transfer, from the 1st instant of the undermentioned men, of the Governor General's body guard, to the invalid establishment, on the ordinary pension of their rank, is published in General orders:

Troopers 'Anicks, Madar Bux, 1st, and Urmood Ali, Sowbus Sing, Bucker Sing, and Munsoor Khan.

The officer commanding the body guard is directed to adjust all arrears due to the individuals above mentioned, to the date specified, and to make them an advance of six months' invalid pay, for which he will forward a bill to the deputy pay master at Meerut.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments in a corps about to be raised for Jaipur:

Captain W. F. Benson, of the 54th regiment native infantry, to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant T. Gale, of the 4th light cavalry, to be 2d in command.

Lieutenant W. St. Leger, of the 20th regiment native infantry, to be Adjutant of Infantry.

The following officers were placed in the secret department on the 30th ultimo, after the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Wade, political agent, proceeding on a mission to Peshawar:

Lieutenant E. Dowson, of the 5th regiment native infantry.

Ensign W. B. Hillierdon, of the 22d regiment native infantry.

Camp, Moodkee, January 8 1839.—The services of Lieutenant H. B. Duncan, of engineers, being no longer required with the 2d division of Infantry of the Army of the Indus, that officer will proceed and join his appointment as executive engineer, Newmarch division, without delay.

Camp, Oogahke, January 14.—The following appointment was made, in the political department, under date the 7th instant:

Captain H. M. Lawson, of the regiment of artillery, to be Aide-de-camp to the political agent at Ludianah, and stationed at Ferozepore.

Lieutenant J. Miller, of the 26th regiment native infantry, and doing duty with the Assam light infantry battalion, is permitted to rejoin his regiment, at the expiration of his leave, on medical certificate, in consequence of his illness having suffered from the climate of that province.

Camp, Dande, January 18.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel O. F. Wymer, of the 27th regiment native infantry, to be a brigadier, to complete the number required for the army of the Indus vice Dennis, who has been brought on the establishment, and appointed to command the station of Cawnpore.

Camp Dande January 23.—Captain D. Downing commanding the Jodhpore legion, has obtained permission, in the political department under date the 17th instant, to proceed to Bombay, from the 1st proximo, preparatory to applying for leave to visit the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate.

Captain C. A. Melling, of the 6th regiment native infantry, was appointed on the 19th instant, in the same department, to the command of the Jodhpore legion, during the absence of Captain D. Downing.

Camp Dhandra, January 27.—The following appointment was made, in the political department, under date the 23d instant:

Lieutenant W. C. Hollings of the 47th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant to the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Oude Auxiliary force, vice Lieutenant Shaw, nominated, on the 23d November last, an assistant to the pay master, and commissariat officer to Shah Shoojah's force.

Camp, Hadr, January 31.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to determine, that the Kunoon local battalion shall be transferred from the civil to the military department.

Camp, Meoudah, February 4.—The Governor General has been pleased to place the services of Lieutenant J. Bind, of the regiment of artillery, into a revenue surveyor at the disposal of the officiating political agent at Ludianah, for the survey of certain village lands under that agency.

Camp, Mehim, February 5.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Native Doctor Hazareo Misser, officiating as vaccinator at Kunoon, to His Lordship's body guard, vice Khoda Bux placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

CAMP AT BELADEKHUR, FEBRUARY 6.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Ensign A. Young, of the 68d regiment native infantry, to be adjutant of Infantry to the Jelson corps, vice Lieutenant W. St. L. Forrest, deceased.

CAMP DEHRI FEBRUARY 15.—The following Appointments were made in the General Department, North Western Province, under date the 5th instant:—

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hunter to be civil assistant surgeon at the station of Fatty Ghur.

Lieutenant J. Speke, Engineer, to be an assistant to the Superintendent of the Deah Canal.

WM. CASEMENT M. G.
Secy. to the Govt. of India to Mil. Dept.
With the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 17.—The Rajpootana district order of the 12th ultimo, directing all reports of the field force to be made to Lieutenant Colonel M. Rich, of the 22d regiment of Native Infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, confirmed.

The Commander of the forces is pleased to make the following removals:

Lieutenant Colonel H. Mackinnon from the 30th to the 5th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel J. Home, from the latter to the former corps.

Surgeon W. Mitchellson, of the 33d regiment of native infantry is appointed to the medical charge of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, during the absence of Surgeon W. Jackson, or until further orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Ensign W. F. Hamersley, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, is appointed aide-de-camp to Major General W. Nott, commanding the 1st division of the army of the Deccan.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

Assistant Local Surgeon—Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Arthur to be second in command.

Ensign T. G. Leiff, duty with the battalion, to be Adjutant, vice Arthur.

Head quarters, Meerut, January 12.—The following movements are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to be carried into effect on the dates and in manner specified:

H. M. 3d regiment of foot from Ferozepore to Meerut, to march on the 1st February, agreeable to routes that will be furnished to them by Lieutenant Sanders, commanding deputy assistant quarter master General.

5th regiment native infantry from Ferozepore to Karnaul, ditto ditto.

20th ditto ditto, from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, to march as soon after the receipt of those orders as may be practicable, agreeable to the route that will be furnished by Lieutenant Sanders, commanding deputy assistant quarter master General.

53d ditto ditto, from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, ditto ditto.

3d Troop of 2d brigade horse artillery, from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, ditto ditto.

Two Risalahs 1st local horse, from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, ditto ditto.

Head Quarters and three Risalahs of 1st local horse, from Ferozepore to Hansi, as soon as the services can be dispensed with by Major General Duncan, by the route that will be furnished.

14th regiment native infantry from Delhi to Karnaul, when relieved from the duties of Drill.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, the recruit depot at Karnaul is to be broken up, and all expenses connected with it to come from the 1st proximo.

The whole of the men attached to the above depot, with the exception of those belonging to the 27th regiment, who are to be sent to join that corps at Ferozepore, are to join the depot at Meerut, which, on their arrival, will consist of seven companies. The rolls and all records appertaining to the men transferred, are to be made over to Captain A. M. L. Maclean, after which the commandant and adjutant of the Karnaul depot will rejoin their own regiments.

The whole of the men belonging to the 2d, 5th, 20th and 53d regiments of native infantry, who are now attached to the Meerut depot, are to be sent to join their respective corps.

Sergeant Major Robert Campbell and quarter master sergeant William Pigott, of the Karnaul depot, are appointed, in their present grades, the former to the 19th regiment of native infantry, vice penult decided, and the latter to the 33d regiment of native infantry, vice Richards pensioned.

The general officers commanding the Meerut and Sirhind divisions are directed to give such further orders as may be necessary, to carry into effect the foregoing arrangements.

The 5th brigade of infantry of the army of the Indus is dissolved from the 1st proximo, when all appointments connected with it will cease.

The stars of the orders of British India having been prepared, officers commanding the corps, in which native officers who have been nominated to the honours of the order may be serving, will apply, through officers commanding divisions, to the assistant adjutant general of the army at the presidency, for the number required for distribution; and on their receipt, the whole of the troops at the different stations where the native officers in question may be present, are to be assembled at a general parade, to witness their public investiture by the senior officer present, who will forward to the adjutant general of the army nominal rolls, distinguishing the two classes of the officers invested.

The stars of native officers belonging to the pension establishment will be applied for, and delivered to them, by the pay masters from whom they receive their pensions, who will transmit the required rolls to head quarters.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Feb. 12—English ship *Emerald Isle*, J Driver, from Sydney 21st October and Hobart Town 12th November.

24—English barque *Emily*, C G H Dunbar, from Liverpool 22d July, and Coringa 14th January.

5th—American ship *Shaw*, C H Chase, from Boston 26th August; English ship *Thomas Grenville*, M Thorhill, from London 4th September and Cape of Good Hope 24th November; English bark *Brammer*, J Clark, from Bombay 12th and Colombo 29th December; English brig *Brigand*, D Wanyas, from Madras 6th Masulipatan 10th and Vizagapatam 20th January.

6th—English ship *Marion*, R McCarthy, from Portsmouth 17th September, and Cape 9th December; English barque *Greenlaw*, J Sweeney, from Moulema 10th January; English brig *Harslagar*, Nauas, from Achsen 18th ditto; English ship *James Matheson*, M. MacKethen, from Liverpool 20th September.

7th—English barque *Saboo*, O E Brock, from London 1st October; English barque *Maidie*, J Rowe, from Liverpool 15th September; English barque *Bengal Packet*, J M Stewart, from Madras 23d January, and Sejam 24 February.

10th—English barque *Mary Ann*, Peters, H E Roberts, from Liverpool 15th September; English barque *Gilbert Mays*, Nicholson, from the Mauritius 12th December.

11th—English barque *Nova*, A Greenhouse, from Greenock 17th September; English barque *Fanny*, D McCarthy, from Prang 24 January; English ship *Caroline*, M Thaddeus, from Hongkong 20th ditto; American brig *George Gardner*, H J C Taylor, from Philadelphia 18th October.

12th—English ship *Bombay Castle*, D Baxter, from Calcutta 2d, and Singapore 12th January; English ship *Finn Raddley*, E Keys, from Canton 21st, and Singapore 22d January.

14th—English brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*, G Cooke, from Bombay 21st December, and Point de Galle 14th January.

15th—English barque *Bahamian*, M Tizard, from the Mauritius 26th December; English ship *Glabe*, R Kopper, from ditto 12th ditto.

16th—English ship *Fussel Currim*, T H Bennett, from China 9th, and Singapore 22d January.

18th—English ship *John McLeilan*, O McDonald, from Sydney 1st December, and Batavia 5th January.

19th—English barque *Cassamers Merchant*, R E Smellie, from Rangoon 20th January; English brig *Peeta Hown*, S L Maunier, from Bombay 20th December, and Cochin 6th January.

20th—English ship *Xenobia*, S H Owen, from Portsmouth 1st October, Madras (no date) and Mauritius 1st January; English barque *Patriot*, T H Mullens, from New Zealand 12th September, and Madras 23d January.

21st—English schooner *Orissa*, A Bond, from Pooree 17th and Calcutta 24th January.

22d—English ship *Maira*, S Owen, from London 25th September and Cape of Good Hope 17th December.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Barrard Isle from Sydney.—Jas Macdonald and Chas J. Driver, Esqrs, Merchants.

Per Thomas Grenville, from London.—Mrs Johnston; Miss Macdonald; Johnston, Esquire; Captains Campbell, B cavalry, Frederick, native infantry, and Murchie, B native infantry; Lieutenant Brownrigg, H M 9th regiment, and Barry and Fulton, B native infantry; C Galloway, Esquire, B civil service; W Champion, Esquire; W Nott, Esquire; Messrs. Cunningham, Manning, Champion, and Catter, Cadets, and Master Thompson *from the Cape*—Mrs MacSwain; Mrs C W Smith; Mrs D Money; C MacSwain, C W Smith, and D Money, Esquires B civil service.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Per Marion, from England.—Mrs Grant, Mrs Shaw, and Mrs Griffiths; Misses Smith, Grant, Apperly, and Dohy; Master Shaw; Captain Grant, 7th, Wuthens, 2nd, Grissell, 40th, and Smith, 24th B native infantry; Captains Master and Lou, and Lieutenant Master, 4th cavalry; Lieutenant Evans, (commanding detachment) 44th foot H M; Dr. Griffiths; Master Deane, infantry cadet; Master McDonald; 30 men 3d dragoon, 10 men 14th lancera; 2 women and 1 child. *From the Cape.*—Mrs Debaud; Mrs Hughes and infant; Miss Debaud; Major Debaud, 13th foot H M; Captain Hughes, 3 army; Master Debaud.

Per James Matheson, from Zanzibar.—Captain George Green, 63d regiment, and George Webster.

Per Greenlaw, from Moultin.—J Darwood, Esquire, and Master J Ravenscroft.

Per Rabon.—Master K. W. Kirk, Assistant Surgeon H C S; Master Conley; Messrs. Burtin and Bradman, Free Merchants, and Mrs Davidson.

Per Nerva from Greenock.—J B Graham, Esquire.

Per Fanny from Penang.—William H Young, Esquire, Commissioner; Mrs. Young and family, Captain M. Simon, and Mr W A Neal.

Per Catherine from Rangoon.—Rev. Mr Stephen, and Mr A Shreane, Merchant.

Per George Lorimer from Philadelphia.—Rev. Mr Warren and lady Rev. Mr. Freeman and wife, and Rev. Mr Scott and lady.

Per Bombay cable from China.—Mrs. Lyall and family, Charles Lyall, Esq, and John Clifford, Esquire.

Per Fizzel Curran, from China.—Master H Fitzpatrick, From Singapore; Messrs. J Webster, R. H Lovins, J Johnson, and G P Techariah.

Per Zenobia, from England.—Mrs Grierson; Mrs Wise; Mr. Bird, cadet; Mr. Piller; 451, Strover, pilot service; Mrs Livinston and 3 children stowage passengers.

Per Meera, from London.—Mrs Channer, Mrs Kendall, Mrs Parsons, Mrs Wilkinson, Mrs Ovenshine, and Mrs Hughes; Miss Anderson; Captain J. G Davis, 82d regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant G G Charmer, B artillery; Lieutenant B Kendall, Bengal Europe regt.; Revda Wilkinson and Parsons; H Yates and A Thompson Esquires; Misses H Ovenshine and A Ovenshine, Master H Ovenshine; Master J Smith Indigo planter; Master McLean, surgeon, and Master Wilcox. *From Cape of Good Hope.*—Captain Smith, 19th regiment B native infantry and Master Marriage.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Correct List of Passengers per Mount Stuart Elphinstone.—Mrs Prince, Mrs Truon, and Mrs Lane; Miss Dale; General Farn; Colonel Dun; Master Pringle; Major Lane; Master Morston; Master Joyce; Master Reid and children; Miss Pringle; Miss Truon, Miss Lane, and Miss Drom.

Per Windsor, for England.—Mrs Thompson, Mrs Colonel Fane, Mrs Hutchinson, and Mrs Henderson; Misses Fane and Webster; Major Hutchinson; Captain Yea, Ado-de camp to Commauder in Chief; G F Henderson, Esquire; Lieutenant C Sawyer, H M 3d buff; Edwin H N Dickenson, 4th regiment native infantry; Monsieur Polakoff; *Children.*—3 Misses Thompson, 2 Misses Hutchinson; *Children.*—4 Masters Thompson, 2 Masters Fane; 2 Masters Yea; and 4 Master Henderson, 2 European Female servants, and 2 Portuguese war servants. *For the Cape.*—T. Thompson, Esquire B civil service.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUGOR.

Feb. 1—Wargaret, McGuth, for Moultin and Rangoon.

2—*Northumberland*, Compton, for London and Thetis, Gordon, for China.

4—*Nystris*, Ternule, for Bourben and John Hepburn, Major, for Moultin and Rangoon.

6—*Corier*, Dixon, for London via Cape.

7—*William Money*, Bontcher, for London; *Ramrod*, Nacoda, for Red Sea; *Fulima*, Fenners, for Liverpool; *Flora Macdonald*, Hurue, for Rangoon and Patriot, Murth, for Penang.

10—*Antelope*, Nacoda, for Judda; *Lehigh*, Fairfoul, for Boston; *Eben Preble*, Croker for Boston; *Justin*, Crawford, for Batavia and Multizuma, Copp, for Madras and Philadelphia.

12—*Victoria*, Saunders, for Bristol; *Cecilia*, Roy, for Bombay; *Hammonkham*, Nacoda, for Muscat; *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for London; *Rohamany*, Nacoda, for Judda and M C Steamer Ganges, Dacey, for —

13—*Jada*, Jubling, for London and Fyzroman, Nacoda, for Muscat.

14—*Richard Bell*, Millman, for Plymouth and Diane, Ireland, for Haven.

18—*Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Jolly, for London via Cape; *Adomson*, Nacoda, for Muscat; *Strathisla*, Reutis, for New South Wales; *Elizabeth*, Bask, for Swan River and *Cordens*, Salex, for Bordeaux.

10—*Catherine*, Evans, for London via Cape and *Ann*, Chandler, Paule, for Batavia via Penang and Singapore.

23—*Arctura*, Lamb, for Liverpool; *John Knox*, Thompson, for Liver col, *Superbe*, Vanquaray, for Havre; *Gange*, Annel, for Bordeaux and *Ramoth*, Warren, for London.

23—*Anna Eugenia*, Texeira, for Kyouk Phyo, Arracan and Chittagong; *Fyzbanny*, Nacoda, for Judda and London, *Atanau*, for Liverpool.

24—*Regulation*, Dixon, for Bombay.

25—*Tartar*, Rough, for Java and *Amelle*, Pouveras, for Bordeaux.

27—*Windsor*, Nisbet, for London via Cape.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Jan 4 At Jettinsk, the wife of Master R Long, of the surveyor general's department, of a daughter.

3d. At Agra, Mrs H Watson, of a son.

31 At Kanpur, the lady, of E W C Plowden, Esquire, 5th light cavalry, of a daughter.

16 At Singapore, the lady of J. D'Almeida, Esquire, of a daughter.

17 At Digha, Dinapore, Mrs Daniel Foxthorpe, of a son.

19 At Lucknow, the lady of Colonel William Roberts, King of Oude's service, of a daughter.

20 At Allypore, the lady of Lieutenant Chinn, 34th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

— At Dacca, the lady of George Wise, Esquire, of a son.

26 At Nootpore, the lady of Robert Taylor, Esquire, of a son.

26 At Lucknow, the lady of Captain J Swinham, 10th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

27 At Nocomuch, the lady of Captain George Thomson, commissariat department, of a daughter.

29 At Calcutta, Mrs Charles Scott, of a daughter.

30 At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain J L Revell, 7th native infantry, of a son, still born.

— At Delhi, the lady of Captain R Raban, 48th regiment native infantry, of a son.

31 At Spence's Hotel, the lady of G Majumdar, Esquire of the civil service, of a son.

31 At Ghazepore, the lady of George Frederick Houlton, Esquire, civil service, of a daughter.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of George Frederick Houlton, Esquire, civil service, of a daughter.

Feb. 3 At Shalapore, the lady of Captain H Lyons, 23d native infantry, of a daughter.

7 At Enallie, Mrs Felix Quince, of a son.

7 At Calcutta, Mrs Julia, the wife of Captain C R Smith, of the clipper ship, of a son.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 8 At Calcutta, the lady of S H Bollean, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Mysore, Mrs Miriam Fraser, daughter of Master Lewis Eruck, of Dacca, of a daughter.
- At Delhi, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel D Crichton, 54th native infantry, of a son.
- 11 At Calcutta, the beloved wife of Master Officiating Apothecary D Trewhan, of a daughter.
- 11 At Ahmedpore, Janspore, the lady of Vincent Treagar, Esquire, of a daughter.
- 12 At Fort William, the lady of W P Betts, Esquire, H M 20th regiment, of a son.
- 13 At Monahyr, the wife of J F Deema, Esquire, deputy collector at that place, of a daughter.
- 14 At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Low, 39th native infantry, of a daughter.
- The lady of A G Glass, Esquire, of a daughter.
- 16 At Calcutta, the wife of Master John Mariuda, of a daughter.
- At Banda, the lady of Lieutenant Morris, 39th regiment native infantry, of a son.
- 17 At Calcutta, at the residence of Henry Harry Gooder, Esquire, M D Mrs James Altra, of a daughter.
- 18 At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Grant, 27th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs E L Noxon, of a daughter.
- 19 Mrs P Kayson, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs J A Cliff, of a daughter.
- At Chaghpore, the lady of Charles Baikes, Esquire civil service, of a son.
- At Secroie, Benares, the lady of R F Fanshawe, Esquire, 18th native infantry, of a daughter.
- 20 At Patna, the lady of Lieutenant J C Hannington, 34th regiment native infantry, of a son.
- At Barrackpore, the lady of J W Carnegie, Esquire, 15th native infantry, of a daughter.
- 21 At Calcutta, Mrs A C Neame, of a daughter.
- 22 At Sylhet, the lady of John Kelso, Esquire, of a son.
- 24 At Calcutta, the lady of Mrs J B Kinnaird, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of W P Palmer, Esquire, civil service, of a daughter.
- 26 At Baidwan, Mrs F D Bezario, of a son.
- 27 At Calcutta, Mrs C P Fison, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of David Inglis Mosey, Esquire, Bengal civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 6th At Agra, by the Reverend J Moore, Master James Henry Poun to Miss Catherine Anthony, eldest daughter of Master Michael Anthony.
- 14 At Kurnaul, at Sergeant Major W Murphy's house, 38th by the Rev. and Anand Mueser Deacon, sergeant heavy artillery, of the house artillery, to Miss Mary Ann Shuttleworth.
- 18 At Bangalore, by the Reverend Master Rudin, Robert N Farquharson, Esquire, Bengal civil service, to Mary Ann, third daughter of Major General Bowen, C. B.
- 30 At St. Mary's Church, Benares, Christopher George Fagan, Esquire, 8th light cavalry and pay master, Benares, to Louisa, third daughter of Major Williamson commanding 1st regiment native infantry.
- Feb. 1st At Calcutta, at Saint John's Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Master A F Laforgue, of Chandernagore, to Sarah Virginia, the widow of the late Master J A Ballantyne.
- At Calcutta, at the Old Mission Church, by the Reverend R B Boyce, Master A Pratt, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Master S Carter, of London.
- At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by Special License, by the Reverend H Fisher, John Dues, Esquire, to Miss Louisa Mary Mandy.
- Feb 2 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, H J W Postlethwaite, Esquire, His Majesty's 20th regiment, Camerounians, to Henrietta Nelson, third daughter of C. R. Richardson, Esquire, Kumboul, Tirhoot.
- 4 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Master John Joseph Tucker, assistant Sudder Board office, to Miss Caroline Barber.
- At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Venérable Archdeacon T Daltry, Master Henry Robert Slater, teacher at the Parental Academy, to Miss Harriet Lydia Harris.

- 5 At Jamulcottah, Lieutenant George Gordon Macdo, mid, quarter master and interpreter, 27th M native infantry, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Reverend Dr. Batten, of Hailybury, Hertie.
- 8 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Master Samuel Forster, Junior, to Miss Emma Hympton.
- At Aurangabad, Quarter Master W A Ryan, Nizam's artillery, to Miss H M Poynts.
- 9 At Kurnaul, by the Reverend Master—George Jackson, Esquire, 4th light cavalry, to Phyllis, eldest daughter of the late Captain Strode, of H M 16th foot.
- At Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic church, by the Reverend J X Mascarenhas, Master Martin Dues to Miss Elizabeth Miranda.
- At Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic church, by the Reverend Master Mascarenhas, Master Pascal Rodrigues, head clerk river insurance office, to Miss Anna Maria, first daughter of Master S Torres, late of Calcutta, indigo planter.
- 11 At Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic church, by the Reverend J M Brindan, Master James William Canuter to Miss Angelica Alexander.
- At Barrackpore, by special license, by the Reverend H Fisher, Master J Jones, head clerk, superintending Engineer's office, South Western Provinces, to Miss Anna Ward.
- At the Principal Roman Catholic church, by the Reverend J X Mascarenhas, Master Samuel Grenier, examiner, Sudder Board of Revenue, to Miss Caroline DeCruz, of Chatternagore.
- At Calcutta, at Saint John's Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Master Robert Alexander Phillips to Miss Isabella Maria Pearson.
- At Haupper, by the Reverend J Whiting, Chaplain of Meenut, the Honorable Robert Barlow Palmer Byn, of the 6th regiment native infantry, to Elizabeth Maria Lowther, eldest daughter of Major E O'Connell, superintendent of the Honorable Company's stud at that place.
- 14 At the Kak, by the Reverend James Charles, Master Charles J G Monagat, to Miss Caroline Martin, of Kidderpore School.
- 15 At Allahabad, at the residence of O H M Alexander, Esquire, civil service, by the Reverend Henry Pratt, A. M., J A Abbott, Esquire 1st regiment native infantry, to Harriet Margaret, eldest daughter of James Johnstone, Esquire, M D Bengal medical service.
- 16 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend R B Boyce, R C Lepage, Esquire to Mrs Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of G S Hunterman, Esquire.
- 18 At the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Charles Robert Princep, Esquire, barrister, to Louisa Ann, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel H L White, Bengal army.
- 20 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Captain W McD Hopper, 67th native infantry, to Rose Amelia, widow of the late Andrew Liddell, Esquire.
- At Calcutta, at Saint James' Church, by the Reverend R B Boswell Master Henry Grant Mudge, to Miss Sarah Stokes, daughter of the late Master Alexander Stokes, of the Honorable Company's marine.
- At Calcutta at Saint James' Church, by the Reverend R B Boswell, Master Thomas Augustus Mudge, to Miss Eliza Haysham, of the Upper orphan school.

DEATHS.

- Aug 9 At Dandee, Mrs Low, wife of Robert Low, Esq. Cashier, Dandee bank.
- Dec. 4 At Delhi, Mary Jane, the daughter of Dr. S Nishit, 4th regiment native infantry, aged 3 years and 4 months.
- Jan. 10 At Calcutta, Master Daniel Hall, of the Allahabad commission's office, aged 31 years.
- At Bangkok, Siam, at the house of Robert Hunter, Esquire, Master Henry Chitt, first officer of the barque *Lightning*, in his 24th year.
- 12 At Saugor, Georgina Panny, the infant daughter of J S Tuke, Esquire, surgeon 1st regiment native infantry, aged 1 year, 8 months and 10 days.
- 13 At Sea, on board the Portuguese barque *Angelica*, the Reverend Francisco Xavier De Almeida, 64 years.
- 15 At Montmain, Master R R Beauchamp, ship builder, of Calcutta, aged 50 years, 3 months and 17 days; universally regretted by his numerous friends and relatives.
- At Delhi, Mrs Bunker, widow of the late Captain Bunker, of Begum Samroo's Service, aged 70 years.

GENERAL REGISTER.

20 At Hingoli, Lieutenant Arthur Roberts, adjutant of the 7th regiment H. M. Nizam's infantry, aged 35 years, greatly regretted by all who knew him.

21 At Parnoh, Lieutenant M. F. Kinnear, of Her Majesty's 16th foot, aged 31 years and 7 months, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

22 At Agra, Master William Henry Kroth, aged 20 years, and 11 months.

23 In Camp, near Yedolga, in Mysore, Miss Susannah Louisa, eldest daughter of Captain W. H. Todd, sub-assistant commissary general, aged 6 years and 4 months.

24 At Kurnaul, Vivian Pickers, fourth son of Captain Corri, 56th regiment native infantry, aged 5 months and 10 days.

25 At Calcutta, Mrs M. McHamden, aged 90 years, most sincerely regretted by all her friends.

— At Howrah, Master W. M. Hayward, aged 34 years.

Feb. 1st At Chinsurah, Mrs M. Peony

— At Calcutta, the Reverend James George Penney, superintendent of the Homevolent Institution, aged 47 years.

At Howrah, James Perleat, Esquire, chief officer of the bark *W. H. Watch*, and late 2d officer of the *Kellie Castle* sincerely regretted by all his friends.

— At Calcutta, Astwanthoor M. Manuk, Esquire, third son of the late Wadwan Manuk, Esquire, aged 10 years and 7 months.

At Balasore, Margaret Lambella, the beloved wife of J. Fitzpatrick, Esquire, assistant revenue surveyor, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, Master James Swallow, aged 54 years.

3 At Calcutta, Miss Ann Cox, daughter of Major Digby Cox, aged 7 months and 5 days.

— At Dum-Dum, Lambella, the beloved wife of Master T. Spencer, Conductor of ordnance, aged 35 years.

6 At Burdwan, Charles Frederick Linke, infant son of the

Reverend J. G. Linke, missionary at Burdwan, aged 1 month and 9 days.

5 At Pabnah, in the Club House, George Paine, Esquire, of the Anty Golah indigo factory, decessarily regretted.

7 At Malda, Louisa, the beloved wife of J. W. Bateman, Esquire, aged 4 years.

8 At Calcutta, Mrs Agna Maria Krenning, aged 21 years, 2 months and 9 days.

10 At Chinsurah, Wm. Chas Arrow, Esquire, aged 22 years.

— At Calcutta, John Henry Braudi, Esquire, commission agent, aged 25 years and 6 months.

14 At Chowringhee, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs Low.

— At Bechoore, Ebenezer Thompson, Esquire, ledige planter, formerly of Hammond, Kishtheghor, aged 60 years.

17 At Calcutta, Miss Theodora Bonham, aged 10 days.

18 At Calcutta, of Cholsra, Master C. Phillips, aged 22 years and 4 months.

— At Calcutta, Captain Henry Norway, late of the schooner *Governor Doherty*, aged 32 years.

10 At Calcutta, Henry, the infant son of Master Robert Lawler, aged 4 months.

21 At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Master and Mrs J. B. Randau, aged 3 months.

22 At Calcutta, Mrs Margaret Foster, wife of Master Peter Foster, of Howrah, aged 40 years.

— At Arrah, Shahabad, Henry Macdonald, son of Stanlake Henry Balson, Esquire, civil surgeon, aged 1 year and 11 months.

27 At Bhownagpore, Robert Leslie, Esquire, for about 30 years clerk of the Court of Request, after a severe and lingering illness, aged 55 years.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Review.—Transactions confined almost entirely to public sales and the following are reported, viz.

Matthews, Sheargottis				
NB	13 chests	Co's Rs.	190	0 per fy. md.
L	7 ditto	"	200	0
MH	11 ditto	"	197	8
MR	10 ditto	"	265	0
	10 ditto	"	208	0
Gibson, Bhopore, Tirhoot.				
W&C	10 ditto	"	2	0
	1 ditto washings	"	127	8
	2 ditto	"	70	0
Gibson, Kuroundee, ditto.				
W&Co.	4 ditto	"	182	8
	2 ditto	"	155	0
BK	1 ditto	"	81	0
ACD	1 ditto	"	135	0
W & G				
D	5 ditto	"	170	0
B	8 ditto	"	194	8
P	2 ditto	"	175	0
PR	4 ditto	"	157	8
[O]	1 ditto	"	180	0
	1 ditto	"	133	0
D & Co.				
M	2 ditto	"	197	8
HR	4 ditto	"	75	8

The biddings at this sale were brisk, and show prices to be firm.

On the 18th, 466 chests were put up, and the following disposed of, viz.

M & Co. 2 of chests. Bazar, Estate Mackintosh and Co., order of J. H. Alexander, Esq. assigned.				
B O				
28 chests Co's Rs. 270 0 pr. fy. md.				
28	ditto	"	215	0
12	ditto	"	215	8
10	ditto	"	207	8
11	ditto	"	200	0
10	ditto	"	195	0
10	ditto	"	180	0
10	ditto	"	178	0
	ditto washings, &c.	"		
S M & Co.				
N B 20 ditto E. Mackintosh, Midnapore.				
R				
10	ditto	"	177	8
10	ditto	"	170	8

M	13 ditto	"	165	0
J	12 ditto	"	190	0
	2 ditto washings, &c.	"	145	0
W H KERRY, Nautpore, parnah.				
32	ditto	"	215	0
14	ditto	"	206	0
10	ditto	"	195	0
5	ditto	"	185	0
D D				
10	ditto T. Griffin, Doondoma,	"	210	0
H M				
7	ditto Purchase, Namareah,	"	195	0
B & O				
27	ditto	"	190	0
B & G				
8	ditto	"	175	0
10	ditto Fitzpatrick, 2	"	185	0
	Parnah,	"		

This sale went off with great spirit, and considerable competition amongst buyers.

On the 20th, 200 chests were exposed for sale, and the result is as under, viz.

J. & C. Stonehouse, Doshree Ghaut, Azimgur.				
Co's Rs.				
10	chests	"	182	8 pr. fy. md.
10	"	"	170	0
11	"	"	182	8
2	"	"	90	0
4	"	"	165	0
W R J				
14	"	"	217	8
8	"	"	182	8
G & Co. & F				
10	"	"	217	8
10	"	"	216	0
10	"	"	195	0
4	"	"	167	8
J. Freeman, Luttigore, Bhangulpore.				
J F				
10	"	"	217	8
10	"	"	216	0
10	"	"	195	0
4	"	"	167	8
Macintosh, Bhangul,				
E M				
10	"	"	187	8
10	"	"	185	8
14	"	"	180	8
14	"	"	182	8
5	"	"	110	8
2	"	"		

The up country indigo put up, was all bought in, as purchasers showed no anxiety to buy good parcels, however re-sized full prices.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The following is the result of the sale of 313 chests put up yesterday at the New Mart, viz.

H M	41 chests, O. Purchase Cambric.		
A	10 chests	Co. 181	8 p. Fy. Md.
O	20 ditto	181	8
	10 ditto	173	0
	2 ditto	172	0
H M	19 ditto, H. Maxwell, Pines		
A	10 chests	187	8
	9 ditto	175	0
DD	11 ditto, T. Griffin, Doonowon	187	8
J	68 ditto, W. Robinson, Saitama, Cambric		
SC	10 chests	202	8
	10 ditto	192	8
	10 ditto	190	0
	10 ditto	187	8
	10 ditto	193	0
	4 ditto	182	8
	1 ditto	175	0
	1 ditto	117	8
EM	10 ditto, J. Burrows, Jaunpore	172	8
F	7 ditto	170	0
HT	5 ditto	172	8
H & Co.	5 ditto	192	8
T	4 ditto	177	8

The remainder was bought in on account of the Proprietors.

On the whole, we may quote the article a slight shade lower, and the market very dull as regards private sales.

Exports to the 23d instant inclusive, viz. :

To Great Britain,	Fy. mds.	26,893
France,	"	21,111
United States,	"	1,906
Gulf,	"	4,721
Bombay,	"	129
Total Fy. Mds		54,760

SALTPETRE—Large sales reported at an advance on previous prices notwithstanding the high rate of Tomingo.

OPUM—Has also advanced during the week, but the descriptions now procurable are very indifferent. The arrival of the new crop is anxiously looked for.

RAW SILK—Considerable transactions reported in this article.

SILK PINE COGONS—The market is quiet, and little or no enquiry for the article.

COTTON—Prices on the decline. Stock of the new crop now here is reported at about 10,000 or 12,000 maunds.

SHUTE AND HEMP—Continue to command attention for shipment.

SHELL LAC—Transactions to some extent reported; good parcels are however scarce, but there is a large stock of inferior qualities in the bazar, held by natives above market rates.

LAC DYE—Very little doing in this article during the week.

HIDES—Continue in very great demand at high prices.

WICKS—In demand for the British market, but the transactions reported are not to any great extent.

OPUM—Market very much depressed, and the dealers quite at a loss to regulate future transactions in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in China.

VERMILION—Has experienced a further rise since our last.

PETTER—Market improving. In other produce, there is nothing worth noticing.

INCENSE—*White Mula Toilet*, the lower numbers are much enquired after, and meet with a ready sale, at a small advance on well laid in invoices. The numbers above 40, are very much depressed in our bazar, and with our present heavy stock, there appears little, if any, prospect of a favourable change. *Orange Toilet*, in improved demand, but prices of good qualities do not rise. Some transactions of middling descriptions are reported, however, at rather better price than previously quoted. *Turkey Red Toilet*—without improvement, and in very moderate enquiry. *German Dye*, without report of unassessing.

COTTON PINE GOODS—*Muslins, Cambric and Jaconet*—Large sales reported at remunerating rates on good price. *Lappets* in demand, but prices of this description of Muslins keep very low. *Japan Spots and Honey Comb*, in moderate enquiry. *Book*, in demand, but at low rates. *Lappet Scarfs* selling well. *Mull Mulls*, in demand. Prices however keep low. *Chints*, with one or two exceptions, such as single Colors, there is not the slightest enquiry, and the season is now nearly over for these Goods, leaving an immense stock unsold of *Pino, Turban Seils and Persian Stripes*. *Red Turb. Cambric* very scarce and prices high. *Plum Red Cambric* without enquiry. *Madapolam and Long Cloth* in very little demand, and stocks increasing fast. *Check Dimity* in good demand at previous rates. *Handkerchiefs* in rather more enquiry for the Rangoon market.

METALS—*Spelter*, without report of transactions during the week. *Lead*, without material alteration in price, and the demand not extensive. *Steel*, without enquiry. *Iron*—all descriptions improving in price, and considerable transactions reported. *Copper*, market steady, and prices looking up.

FRUITS—Rates as under, viz. :

Sugar,.....	£ 5 15 a	£ 0 0	per ton of 20 cwt.
Saltpetre,.....	£ 5 5 a	£ 5 10	ditto ditto.
Nico,.....	£ 5 15 a	£ 6 0	ditto ditto.
Oil Seeds,.....	£ 3 5 a	£ 5 10	ditto ditto.
Measurement Goods,.....	£ 4 4 a	£ 6 0	per ton of 50 cubic ft.
Indigo,.....	£ 6 0 a	£ 0 0	ditto ditto.
Silk Piece Goods,.....	£ 5 19 a	£ 0 0	ditto ditto.
Raw Silk,.....	£ 4 0 a	£ 6 6	per ton of 10 cwt.

CHINA—

Opium, per Ordinary vessels, Sp. Drs. 10 12 per chest.
Cotton, ditto to Whampoa, .. " 0 a 0 per bale.

Bengal Barks, Price Current, Feb. 23.

MONEY MARKET.

Herkara Office 11th February, 1880.

Since our last, the October-November bills have come to hand, and notwithstanding the large remittances brought out by both opportunities, we have nothing very material to report. Our Exchange rates, immediately after the departure of our January Mail fell to 2s 1d per Company's Rupee, and continued at that figure to the present time. It was expected, that the Exchange would experience at the different arrivals of the Mails, a corresponding increase with those ruling at home, and the rates at which the Court of Directors granted Bills on our Treasury, but on neither occasion was the least anxiety manifested by sellers; so far from it, that as the result of the last intelligence of the Home exchange having advanced to 2s 1 1/2d a strong effort was made to reduce our rates to 2s 1d, which however failed, and quotations stand as below.

The Bill market, in anticipation of the present opportunity has been and continues very animated, almost every description of Bill meets with a ready sale. Our stock of Treasury and Bank Bills had been very nearly exhausted, and our market would have been quite bare after the going away of the mail, had not the like arrival replenished it. We are now abundantly supplied to answer calls for some time to come. The demand

for remittances has been so great that we would hardly venture to guess at the amount owing, suffice to say that it must be to a very considerable extent.

Bank Bills,.....	2 1 a	n	p. Co. 1 r.
Bills on H. M.'s Treasury, at 30 days' sight,.....	2	a	a
Ditto on the Court of Directors,.....	2	a	a
Insurance Bills,.....	2 1 a	a	a
Private Bills with and without documents	2 2 a	a	a
Ditto for family remittances,.....	2	a	2 3

The business through the Company's Warehouse has been very confined, we speak doubt whether any further advances against shipment will be effected through them so long as ship-owners can procure private advances. The exchange with respect to both modes is the same 2s 2d per Company's Rupee, but the conditions and charges attending the former are so many and various, that no one would ever have recourse to it, had it not otherwise suit him; and it appears to us that the only alternative to induce parties to avail themselves of the Company's advances would be to reduce the rate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Our quotations are but nominal; beyond said ordinary sales of very small amounts for private investment nothing has been done, all speculators in consequence of the renewed uncertainty of our political relations with our neighbors in the North West and Eastward, avoid such fluctuating investments.

CALCUTTA		BUT 1		[RELL.]
Stock	Transfer 8 p. ct. of		2a.	14
Paper	1835-36, interest pay- able in England	Prom.	15 0	14 0 p. ct.
Second	According No. 1122		0 4 a	20
3 p. ct	at 18200,			
Third or Bombay	5 per cent. Co's 2a.		2 0	2 0
	4 p. cent. Direct. Co's 3a.		4 8 a	5 0

BANK OF BENGAL, Stock 112,50,000 rupees—Shares of bull-
descriptions, old and new, have fallen to a par, viz. 242½
rupees premium; A dividend of 30 per cent. per annum of
Company's Earnings 70s. per share has been declared for the
past half year, this evidence a falling off of business, but we hope
the new branch establishment which it has opened at Mirzapore,
and the auspicious beginning which has attended it, opening will
compensate for the loss for the small dividend now paying by the
declaration of a larger one for the next half year's day, owing to the
probable supply of money now in the bazar has been reduced.

Approved Private Bill, and Notes not, having more than
\$ in value forty, discount 6 per cent. per annum.

Government and Salary Bills, ditto & ditto.
 Loans for not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Compa-
 ny's Paper, &c. & ditto ditto. On deposit of Metals, Indigo and
 Opium, &c. ditto, and on deposit of other Goods, &c. ditto
 ditto.

Accounts of Credit to be upon an deposit of Company's Paper, Rec. 14th 1801, & also ditto On deposit of Notes, Judgments and Opium; & also ditto, and on deposit of other Goods, & also ditto.

Union Bank, "took \$5,00,000 Company's" Rupees.—Shares in this institution have been quiet and little doing in them; a dividend of 11 per cent. per Company's Rupee or 55 rupees per share has been declared. This week as well as its neighbors undertake the remittances of the dividends of absent Principals without charge, by their own Post Bills, and generally they do not object to conducting money agencies.

RATE OF DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills, and Notes not exceeding 1 Month	6	per ct.
On ditto ditto,	2	ditto
On ditto ditto,	8	"
On Current and Salary Bills,	4	"
On Letters on deposit of Company's Paper not exceed- ing 3 months,	5	"
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indigo and Opium, ditto	6	"
On ditto on deposits of other Goods, ditto	7	"
On accounts of Credit on deposit of Company's Paper,	6	"
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indigo and Opium, on ditto on ditto of other Goods,	7	"

LAUREL BANK stock 24,000,000 Company's Rupees -- The annual dividend shares in this Bank sold at 10 1/2 per cent advance. The past half years operations have been very favorable and a dividend of 11 percent. per Company's Rupee or 27 1/2 per share or 13 1/2 per half share has been declared.

BILL IN ENGLAND.

The Agri Bank draws on London at the following rates:		
At six months sight,	per Co.'s Rn.	2 0
At three months' sight,	ditto	1 3 4
At sight, for sums not exceeding £100		1 3

		Rs.	As.	P.
Bills on Bombay, at 30 days sight	Discount p c	1	0	0
Bills on t a/c again, at 31 days date	ditto	1	0	0
Witto ditto at 10 days sight, for sums not exceeding Rs 3,000	ditto	3	4	2
Ditto ditto at eight (for sums not exceeding Rs 1,000)	ditto	3	0	0

BONDOLD WARRHOURS, Shares Company's Rupees 500 Since
 not last further contribution of 5 per cent, or 25 rupees per
 share has been called. Shares continue at p. discount.
 DROCKING COMPANY, Shares Company's Rupees 1000, at par.
 STREAM TUG ASSOCIATION, Shares Company's Rs 1000, at
 par.

Money is very plentiful and difficult of employment with only returns. Savings from heavy importations have fallen to 10 3 and 10 4; other Bullion is scarce.

BULLION

Spanish Dirs. Co. Re.	250	0	0	251	0	0	per 100
Doubloons	52	0	0	53	0	0	each
Joes or Picas	19	15	0	20	0	0	
Dutch Ducats	4	18	0	5	0	0	*
Sovereigns	10	3	0	11	0	0	*
Old Gold Hamburg	18	15	0	19	0	0	ditto
New	17	10	0	18	0	0	ditto
Halling Gold Michars	0	0	0	15	0	0	ditto
Gold Bars	12	0	0	13	0	0	per an. wt.
Sycee Silver	104	0	0	105	0	0	per 100 ditto
Gold Dust	12	0	0	13	0	0	per an. wt. according to quality.

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore at 60 days sight.... 303 pr. 100 Sh. drs.
 France at 6 months sight... 275 pr. 100 fr.
 Bills on Hongkong and Shanghai may be had at either sight or 30
 days' sight according to amount at par and 2 and 3 per cent.
 premium.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

* To Europe, not North of Great Britain.....	2½	α	3	pr ct.
* Europe, North of Great Britain.....	8½			
* America and New south Wales.....	3			
* China (on Opium and specie) Manila and Java.....	2½			
* China, on Ship and Goods.....	3			
* Penang.....	1½			
* Malacca and Singapore.....	2			
* Bencoolen & Ports on the West Coast.....	2½			
* Rangoon, Acherat Town and Madras.....	2			
* Mauritius, Indus and Coast of Comorandel.....	2			
* Madagascar and Buzange.....	3			
* Bussorah or Persian Gulph.....	3½			
* Red Sea.....	3			
* Bourdes, Muzant, Bombay, Calcutta, Tinencornie.....	2½			
* St. Helena and Cape.....	2½			

* Insurances on Ballion have an abatement of 1-4th
 Vessels at the Company's Mooring, one quarter per cent.
 per month; at their own mooring, one-third per cent.
 Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Three months certain	3½	pr. cl.
Six "	4½	"
Nine "	6½	"
Twelve "	8	"

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent for every time more than once that the Vessel enters the River Hongkong under the same policy.—*Overland Price Current*, Feb. 11.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

ESTATE OF

Charles, Walter.
Cuth, Henry, Assistant Surgeon.
Hamm, James, Captain.
Hobbs, William, Lt. Lieutenant Colonel.
Perkins, William, Lt. Lieutenant Colonel.
Granger, George, Lieutenant Colonel.
Knight, John, William, Captain.
Nimuk, Andrew, Captain.
Pittman, Thomas, Colonel.
Power, John, Quartermaster.
Hauptbinder, Horatio, Major.
Hauptbinder, Benjamin, Major.
Watson, Lewis, Captain.
Bradell, John, Henry.
Brigden, Henry, Captain.
Gregory, Thakoon, Captain.
Hoskins, H. B. W.
Triffin, William, Lieutenant.
Dyer, Nicholas, Sergeant.

ADMINISTRATORS:

William Turner,
Registrar Supreme Court.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Elizabeth Peckers, widow.
Dorothea Bonaparte.
Greenwich Chamberlains Dades, widow.
John Jackson Thome.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Jonathan Brewster Esq.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Solomon Bacon.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Mr. James Powell.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

POST WILLIAM LINDSAY'S DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 18 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 18th February 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. III of 1839.

I. It is hereby enacted and declared, that within the British territories under the Government of the East India Company, no person whatever is or shall be, by reason of place of birth or by reason of descent, in any proceeding, whatever connected with arrears of exactions of rent, excepted from the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts, any thing in Act No XI of 1826 contained notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no such proceeding which may have been instituted before the passing of this Act in any such Court, and no decrees which may have been passed before the passing of this Act in any such proceeding by any such Court, shall be treated as invalid by reason of the place or birth or by reason of the descent of any party to such proceeding or to such decrees.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that within the said Territories no person whatever, shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any civil proceeding whatever connected with arrears or exactions of rent excepted from the jurisdiction of the courts of the moonshis.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARCH 19.—The following Act is passed by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 19th March, 1839, with the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered that the Act be promulgated for general information:

Act No IV of 1839

I. It is hereby enacted, that if any person shall, within the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, steal the whole or any part of any growing tree, sapling or shrub, or any underwood, or the whole or any part of any pae, post or stile, or any growing cultivated plant, root, fruit, or vegetable production, or shall unlawfully and maliciously commit any damage, injury, or spoil to, or upon any real or personal property whatsoever of a private nature, every such offender being convicted thereof before a Court of Quarter Session, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay over and above the amount of the injury done, such sum of money, not exceeding two hundred rupees as to the Court of quarter session shall seem meet, and if any person convicted shall after wards be guilty of any of the said offences, and shall be convicted thereof in like manner, every such offender shall, for every such subsequent offence, be imprisoned with or without hard labor for each term not exceeding six calendar months, as the Court of Quarter Session shall think fit.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every sum of money which shall be forfeited for the amount of any injury done (such amount in each case to be assessed by the Court of Quarter Session, but not to exceed two hundred rupees) shall be paid to the party aggrieved, if known, except when such party shall have been examined in proof of the offence, Provided always, that when several persons shall join in the commission of the same offence, and shall, on conviction thereof, each be adjudged to forfeit a sum equivalent to the amount of the injury done, every such case no further sum shall be paid to the party aggrieved, than that which shall be forfeited by one of such offenders only.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that in every case of conviction under this Act, when the sum which shall be forfeited for the amount of the injury done, or which shall be imposed as a penalty by the said Court of Quarter Session, shall not be paid, either immediately after the conviction, or within such period as the said Court shall at the time of the conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the said Court to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned with hard labor, according to the discretion of the said Court, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, when the amount of the sum forfeited or of the penalty imposed, or both (as the case may be) together with the costs, shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, when the amount, with costs, shall exceed fifty rupees, but shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months, in any other case; the commitment to be determined

in each of the case aforesaid, upon payment of the amount and costs.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that in case any person convicted of any offence, by virtue of this Act, shall have paid the sum adjudged to be paid, together with the costs under such conviction, or shall have suffered the imprisonment awarded for non-payment thereof, such person shall be released from all further or other proceedings for the same cause.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that every punishment and forfeiture by this Act imposed on any person maliciously committing any offence shall equally apply and be enforced, whether the offence shall have been committed from malice conceived against the owner of the property in respect of which it shall be committed or otherwise.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that where the stealing of any property is by this Act punishable either of every offence or for the first and subsequent offences, any person who shall receive any such property knowing the same lawfully come by, shall, on conviction thereof, in like manner as the principal offender, be liable for every first and subsequent offence of receiving to the same forfeiture and punishment to which a person guilty of a first or subsequent offence of stealing is by this Act made liable.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the court of quarter session established by the Letters Patent establishing the court of judicature of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1826, shall sit for the purpose of hearing and determining matters made offenders by this Act at each station of the said settlements not less frequently than once in fourteen days. Provided always, that no court shall be held excepting in the presence of one of the judges of the court of judicature; and that no Justice of the peace being a Proprietor or rent of a spice plantation or otherwise directly interested in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, shall sit and have a deliberative voice in such court of quarter session when held at a station where such Justice may be an interested.

MARCH 20TH.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Charles Griffiths is placed in medical charge of the civil station of Luchau, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wood appointed to Nowgong.

CAMP, AT ROSSER, MARCH 14TH.—Lieutenant Charles Boulton, 2d battalion, artillery Oude auxiliary force, is appointed to be 1st Subaltern, and to remain in command of that force, vice Captain O. Baker resigned.

MARCH 21.—Mr. J. P. Grant has this day resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments.

F. MILLETT.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, DELHI, FEBRUARY 12.—*Judicial and Revenue.*—Lieutenant J. S. Hawks was, on the 19th ultimo, posted by the commissioner of the Saugor division as junior assistant in the district of Saugor.

FEBRUARY 15.—Mr. C. Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Myspoorey. Mr. Lindsay will continue to officiate as civil and session judge of Beharpoore, till he is relieved by Mr. Bacon, on his return to that station.

Mr. C. Gubbins to be magistrate and collector of Gurgaon. Mr. C. Gubbins will proceed to assume charge of his office at Gurgaon, and officiate as magistrate and collector of that district, pending the departure of Mr. E. F. Tyler for Europe.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck. Mr. M. R. Gubbins will proceed to assume charge of his office at Rohtuck, on being relieved by Mr. C. Gubbins; and officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of that district, pending the departure of Mr. E. F. Tyler for Europe.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the date on which the pilot may leave at sea the ship on which Mr. E. F. Tyler has taken his passage to Europe.

Judicial.—Mr. M. J. Tierney to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Ally Ghar, till further Orders.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. N. H. E. Frowett, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Hoolnadsahur, till further Orders.

Revenue.—Mr. J. A. Craigh to officiate as special deputy collector at Bijnore, till further Orders.

Mr. W. Kinlock to be special deputy collector at Medrat.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr H Unwin to be special deputy collector at Boodlandshur Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. J H Baker to be a senior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon—to be stationed in Kumaon Proper.

Captain M Huddleston, of the 7th regiment native infantry, to be a senior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon—to be stationed in Gurkhal.

Revenue.—Lieutenant J R Western, of engineers, to superintend the works connected with the Malabar Canal, in the Delhi territory. Lieutenant Western will relieve Captain Baker of the above duty, as soon as he has finished the work on which he is employed in the political department.

Judicial and Revenue.—Captain W. Stewart, of the 2nd regiment native infantry, Fort Adjutant at Chunar, to be superintendent of the family domains of the Rajah of Benares under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1838. Captain Stewart is invested with the powers of a principal sadder ameen and a deputy collector, to be exercised in the performance of the duties of the office of superintendence, as described in the aforesaid regulation.

Lieutenant S. A. Abbott, assistant revenue surveyor in Cawnpore, from 10th to the 15th February, 1839, on his private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, DELHI, FEBRUARY 28 1839.—The Right Honble the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, having had under his consideration a report from the sessions judges of Mynpoore, submitted by the Court of Muzumt Adawlat at Allahabad, on a charge of fraud in surreptitiously taking public money from the treasury and of illegally making use of the same, preferred against Baidoo Pershad, late treasurer of the judge's court at Mynpoore, which has led to his conviction at the sessions; and being of opinion that Baidoo Pershad is unworthy of further confidence, has declared him disqualified from again being employed in any public situation of trust or responsibility.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, DELHI, FEB. 19.—Revenue.—Mr. E. H. C. Mouchon to be special deputy collector in Zillah Hardwar.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. C. Raike to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahjehanpore.

FEB. 20.—Mr. B. B. Thornhill to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Budaon.

CAMP, BAHARAT, FEB. 28.—General.—Mr. C. Macneven, Secretary to the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, in the Judicial Revenue and General Department, reported his return to Bengal on board the ship *Thomas Grenville*, on the 7th instant.

CAMP, BUNDEESPORE, FEB. 22.—Doctor J Rankes, civil surgeon and post master of Dehra, to succeed to the duties, as connected with the North Western Provinces of the office of agent for post office enquiries, to which Captain Taylor was appointed by the orders of the Honble the President in Council, dated the 27th June 1838.

CAMP, BUNDEESPORE, FEBRUARY 25.—General.—The leave of absence, for one month, granted to Mr. F O Wells, account and North Western Provinces, under Orders of the 12th January last, is to commence from the 1st proximo. For the period between the date of Mr Wells leaving Agra and the 1st proximo he is considered to be on duty, under the Orders of the Governor General.

Mr. J. Jackson, civil assistant surgeon of Ghazepore, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st to the 15th January last, in extension of the leave granted to him in Orders of 21st October, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

CAMP BUNDEESPORE, FEBRUARY 17.—Mr. J H. Merrell, officiating civil assistant surgeon of Mynpoore, from the date on which he received charge of the office from Mr. Assistant Surgeon Horsfield, till further orders.

Judicial and Revenue.—Lieutenant W. Hore, of the 10th regiment native infantry, to be a junior assistant under the commission of the Sanger division. This appointment will take effect from the 13th instant, the day on which Lieutenant Hore was appointed in the Political Department to be an assistant to the agent to the Governor General in the Sanger and Nerbudda territories.

Judicial.—Mr. H. Swetenham, civil and sessions judge of Farruckabad on his private affairs, for one month from the 14th of the current month, Mr. Swetenham's leaving, in substitution, made over charge of the current duties of the civil court to Mr. Mercer, the principal sadder ameen, is announced.

Mr. G. F. Thompson civil and sessions judge of Cawnpore, on a medical certificate, for eight months to visit the hills. Mr. Thompson is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the civil court to the principal sadder ameen.

Mr. A. Speirs, officiating civil and sessions judge of Amritsar, on his private affairs—to commence from the date on which he may quit the station. Mr. Speirs is authorized

to make over charge of the current duties of the civil court to the principal sadder ameen.

CAMP BUNDEESPORE, FEBRUARY 25.—Sadders.—The Reverend H Everest chaplain at Dehra on medical certificate, from the 1st March to the 1st November next, for the purpose of proceeding to the hills.

F. CURRIE.

Offy. Secy. to the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

ASSOCIATION.—Read a letter from the Agent at Sanger, dated the 10th December last, forwarding abstracts of the Jubbulpore sessions of the trial for 1838.

"In order that the public may be made acquainted with the result of the measures adopted for the suppression of the crime of thuggee.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India has been pleased to resolve, that the abridged extract from a letter from the agent to the Governor General in the Sanger and Nerbudda territories, dated 25th December last, shall be published for general information.

Extracts from a letter from the Agent to Governor General Sanger and Nerbudda territories, dated 25th December, 1838.

3. "The entire number of cases committed for trial was 57,—two of these commitments, Nos. 20 and 22 were however annulled, and the number of trials in consequence was 55,—of the trials, 25 were supplements to those held by my predecessors—10 were on charges of murders that had not formed the subject of a preceding trial, one No. 37, involved two results, viz. 1. a charge for a particular murder, and 2dly, the general one of having belonged to a gang of thugs under Act XXX. of 1836, and 19 were restricted entirely to the general charge.

4. Agreeably to the number of prisoners in each commitment, 160 persons stood convicted for trial at the sessions, but as several of the prisoners were committed in more than one case, the actual number of individuals for trial was 121, and their trials terminated as follows, viz.

	Persons
1. Sentenced to death.....	13
2. " Transportation for life,	70
3. " Imprisonment for life,	25
4. " Ditto, until it may be safe to release on security.....	2
5. " Acquittal but ordered to give security,	3
6. " Deceased after commitment,	6
7. " Commitment annulled.....	6
Total 121	

4. Of the prisoners capitally sentenced six were convicted as joiners, six as Rhotties or stragglers and one as a Shamsa or holder of hands—those transported for life were proved to have been concerned in the murders charged to them, and those imprisoned for life were convicted of having belonged to a gang of Thugs.

The evidence brought forward on the trials consisted of the testimony of approvers the examination of bodies of persons murdered by the prisoners, and confessions by the prisoners at the trial or before the officiating general superintendent and his assistants. Inclusive of the deceased Shauk Daood before alluded to, ten of the convicted thugs pleaded guilty on their trial to the charges preferred against them, and of these, three were capitally punished, and six were transported, twenty-three others confessed before the officiating general superintendent, and of them three were sentenced to death, eighteen to transportation, and two to imprisonment for life, and nine more made confessions before the assistants to the general superintendent, of whom five were transported and four imprisoned for life, and it thus appears that 42 of the prisoners committed for trial had acknowledged their connection with the profession followed by them, in the presence of an European officer.

Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be published for general information, in the *Calcutta and Delhi Gazette* and *Agra Advertiser*.

T H. MODOCK.

Offy. Secy. to Govr. of India, with the Govr. Genl. Camp at Bundeepore, the 11th February 1839.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT FEBRUARY 7, 1839.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. B. B. has been appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Bungle, vice Dr. Wile.

FEBRUARY 12.—Moulvie Syed Sadder Ool Hameed, under commission of Syhet has been appointed principal sadder ameen at Bundeepore, vice Jams Ali.

Bahno Shau Ram, assistant of Lashkorpore, in Syhet, has been appointed sadder ameen of that district, vice Syed Sadder Ool Hameed promoted.

Casno Ramdul, sadder ameen of East Bundeepore, has been appointed principal sadder ameen of that district, vice Casno Mahomed Mah Shamsided.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Opender Chunder Bhattacharjee, munsiff of Singha, in Jessore, has been appointed sudder ameen of east Burdwan, vice Caneer Moosul Baksh resumed.

Moulvie Fazul Ali, principal sudder ameen at Naddea, has obtained leave of absence, from the 21st instant to the 7th proximo on urgent private affairs.

FEBRUARY 15.—The Hon'ble R. Forbes, late officiating civil and session judge of Dinagopore, has obtained an extension of leave of absence till the 1st proximo, or until the date of the sailing of the ship *Duke of Gloucester*.

FEBRUARY 18.—Mr. E. E. H. Napton, magistrate and collector of Balasore, has obtained leave of absence from the 14th instant to the 4th proximo, on urgent private affairs, to visit Pooree.

FEBRUARY 19.—Moulvie Kookasooddeen Khan, munsiff, principal sudder ameen at Pargua, has obtained leave of absence for two weeks, beyond the mohurrum vacation, on private affairs.

Baboo Goroachurn Joss, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, at Dinagopore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, in extension to that granted by the commissioner of Bhargulpore.

FEBRUARY 22.—Mr. J. Macraugh, assistant surgeon of Banchoreh, has obtained leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st to the 10th proximo, both dates inclusive.

Item.—The appointments of Messrs. Hartin, Luke, and Halkett, notified in the *Gazette* of the 23d February, 1839, under date 22d instant, will take date from the 12th idem.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT FEBRUARY 12.—Caneer Mohamed Mall, principal sudder ameen of east Burdwan has been declared in a resolution recorded by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal on this date, unworthy of further confidence, and is accordingly removed from his appointment.

FEBRUARY 19.—Lieutenant A. M. E. Holland, of the engineers, appointed in General Orders of the 24th December last, to be agent for suspension bridges and superintendent of the disjunct and eastern canals, is also invested by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, from the date of his assuming charge of those offices, with the power necessary to enable him to collect the tolls and rent on those canals, as specified in the V. and subsequent Sections of Act XXII. of 1836.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 20.—Mr. W. Crockett, civil and session judge of Dacca, has obtained an extension of leave of absence till the sailing of the *Reptile* in addition to that granted to him on the 15th ultimo.

FEBRUARY 27.—Mr. James Fattle, senior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, to visit the Sand Heads, to commence from the date on which he may quit the presidency.

Mr. T. Murray, has been appointed to officiate until further orders, as civil assistant surgeon of Beerbhoom, vice Dr. Anderson transferred to Jessore.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 26.—In the letter to the address of Mr. Charles Graham, dispatched on the 17th instant, and numbered 293 appointing him to be magistrate and collector of Dinagopore, please to alter the date from the 22d to the 12th February 1839.

In the letter to the address of Mr. William Luke, dispatched on the 24th instant, and numbered 294, appointing him to be magistrate and collector of Sargu, please to alter the date from the 22d to the 12th February 1839.

In the letter to the address of Mr. W. C. Halkett, dispatched on the 24th instant, and numbered 295, appointing him to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sargu, of the second grade, please to alter the date from the 22d to the 12th February 1839.

MARCH 5.—Mr. E. A. Samuels, magistrate of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to the Sand Heads, for one month from the 6th instant, on medical certificate. Mr. E. T. Trevor will officiate during Mr. Samuels' absence, or until further orders.

Mr. E. V. Irvine, late officiating collector of Myrmensing, has obtained leave of absence in extension to the date of the sailing of the ship *Reptile* on which he has taken his passage.

Mr. D. J. Money, joint magistrate and deputy collector of west Burdwan (Banchoreh), has been permitted to remain at the presidency, for ten days, on private affairs, commencing from the 1st instant.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe has been deputed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Chittagong, and will proceed to join that district on the arrival of Mr. Macraugh at Burdwan.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. G. F. Haulton, when superintendent of unassessed meahs and settlement affairs in Behar, under date the 6th December, 1837, has been cancelled at his own request.

The Deputy Governor, taking into consideration the present state of the lottery committee, is pleased to dissolve the present committee, and to constitute it by the appointment of the following members, who have expressed their willingness to serve:

D. MacFarlan, Esq., President.
Major Irvine, C. S.,
W. P. Grant, Esq.,
N. Alexander, Esq.,
Baboo Rameshoy Dutt, } Members.

Captain Hyde will continue to serve as secretary.

MARCH 5.—Baboo Madan Chunder Mukherjee, deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Myrmensing, has obtained leave of absence for one month, in extension, commencing from the 1st ultimo.

Mr. H. C. Halkett has been deputed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Jessore.

Moulvie Fazul Ali Khan, principal sudder ameen in Behar, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Niamut Ali Khan, additional principal sudder ameen of Behar, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Usuff Hussain Khan, sudder ameen in Behar, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

MARCH 8.—Moulvie Abdul Wahid Khan, principal sudder ameen of Titheot, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 14th instant to the 16th May next.

Moulvie Abdul Majid, second principal sudder ameen of West Burdwan, (Banchoreh), has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Iqbal Ali, principal sudder ameen of Naddea, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation in addition to the leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo.

MARCH 11.—Mr. J. J. Ward has been deputed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector at west Burdwan, (Banchoreh).

Mr. G. P. Lycester has been deputed to officiate as magistrate of Hooghly, during the absence of Mr. Samuels, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Bell, officiating magistrate and collector of Tipperah, has obtained leave of absence for two months on sick certificate. Mr. Anand will officiate as magistrate and collector until the arrival of Mr. D. J. Money, who has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Tipperah until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Trevor has been deputed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banchoreh.

MARCH 12.—Moulvie Syed Hassan Baksh, sudder ameen of Beerbhoom, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation, and ten days beyond it, on private affairs.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, magistrate and collector of Tipperah, has obtained leave of absence in extension until the ship *Reptile*, on which he has taken his passage to England, shall have been left by the pilot at sea.

Mr. J. Grant has been deputed to officiate as civil and session judge of Dinagopore, until further orders.

Mr. R. M. Skinner has been deputed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dacca, vice Mr. J. Grant.

Mr. J. Wagner has been deputed to officiate as magistrate of Myrmensing, vice Mr. Skinner.

Baboo Doorganarain Roy Behadour, first principal sudder ameen at West Burdwan (Banchoreh), has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

MARCH 13.—Baboo Harynarain Ghose, first principal sudder ameen of Jessore, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

Baboo Byam Nath Sen, second principal sudder ameen of ditto, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Mahomed Kallcom, sudder ameen of ditto, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

MARCH 14.—The following rule, in explanation of clause 5 of the rules published in the *Gazette* of the 2d February, 1833, is passed on this date by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and published for general information:

"Whenever a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or munsiff may be absent from his station on leave, the ameen on the Establishment of such officer shall not suffer any deduction from their fixed allowances."

The above rule is to have retrospective operation in all cases not finally disposed of at the date of its promulgation.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. A. D. Young has been vested with the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Tirhoot, and directed to take charge from Mr. J. G. Campbell of the office of superintendent of mines and resumed mehals in that district and to conduct the duties thereof until further orders, in addition to his duties as an Assistant vested with the powers above described.

Monsie Araf Ali, sudder ameen in Chittagong, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as third principal sudder ameen of that district, during the absence of Monsie Munner Odeen Mohamed as deputant at Mymensingh.

Monsie Budde Oodeen Ahmed, sudder ameen in Chittagong, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as sudder ameen in that district, until Monsie Araf Ali resumes charge of his office.

Mr. C. B. Quintin, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champarn, has obtained leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Patna, for medical advice. Mr. C. Bradon will officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector during Mr. Quintin's absence.

MARCH 15.—Mr. J. W. Alexander third commissioner of the Court of Requests has obtained leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

MARCH 15.—Monsie Mohamed Reak, officiating sudder ameen of Moughyr, has obtained leave of absence during the maharram vacation.

MARCH 20.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheek, of the civil station of Burdwan, has obtained leave of absence from his station from the 25th instant to the 6th proximo on private affairs.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1824, for the division of Patna, has obtained leave of absence for three months on medical certificate, to visit the presidency, from the date of his making over temporary charge of his office to Mr. R. W. Farquharson.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Pattie, senior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, under date the 27th ultimo, has been cancelled from the 12th instant, at his own request.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 29 1832.—The Hon'ble Richard Cavendish, of the civil service, proceeding on furlough to England via Rangoon, reported his having left the haunts of the Bengal presidency on the 27th ultimo.

FEBRUARY 27.—Mr. E. F. Tyler, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Remond*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 23d instant.

FEBRUARY 27.—Mr. George Alexander, officiating post master general, has been permitted to be absent from his duties on leave for one month, from the 1st proximo, under medical certificate.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Williams to act for Mr. George Alexander, during the period of his absence on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 27.—Mr. J. M. Hay, of the civil service, has been permitted to proceed to England on the furlough allowed to junior servants, under medical certificate.

MARCH 6.—Mr. J. Thomson, of the civil service, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship *Windsor*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 28th ultimo.

MARCH 6.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the leave of absence granted by the commissioner of Dacca on the 4th ultimo to Mr. J. M. Hay, of the civil service, proceeding to England on furlough under medical certificate, until the sailing of the ship *Windsor*.

NOTIFICATION.—The undermentioned extracts from a despatch from the Hon'ble Council of Directors, dated 15th November, 1830, No. 31 of 1830, are published for general information:

Para. 1. "Complaints have been made in this country of the expense occasioned by the practice of the Indian mail agents in the transmission of letters and packages by the overland route. This is a practice which, independent of the private inconvenience which it occasions, has a tendency to impede the public service by overloading the decks, and we desire that in future no letters or packages be forwarded overland, unless specially superscribed to be sent by that mode of conveyance."

2. In adopting the regulation now suggested, it will be proper in order to avert disappointment, to give publicity to the change of practice.

3. The last mail via Malta, brought numerous printed copies of a memorial from Mr. Thomas Baber, of the Bombay mail service, one of which was addressed to each member of the Council. The copies of the memorial (upon each of which a charge for postage to the nearest place was demanded) have of course been refused but an extraordinary trouble and inconvenience must be occasioned by a repetition of such a proceeding, we desire that you will take measures for giving publicity to the Post Office Regulations of this country under which the receipt of letters by the overland route is restricted—a copy of the Regulations in question is forwarded (a No. in the Packet).

Under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, the chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and assistant secretary to the East India Company, have the personal privilege of receiving letters free of postage from the East Indies by packet via the Mediterranean; but the privilege does not extend to any other director or officer of company."

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Maccaugh, of Bangalore, to be post master at that station.

R. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARCH 15.—The following Orders issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, are published for general information:

CAMP, SONBHALLA, FEBRUARY 26.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India has been pleased to grant to Captain T. J. Taylor, agent for post office enquiries, one month's leave of absence from the 1st of March next, in order to enable him to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his application for permission to resign the Hon'ble Company's service from the 1st of April, 1830.

The Governor General of India has been also pleased to accept that officer's application for permission to resign his present appointment of agent for post office enquiries from the latter date.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India,
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India
with the Govt. Genl.

Mr. Surgeon James Ranken, who took charge of the office of agent of the Government of India for conducting special enquiries in the post office department on the 25th ultimo, under the Orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for the North Western Provinces.

MARCH 15.—Notice is hereby given, that the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments, for March instant, will be discharged by the subtreasurer and marine paymaster respectively, on or after Monday, the 16th proximo. Published by order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

MARCH 20.—Messrs. R. D. Menzies, W. Orcroft, E. V. Irwin, W. F. H. Money, and Wigram Money, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Repose*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 14th instant.

The Hon'ble Robert Forbes and Mr. G. Malabar, of the civil service, the former gentleman embarked for England and the latter gentleman for the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship *Duke of Devonshire*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 12th instant.

MARCH 20.—Mr. J. Neave, of the civil service, has been permitted to proceed to England, under medical certificate.

MARCH 20.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted one month's leave of absence to the Reverend Arthur Spry, to enable him to join his station.

MARCH 22.—Messrs. C. Macpherson and J. T. Smith, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Thomas Grenville*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 17th instant.

Erratum in the Notification No. 126, dated the 13th March, 1830, and published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 16th March.

In correction of the Order published in the Gazette of the 16th March announcing that Surgeon James Ranken took charge of the office of agent for conducting post office enquiries, on the 25th ultimo, the charge assumed by that gentleman will date from the 1st instant on which date the office was delivered over by Captain Taylor, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 20.—The collector of Hooghly is hereby vested with jurisdiction for the trial of persons charged

GENERAL REGISTER.

with offences against the laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue when made over by the Superintendent of the Salt Chawls of Burdwan, appointed under the Act IX of 1833, and the said collector of Hooghly shall and is hereby empowered to exercise in respect to such cases the powers described in Sections XXVI and CIX and other provisions of Regulation X of 1834 of the Bengal Code.

FEBRUARY 27.—Mr. W. A. BARNACK, superintendent of Hooghly salt chawls, Mr. J. Baker, superintendent of salt chawls, in the Hooghly division, Mr. W. Kennedy, superintendent of salt chawls in Chittagong, also Mr. G. Temple, superintendent of salt chawls at Dacca, are respectively vested, under Sec. XXV and XXIX of 1834, with the full powers authorised by Regulation X. 1819 to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of chawls in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue.

POST OFFICE, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 6.—With reference to the notification published in this Department under date 15th October 1837, it is further notified to the holders of notes of the Government Loans who may desire to transmit them by the public bank from station to station in the interior, that upon their application the collectors of land revenue and other officers in charge of Government treasuries will register the transfers made of such notes according to a form prescribed for their observance by a circular letter from the accountant general dated 26th January 1831, and after such a registry of transfers shall have been made in a collector's office, if the note shall be lost while under transmission by the public bank immediately after the date of registry, the government officers at the presidency will grant a duplicate note, under the usual guarantee in the name of the last registered transferee upon advertisement being published of the loss, without requiring the proprietor to wait the period of two years, as usually prescribed before granting duplicates in the case of losses of notes of which the transfers have not been registered.

CAMP, BUREAU, MARCH 14TH.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain H. O. Dailley, of the 35th regiment native infantry, to officiate as superintendent and pay master of native invalids in the Buxar division, during the absence of Brevet Major A. Goldie, or until further Orders.

H. T. PEINSE, Secy to Govt. of India.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, CAMP AT MONROPORE, FEBRUARY 11.—The services of Lieutenant C. Barnes, of the 17th regiment Bombay native infantry, have this day been placed at disposal of the Navy to Kelat.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. P. CAMP, DELHI, FEBRUARY 16.—Colonel E. Robinson resumed charge of his duties as assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Delhi, on the 9th instant.

FEBRUARY 14.—Colonel and Adjutant C. Beecher, 1st regiment cavalry (Quebec Auxiliary force), has obtained further extensions of leave, on medical certificate, from the 1st to the 28th instant, and from the 1st to the 31st March next, to enable him to join his regiment.

POLITICAL DEPT. CAMP AT DELHI, FEBRUARY 14.—Captain H. W. Trevelyan, assistant to the agent to the Governor General for the station of Bannu, has obtained four months leave of absence from the date of the expiration of the leave of absence granted to him on the 6th July 1837, to enable him to join his station.

The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the officiating resident at Hyderabad, with a view to their being employed in His Highness the Nizam's service.

Lieutenant H. D. Abbott, 2nd regiment Madras native infantry.

Lieutenant F. Vidon, 35th regiment ditto ditto.

Lieutenant H. M. Donnellson, 35th regiment Madras native infantry, joined his appointment as an assistant to the commissary at Mysore, on the 28th instant.

H. T. PEINSE.

Offy. Secy. to Govt. of India, with Govr. Genl.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP AT BILASPUR, FEBRUARY 20.—Lieutenant W. H. Nicholson, of the 10th regiment native infantry, was, on the 16th instant, appointed to act as assistant of the 1st regiment infantry (Quebec Auxiliary force) during the absence of Lieutenant Webb, Vice Lieutenant W. O'Halligan.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. PROVINCES, CAMP, MATHURA, FEBRUARY 18.—Lieutenant W. More, 16th regiment native infantry, to be an assistant to the agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

CAMP AT BILASPUR, MARCH 2.—Captain J. C. Howell, assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the

suppression of thuggee, has obtained leave of absence from the 20th January to the 29th February 1839 in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 23d October last; to enable him to rejoin his office at Bangalore.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Cuthbertson resumed charge of the Rajpootana agency from Captain Ludlow, on the 12th ultimo.

ARRIVAL.—In the order of the 14th ultimo, notifying that Captain A. Magland, 5th Madras Light Cavalry, assumed the duties of Military Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, on the 4th ultimo; in the room of Major Hunter, embarked for Europe, for the word "secretary" read "assistant."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. P. CAMP BUREAU, MARCH 11.—Lieutenant E. Robinson, assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Delhi, has leave of absence on private affairs from the 15th instant to the 20th proximo.

Captain R. W. Wilson, commandant of the palace guards, will conduct the duties connected with the palace during Lieutenant Robinson's absence or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 20.—The following notification published for general information by order of the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council.

Head Quarter's Camp, Mathura, February 5.—Judicial Department.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Captain St. O. D. Showers to officiate as magistrate in the camp of his Lordship during the absence of Captain Hawkes, or until further Orders.

(Signed) H. T. MADDOCK,

Officiating Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr. General.

F. MILLETT,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Camp Delhi, February 14, 1839.—The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. D. Landet, of the 47th regiment native infantry, to be an adjutant to the cavalry of the Jalore corps.

Camp, Delhi, February 19.—The following appointments were made in the General Department, North Western Provinces, on the 15th instant:

Captain H. Huddleston, of the 7th regiment native infantry, to be a senior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon.

Lieutenant J. R. Western, of engineers, in superintend the works connected with the Nujahgurk Jheel, in the Delhi territory, and to relieve Lieutenant Baker of the above duty, as soon as he has finished the work on which he is employed in the political department.

Camp, Gorakhpur, February 27th.—The Governor General has been pleased in the Secret Department, on the 2nd instant, to appoint Ensign A. Dallas, of the 16th regiment native infantry, an Assistant to Captain H. Johnson, pay master and commissariat officer to the army of Shah Soujah-Ogl-Moulk.

Camp, Kurnaul, March 2.—The Governor General was pleased in the General department North Western Provinces, on the 17th ultimo, to appoint Lieutenant W. Hove, 16th regiment native infantry, to be a junior assistant under the commissioner of the Saugor division. This appointment will have effect from the 14th of the same month, the day on which he was appointed in the political department to be an assistant to the agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Camp, Mathura, March 5.—The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Pringle, of the 1st regiment native infantry, to be superintendent of the foundry at Cawnpore, vice Major G. Hutchinson, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, on medical certificate.

Camp Mathura, March 6.—The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments in the department of public works:

Lieutenant Colonel John Cheape, C.E. executive engineer of the 15th or Kurnaul division, to be superintending engineer North Western Provinces, vice Captain T. Warlow deceased.

Captain Edmund Swensonham, officiating carraion and executive engineer at Delhi, and superintending the building of the Hindostan Bridge, is reappointed executive engineer of the 16th or Mathura division.

Captain Thomas Seymour Hart officiating executive engineer, 15th or Kurnaul division, to be executive engineer of the 15th or Kurnaul division, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. Cheape, C.E.

GENERAL REGISTER

Captain Bradshaw Yorks Reilly, of the corps of engineers, to assist as a navigator and executive engineer at Delhi, and superintendent of the building of the Hindon Bridge, during the absence of Captain G. Thompson or until further orders, vice Captain E. Swettenham. Pending the arrival of Captain Reilly at Delhi, 2d Lieutenant and Adjutant G. J. Brown, of Engineers is direct to Obidist for that officer.

The Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain and Brevet Major William Mathar, of the 4th Hussar Light Cavalry, to be a deputy judge advocate general on the establishment, vice Weston promoted to a regimental major.

Camp Umballah March 9 - The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment :

Major General Henson Reed, in the Division Staff of the Army in succession to Major General Alexander Francis, whose tour on the Staff will expire on the 31 of May next.

Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, interpreter and quartermaster 20th regiment native infantry, was appointed in the General Department, North West Province, under the 5th instruction, to be post master at Han in during the period his regiment may remain at that Station, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon George E. Christopher was re-appointed to the General Department, North Western Province, under date the 5th instant to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Moort.

J. STUART, Ld. Col.

Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India Milly. Dept.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, January '25 1834.—No. 13 of 1839.—Assistant Surgeon David Woodburn, M. D. of the Medical Department, attached to the civil station of Ramghur, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Fort William, February 25.—No. 28 of 1859.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

13th Regiment native Infantry. — Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Harris Edwards to be captain of a company, and Ensign William McCullough to be Lieutenant from the 14th February 1899, in succession to Captain H B Brittridge retired.

Mr James Willmerforce Lewis Bird is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a cadet of infantry in this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 22d February 1839.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Captain James Warkentin, of the 8th regiment light cavalry,
date of arrival at Bombay, 1st January 1838.

Lieutenant James Handy Galtshell of the 26th regiment native
infantry ditto ditto 26th Nov., 1838.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Captain Samuel Robertson Wallace, of the 39th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant John Miller, of the 26th regiment native infantry, 2d Lieutenant James George Balmah, of the Madras artillery regiment, and aid-de-camp to the Deputy Governor of Bengal,

Fort William, February 24.—No 29 of 1829.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon Richard Valpy Skuter, in General Orders No. 26, of the 18th instant, to the medical charge of the division of Newgong in Assam, is cancelled.

Fort William, March 4.—No. 31 of 1859.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

45th Regiment native infantry.—Major Thomas Wardlaw to be lieutenant colonel, Captain andrevet Major Thomas Macdonald to be major, Lieutenant andrevet Captain William Bickelup to be captain of a company, and Captain William Johnstone Hope Charteris to be lieutenant colonel, 27th January, 1839, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Adam White deceased.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Lieutenants Philip Harris, of the 70th regiment, native industry; The Hon'ble Robert Vernon Powys, of the 12th City Regt; George Tyler, of the 53d drils ditto; and John Hunt, of the 2d ditto ditto, 18th February 1839; John Folles, of the 5th and ditto.

William Gibb, of the 14th do. do. 19th February 1830; Thomas Henry Octonhouse, of the 1st do. do.; James Higgins, of the 54th do. do.; Henry John McGeorge, of the 7th do. do. and Joshua Wilcox, of the 4th do. do. 31st ditto; Calypso Nickson, of the 51st ditto; and 23d ditto; Henry Williams Heathcote, of the 43d ditto ditto, 3d March.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors :

Captain James Stephen Davies, of the 33d regiment native infantry; Lieutenant Bernard Kendall, of the European regiment, and Lieutenant George Greenwood, Chaplain of the regiment of artillery. Date of arrival at Fort Wullich, 26th February 1949.

The permission granted by the Bombay Government, to Lieutenant W. P. Jey, of the Bengal artillery, to proceed thence to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

Captain E. Swetenham, assistant executive engineer at Delhi, has leave of absence for eight months, from the 15th instant, on account of his health to visit the hills north of Dehra.

Captain J D Nash, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to proceed to Moumouni, on his private affairs, and to be absent, from Bengal on that account for 12 months, from the 1st instant.

The unexpired portion of the extension of leave granted to Captain William Smith, of the 19th regiment native infantry, in General Order No 189, of the 31st December last, is cancelled from the 23rd ultimo.

Captain W. Burnett, of the 63d regiment native infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

No 21 of 1839.—The undermentioned paragraphs of a military letter No 25, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 19th December 1828, are published for general information :

• 2d: We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

Captain J. A. Hodgson, Captain J. R. Revell and T. Two-
dale, for six months.

3. Sub conductor W. Dunahon has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

4. We have permitted Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Meade to resign the service. This vacancy has effect from the 4th August, 1886 *

Fort William, March 4.—No 83 of 1830.—Lieutenant Henry Barry, of the 71st regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 7th February, 1830.

Port William, March 11.—No. 34 of 1839.—The Hon'ble.
the President in Council is pleased to make the following pro-
motion and alteration of rank:

53d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet Captain Oliver William Spurr to be captain of a company and ensign William Christopher Lloyd to be lieutenant, from the 4th March 1930, in succession to Captain William Barnett, deceased.

55th Regiment native Infantry — Ensign Peter William Lund
to be lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Edward Mende resigned, with
rank from the 1st December, 1830, vice Lieutenant William
Frost promoted.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieutenant William Colston Horne, to rank from the 4th August, 1st 6, vice Lieutenant Edward Meade resigned.

N B.—The rank of captain, ~~of~~ brevet, assigned to Lieutenant Edward Meade, in General Order No. 108, of the 16th July last, is cancelled.

Medical department.—Assistant Surgeon Dundas McQuinn Gray, M. D., to be surgeon, from the 9th infantry, vice Surgeon William Grime retired.

Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct, that 2d Lieutenant John Hill shall stand above 2d Lieutenant John Elliot, in the regiment of artillery, with rank from the 9th December, 1820.

Colonel G. Hunter C. S. has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay: 5th November, 1890.

Ensign Charles Wright, of the 44th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Blackall, of the 5th Regiment native infantry, has leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Cape of Good Hope, on account of his health.

Captain James Mackenzie, of the 8th Regiment light cavalry, has leave of absence for three months, from the 1st instant, for the purpose of visiting either Doolah in Kandahar, or Bessah, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant and brevet Captain A. P. Wright, of the Regiment of artillery, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside in the hills north of Deyliah.

Assistant Apothecary Oliver, now attached to the Garrison of Fort William, is appointed to succeed Assistant Apothecary Michael Maher at the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary.

No. 25 of 1839.—The following officers are appointed to do duty with the Assam local corps, and directed to join without delay:

Ensigns E. T. Dalton, of the 8th Regiment native infantry, and W. O. Harris of the 33d Regiment native infantry, with the Assam light infantry.

Ensigns G. R. I. Law, of the 7th Regiment native infantry, and James M. Lockett of the 3d Regiment native infantry with the Assam Schandy corps.

No. 26 of 1832.—Sergeant Denis Hayes, of the 3d Battalion of artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1839 subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Europe. The sergeant is entitled to one shilling (1s) per diem over and above the pension derivable from Lord Clive's Fund.

Fort William, March 8.—No. 28 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Regiment of artillery.—Second Lieutenant Frank Turner to be 1st lieutenant, from the 11th March 1839, vice 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Arthur Pitt Egbie transferred to the pension establishment.

29th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign John Campbell Johnston to be lieutenant, from the 3d February 1839, vice Lieutenant William St. Leger Forrest deceased.

Lieutenant William Kerby Wynn, of the Regiment of artillery, has leave of absence for three months, from the 21st February 1839, to proceed from Meerut to Europe, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on account of his health.

Lieutenant Henry John Childs Shakespeare, of the 25th Regiment native infantry, in the service of His Highness the Nizam is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope from Aurangabad, for the recovery of his health and to be absent on that account for eighteen months, from the 28th ultimo.

No. 29 of 1839.—The following appointments made by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India, is published in General Orders:

Captain D. L. Richardson, of the Invalid establishment, to be an aide-de-camp on His Honor's personal staff, from the 12th instant, the date of the sailing of the ship on which Lieutenant Balmora has embarked for Europe.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 15.—Notice is hereby given that the pay bills, and other allowances for March 1839, of the troops of the presidency, and of the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Wednesday the 10th proximo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

Wm. CURTIS, Major.

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 19, 1839.—Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Bell's regimental order, of the 9th instant, appointing Lieutenant W. J. Cade to act as adjutant in the 10th Regiment of native infantry, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Edwards appointed aide-de-camp to Major General W. Borge, is confirmed.

Major R. W. Fogden's regimental order of the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant R. Boney to act as adjutant to the 6th Regiment of native infantry, vice Gifford promoted, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 10th instant, appointing Lieutenant C. M. Buntow to officiate as interpreter and quarter-master to the 7th Regiment native infantry, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

1st Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant, G. M. Buntow to be interpreter and quarter-master.

Ensign W. McCulloch, of the 15th Regiment of native infantry, having been examined by a District Committee, and pronounced qualified in the native languages, is exempted from further examination except by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which it is expected he will undergo whenever he may visit the presidency.

Assistant Surgeon D. McQ. Gray, M. D. of the Meerut Battalion, is appointed to the medical charge of the 26th Regiment of native infantry, until further orders and directed to join.

Sergeant J. Hill, of the town major's list, attached to the Battery at Cawnpore, is transferred to the sappers and miners, in the rank he held in that corps, and directed to report himself to the chief engineer at Fort William.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter-master sergeants to the corps specified opposite their names, which they will proceed to join without delay.

Sergeant Benjamin Upton, of the 4th company 3d Battalion artillery, to the 1st Regiment of native infantry at Saugor, vice Hawkes, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Sergeant Francis Warren, of the 4th company 4th Battalion of artillery, to the 49th Regiment of native infantry at Meerut vice Hart appointed sergeant major.

Hospital Apprentice R. W. Cline is removed from the hospital of Her Majesty's 10th foot to that of the 3d Buffs, which he will join at Meerut.

Hospital Apprentices J. R. Higgins and G. J. Proctor, supernumeraries at the presidency general hospital, are directed to proceed to Kurnool, and report themselves to the superintendent and surgeon of the Sirkhind division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Regiment light cavalry.—Captain E. W. Blair from 26th January to 15th May, to visit Cawnpore and Benares, on private affairs.

2 troops of horse artillery. Head Quarters—21st January 1839.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Palmer's Staff departments army of the Yader. detachment order of the 7th of November last appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Spottiswoode, of the 71st Regiment native infantry, to act as staff officer to the detachment noted in the margin, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct the following removals of medical officers:

Surgeon R. Rankine, from the 64th to the 4th Regiment of native infantry, and Surgeon B. Burt, M. D. (on furlough) from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant Surgeon E. V. Davies, from the 10th to the 65th Regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon Rankine will continue in medical charge of the 64th Regiment of native infantry, until relieved by Assistant Surgeon Davies.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Wells, of the 8th Regiment of light cavalry, is appointed sergeant major to the corps, vice Buckley who has been permitted to rejoin the horse artillery.

Sergeant E. Quin, of the 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 8th Regiment of light cavalry, vice Wells.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 22.—Captain E. Swetenham's order of the 1st instant, appointing Sergeant Major Henry Bingham to act as sub-conductor to the corps of sappers and miners, during the absence, on service, of conductor H. Richardson, is, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The detachment order of the 5th ultimo, by Captain W. Wynn, appointing Lieutenant R. T. Daniel, of the 22nd Regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff in the troops noted in the margin, is, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Surgeon A. Chalmers, M. D., new promotion, is posted to the 49th Regiment of native infantry.

Ensign W. Egerton, of the 3d Regiment of native infantry, is directed to rejoin the 8th light infantry Battalion, the services in the field of the corps to which he belongs being no longer required.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 23.—The Presidency Division order of the 7th and 8th instant, making the following detachments, are confirmed:

GENERAL REGISTER.

January 7.—Directing the undersigned medical officers to accompany a detachment of recruits for Her Majesty's service, ordered to march from the presidency to the upper provinces:

Surgeon E. T. Harpur, of the 67th regiment native infantry, in medical charge.

Assistant Surgeon J. Macintyre, now at the general hospital, and Assistant Apothecary J. Morphy and Assistant Steward W. H. Crawford, to do duty with the detachment.

January 8.—Directing the following medical officers to accompany the sick, women and children belonging to Her Majesty's service, proceeding by water, from the presidency to the upper provinces:

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Chayue, now at the general hospital, in medical charge.

Apprentice J. Goodall, as assistant apothecary and assistant steward.

Directing Assistant Steward A. W. Wallace to proceed with the recruits of Her Majesty's service, ordered to march to the upper provinces, vice Morphy appointed to the general hospital.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to make the following appointments:

1st Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Moore to be adjutant.

3d Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant G. C. Crispin to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant J. S. G. Ryley, who is permitted to resign the situation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Ed Rect N. L.—Captain H. W. Farrington, from 15th January to 15th July, to visit Lucknow and the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.

5th Regiment native infantry.—Lieut. F. W. Burkhayong, from 2d Feb. to 2d Aug. to visit Cawnpore and Simla, on private affairs.

16th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G. F. Anson, from 15th Jan. to 15th April, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, on medical certificate.

24th Regiment native infantry.—Captain W. Rutherford, from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug. to visit Simla, on private affairs, and to rejoin his corps.

43d Regiment native infantry.—Lieut. J. H. Phillips, from 15th December 1838 to 2nd October to visit Simla on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 29th ultimo.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 24.—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to intimate, that the rate of compensating in lieu of clothing, for each of the grades of soldier and soldier of the central battery, has been fixed by Government at 3 rupees and 5 annas.

The Munimabad district order of the 14th instant, directing Assistant Apothecary E. Smith to proceed to Agra with a detachment of convalescents from the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, in progress to Landour, is confirmed.

The order issued by Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and G. C. B. commanding the Bengal column of the army of the India, appointing private Dobbin, of Her Majesty's 16th light dragoons, to act as clerk of the chaplain of the force, is confirmed.

The order issued by Major J. B. Smith, commanding a detachment in progress from Jhansi to Cawnpore, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. A. Williamson, of the 63d regiment native infantry, to act as detachment staff; and directing Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D. of the same corps, to attend medical aid to the Europeans and native artillery of the detachment, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 5th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Herring, C. B. commanding the 37th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Loreday to act as interpreter and quarter master, vice Lieutenant Curtis, appointed to the commissariat department; and Lieutenant C. Barlyon to act as adjutant to the corps, vice Lieutenant Loreday, is confirmed and temporary arrangement.

Gunner Patrick Costigan of the 3d company 2d battalion artillery, having been examined by special appointed committee, and pronounced unfit for active service, is transferred to the invalid establishment, and is to be sent to join the garrison camped at Chunar, by the first opportunity.

Sergeant Major Edmund Sutcliffe, of the 1st infantry regiment of the Oude auxiliary force, having been reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a line court martial, is recommended to the Adjutant-General as a private, and will be sent to join the depot of the corps at Agra.

Quarter Master Sergeant George Allason, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, is appointed sergeant major to the 1st infantry regiment of the Oude auxiliary force, vice Sutcliffe.

Sergeant William Horsey, of the 3d company 1d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 2d regiment of native infantry at Benares, vice Allason.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

69th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant B. Boyd, from 1st February to 1st July, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

67th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant R. N. Reikes, from 15th November 1838 to 30th December 1838, in extension, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 25.—The following movements are, with the sanction of Government, to be carried into effect, agreeable to the returns that will be furnished by the quarter master general of the army:

4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery, from Delhi, to Meerut, when relieved by a company of the 6th battalion foot artillery.

A company from the 6th battalion foot artillery, from Cawnpore, to Delhi, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable.

28th regiment native infantry, from Meerut, to Dinapore, as soon after publication of this order as may be practicable.

31st regiment native infantry, from Dinapore, to Barrackpore, on the arrival of the 36th regiment native infantry at Dinapore.

The presidency division order of the 13th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown, of the 18th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the detachment of recruits for Her Majesty's service, ordered to the upper provinces, in the train of Surgeon E. T. Harpur posted to the 67th regiment native infantry is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 13th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. A. Weibred, now at the general hospital, to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum, during the practice season, is confirmed.

Major General T. Newton is permitted, with the sanction of the Right honorable the Governor General, to reside, and draw his pay and allowances, within the limits of the Benares circle of payment.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to appoint Ensign F. L. Bennett, of Her Majesty's 11th light infantry, to do duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, during his stay at that place, on medical certificate.

Hospital Apprentice Thomas Thompson attached to Her Majesty's 10th foot, is discharged the service, at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant Col. J. W. Roberdeau, from 31st October 1838 to 1st November 1839, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

8th Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant T. Moore from 1st February to 31st January 1840, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 26.—The show station order of the 16th instant, directing Hospital Apprentice George Lennon to do duty with the convalescents proceeding to Landour, is confirmed.

The presidency division order of the 10th instant, directing the undermentioned assigns, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed:

Ensign R. H. D. Tulloh, 6th regiment native infantry, then under orders to Dinapore.

Ensign T. F. Waterman, 156th ditto ditto at Barrackpore.

Ensign W. J. Hicks, 8th ditto ditto at Bareilly, at his own request.

Lieutenant the Honorable R. V. Powys, of the 12th is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 6th regiment native infantry.

The removal of Assistant Surgeon C. Maxwell, from the 10th to the 26th regiment of native infantry, published in General Orders of the 9th instant, does not take place, and Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown is appointed to the 34th, instant of the 18th regiment of native infantry, as therein notified.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brander M. D. (on furlough) is removed from the 34th to the 26th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Donatdon M. D. is removed from the 6th to the 26th regiment of native infantry, and Assistant Surgeon James Morris, (on furlough) from the latter to the former corps.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 29.—The Haugor division order of the 18th ultimo, appointing Quarter Master Sergeant John Senior, of the 3d battalion of artillery, Provost sergeant to the force assembled for service in Jhansi, is with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 15th ultimo, directing 2d Lieutenant J. N. Sharp, officiating executive engineer at that station to proceed by dawk to Corcha, and join the force assembling or service in Jhansi, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, confirmed.

The Barrackpore station order of the 1st ultimo, appointing Surgeon J. How, of the 56th, to the medical charge of the 3d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Major G. Brooke, of the horse artillery, is directed to join the head quarters of the 1st brigade at Kurnool.

Surgeon J. G. Dwyer, new promotion, is posted to the 69th regiment of native infantry.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 29.—The regimental order of the 19th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel R. Seymour, commanding the 74th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant J. Chilcott to act as interpreter and quarter master, vice Lieutenant Prillick appointed to the commissariat department, is confirmed.

2d Lieutenant E. Kaye, of the 4th troop 2d brigade, is directed, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to do duty with horse artillery of Shah Shamsi, cantonment, while in progress from Porezapore to join the troop to which he belongs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

64th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. H. Smith, from 1st March 1859, to 1st March 1860, to visit the hills north of Doyah, on medical certificate.

66th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. MacDonald, from 15th February to 15th April, to visit Scone, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 30.—The Meerut division order of the 20th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon D. McQ. Gray, doing duty, with the 34th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the staff at Meerut, vice Surgeon Newmarch, who has requested to be relieved from that duty, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 19th instant, appointing Lieutenant W. How, of the 14th regiment of native infantry, to conduct the proceedings of an European general court martial directed to assemble at Serate, Benares, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 7th instant, appointing Captain C. Jordan, of the European regiment, to officiate as deputy judge advocate and conduct the proceedings of a native general court martial directed to assemble at Agra, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 21st instant, appointing Hospital Steward R. Maycock to act as apothecary to Her Majesty's 16th regiment; and directing the appointments of acting apothecary and assistant apothecary respectively by Assistant Apothecary J. Robinson and Hospital Apprentice W. Norris, to cease, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 25th instant, appointing acting Staff Surgeon John Sheehan, of the 14th company 4th battalion of artillery, to act as a laboratory-man in the magazine, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The detachment order of the 15th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Tulloch, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master C. R. Gwathkin of the 6th regiment of native infantry to act as detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin, is confirmed.

The district order of the 4th ultimo, directing all reports of the British troops in Oude to be made until further orders, to Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Webber, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 31.—Captain R. C. Johnson, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to retire, and draw his allowances, at the presidency.

Apothecary D. McDonald, doing duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, is posted to that station.

Apothecary J. Butler, doing duty with the 2d brigade of horse artillery, is posted in that brigade, vice McDonald.

Head-quarters Meerut, February 1.—The attention of officers in command of divisions and staff forces is called to the injunction contained in the concluding part of the 3d para. of the Circular Order by the Commander-in-Chief, of the 22d November 1857, and it is directed, that the decision (whether conformity of the original certificate, or otherwise) of the medical committee

conferred under the authority of that order, in the case of every officer who may appear before them for examination from distant stations, be infuture reported to the adjutant general of the army.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of medical officers.

Assistant Surgeon D. McQ. Gray, M. D. from the Sirmoor battalion to the 26th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D. from the 1st regiment of local horse to the Sirmoor battalion.

Assistant Surgeon M. Grierson, in medical charge at Mussoorie, will afford professional aid to the Sirmoor battalion, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Richardson.

Ensign J. D. Ferguson, of the 36th regiment of native infantry having been declared by the examiners at the college of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of interpreter of a native corps, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 2.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements and alterations in the destination of corps, are to be carried into effect, agreeable to the routes that will be furnished by the quarter master general of the army.

Left Wing 34th regiment native infantry.—From Allypore, to Mynpoorie, when relieved by the left wing of the 64th regiment of native infantry.

Left Wing 44th Regiment native infantry.—From Mynpoorie, to Banda, when relieved by the left wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry.

60th Regiment native infantry.—From the field force lately assembled at Jhansi, to Delhi, by the route that will be communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch.

61th Regiment native infantry.—From Delhi, to Allypore, when its services can be dispensed with at Delhi, by the arrival of either the 33d or 69th regiment of native infantry.

1st Feb.—The Barrackpore station order of the 3d ultimo, appointing Surgeon C. A. Francis, of the 12th, to the medical charge, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, and directing Assistant Surgeon J. Esdaile M. D. removed from the 16th to the 47th regiment of native infantry, to proceed and join the latter corps with- out delay, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel A. White's battalion order of the 21st December last appointing Lieutenant J. N. Marshall of the 7th regiment native infantry, doing duty with the Assam light infantry, to act as adjutant to the battalion, vice Lieutenant Wemyss, nominated officiating junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam, is confirmed.

Apothecary J. Douglas, of Her Majesty's 16th, doing duty with the depot of Her Majesty's 1st foot at Kurnool, is directed to proceed daily on the hospital of the former corps at Cawnpore.

Steward R. Maycock, acting as apothecary with Her Majesty's 16th, is appointed, in his own grade, to Her Majesty's 9th foot, and directed to join when relieved by Apothecary Douglas.

Sergeant Thomas Mara, of the European regiment, being incapable, from ill health of performing the duties of quarter master sergeant to the Meerut recruit depot to which he was appointed in General Orders of the 8th September last, is remanded to his corps.

Corporal Thomas Hennigen, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's bat. promoted to sergeant, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the Meerut recruit depot, vice Mara.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 4.—The Benares division order of the 21st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon C. Maxwell, removed from the 18th to the 26th regiment of native infantry, to continue to perform the medical duties of the former corps, until the arrival of his successor, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Hazareebaugh station order of the 1st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Bault, doing duty with Her Majesty's 11th foot, to relieve Assistant Surgeon A. Drummond, from the charge of the native troops and civil medical duties at Hazareebaugh, is confirmed.

The Kurnool station order of the 20th December last, appointing Surgeon W. S. Charters, M. D. of the 1st brigade horse artillery, to the medical charge of the recruit depot, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 5.—Major General C. Pollock, who was appointed to the command of the Agra district, in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the 10th September last, is directed to proceed to his destination at his earliest convenience.

Captain E. Marshall, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, permitted to retire and draw his allowances at the head quarters of the

GENERAL REGISTER.

27th regiment of native infantry, provided the corps does not proceed on service.

Cornet A. Harris, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, having been declared by a district committee to be competent to perform the duties of interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages except that in the colloquy of Fort William, which it is expected he will undergo whenever he may visit the presidency.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

1st Regiment light cavalry.—Cornet A. Harris to be interpreter and quarter master.

Bombardier Timothy Connors, late of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, who was directed to be sent to Europe, not recommended for pension, in the General Order of the 10th October last, is transferred to the invalid establishment as Gunner, and is to be sent to join the garrison companies at Chunar, by the first opportunity.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

10th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. D. Wilson, from 1st February to 20th September, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

11th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign C. C. Robertson, from 15th January to 15th April, to proceed into Sangor district, on medical certificate.

15th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign T. E. Ogilvie, from 9th Dec. 1837 to 23d May 1838 to enable him to join.

2d Regiment native infantry.—Drevet Major B. Ashe, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 6.—Several instances having recently occurred of Adjutants being nominated to perform the duties of detachment staff when quarter masters were present and available for the situation, the Commander of the Forces directs attention to General Orders by the Governor General of the 18th December 1816, which are now re-published for general information, and ordered to be strictly conformed to.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 16TH DECEMBER 1816.

"The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, advertising to the regulation of the 9th April 1814 whereby the post of adjutant and quarter master of the native infantry is abolished is pleased with reference to General Orders by Government, bearing date the 15th January, 1817, to direct, that when a detachment consisting of the actual strength of two and less than three battalions, shall be formed for service, either offensive or defensive, the senior interpreter and quarter master therewith shall perform the staff duties of such detachment, with the extra allowance of about rupees 60 per mensem, or where no officer of this description may be present, the senior adjutant with the detachment is to be appointed to that duty, with a similar allowance.

"This rule is also to obtain in cases, where detachments may be formed, consisting of the strength of one and less than two battalions, but when neither an adjutant or interpreter and quarter master may be present with such detachment, an officer is to be then specially appointed to act as detachment staff, with the full staff allowance of an adjutant of a battalion of native infantry.

"(Signed) J. YOUNG.
Offy. Secy. to Govt. milly. dept."

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

47th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant R. Renny to be adjutant, vice Carlisle promoted.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

57th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign J. P. Confield, from 1st March to 31st August, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 8.—The Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to rescind so much of the 2d paragraph of the General Order of the 24th June 1826, as declares European non-commissioned officers and privates, who have not completed 14 years' service in India, to be ineligible to the invalid establishment, and to notify to the army that a soldier's service shall, in future, be allowed to reckon from the date of his attestation, instead of that of his arrival in this country.

The heading of the 5th column of the invalid roll is accordingly to be altered to "length of service," which will be calculated agreeably to the foregoing decision, except in the cases of men received from Her Majesty's army, whose actual service in India, as directed in the 1st paragraph of the General Order above quoted, must still be shown in the roll.

The British division order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant T. Young, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, to officiate as major of brigade to the 3d brigade of the army of the Indus at Ferozepore, vice Captain J. Hopkins, of the 27th regiment of native infantry, ordered to assume the command of his corps, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 2d instant, appointing Captain C. Jordan, of the European Regiment, to conduct the proceedings of an European general court martial ordered to assemble at Agra, is confirmed.

The presidency division orders of the following date, are confirmed :

23d January.—Directing Ensign James Travers, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 6th regiment native infantry, then under orders to Dinapore.

24th January.—Appointing Captain F. J. Wiggins, of the 55th regiment native infantry, to the charge of a detachment of recruits for the Honourable Company's European regiment, about to embark for Agra.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Staig is removed from the Arracan local battalion to the 1st regiment of local horse, vice Assistant surgeon Richardson, and directed to join on being relieved from his present medical charge.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

34th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Drevet Captain H. Moore, from 6th January to 1st April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 9.—In obedience to instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General the undermentioned corps are to move, in accordance with the instructions that will be sent from the office of the quarter master general of the army :

46th Regiment native infantry, from Jubulpore, to Agra, and 66th regiment native infantry from Hussainabad, to Cawnpore, on being relieved, respectively, by the troops of the army of Fort St. George, from the Nagpore subsidiary force.

10th Regiment native infantry, from Dinapore, to Meerut, to continue their march towards Meerut, instead of to Cawnpore, as specified in General Orders of the 12th ultimo.

5th Regiment native infantry, from the field force lately assembled at Jhansi, to Kurnool, to continue the march towards Kurnool, instead of to Delhi, as specified in General Orders of the 2d instant.

The 5th regiment of native infantry to remain attached to the force at Ferozepore, and the 64th regiment of native infantry to stand fast at Delhi.

The arrangement published in General Orders of the 1st, for the relief of the posts of Allypore and Myapoorie, is suspended for the present.

Feb. 9.—The order issued by Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H. commanding the Brugal column of the army of the Indus dated the 21st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant F. B. Bonquet, of the 16th, to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 46th regiment of native infantry, during the temporary employment of Lieutenant Palmer in the commissariat department, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The order issued by 1st Lieutenant C. S. Reid, commanding the 5th battalion of artillery, dated the 23th ultimo, appointing 1st Lieutenant J. L. C. Richardson to act as adjutant and quarter master to the 5th, vice Carleton, directed to join the 6th battalion is confirmed.

Feb. 5.—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :

Feb. 9.—54th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant and acting Adjutant W. Morrison to be adjutant.

Surgeon W. Duff is removed from the 38th, and posted to the 31st regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon G. G. Brown, who at present attached to the 71st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the 4th battalion of artillery, and directed to join.

On being relieved by Assistant Surgeon Briars, Surgeon T. E. Dempster will proceed, with all convenient expedition, to join the 61st regiment of native infantry at Almora, in conformity with General Orders of the 20th of November last.

Quarter Master Sergeant Jeremiah O'Sullivan, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, is appointed sergeant major to the Jalaun legion.

Privates, Brian Abbott and Timothy Dempsey, recruits of the Honourable Company's European regiment, and now at the presidency, are transferred to the artillery regiment, and are to be sent to join the head-quarters of the corps at Dum-Dum.

53d Regiment native infantry.—Captain G. Campbell, from 26th February to 26th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

40th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. Burton, from 2nd January to 31st March, to remain at Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 11.—The following removals and postings are made in the regiment of artillery :

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. L. Frith, from the 5th to the 5th battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Tennant, (on leave to the Cape) from the 5th to the 5th battalion.

Sulack Khyrat Ali, native doctor, 60th regiment of native infantry, having been convicted of theft, and sentenced to imprisonment by the civil power, is discharged the service, from the date of his conviction.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 12.—At a general court martial, assembled in Fort William on Friday the 25th day of January 1839, Sub-Conductor Peter Caulfield, of the ordnance commissariat department, was arraigned on the following :—

Charge.—“ For having indulged in drinking to such an extent as to render himself unfit for duty and unworthy of trust, while in charge of a fleet of boats, laden with Government stores for the upper provinces, lying in the river or wharf off Calcutta, between the 21st December 1838 and the 28th December 1838, on which latter day he was relieved, and removed while under the effects of gross intoxication.”

“ Such conduct being disgraceful to him as a warrant officer.”

Finding.—“ The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner Sub-Conductor Peter Caulfield, of the ordnance commissariat department, attached to the arsenal of Fort William, is not guilty of any part of the charge preferred against him, and the court therefore acquit him.”

Confirmed

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,

12th February 1839

Major General

The prisoner to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

The presidency division order of the 31st ultimo, appointing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted to the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed.

Ensign Patrick Cheap Clark, 67th regiment of native infantry, proceeding to Benares.

Ensign Monckton Nowell Coomra, 69th regiment of native infantry at Bichampore.

Ensign James Travers, 57th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, instead of the 6th native infantry, as formerly directed.

Ensign Robert Henry David Tulloh, 51st regiment of native infantry, ordered to Barrackpore, instead of the 6th native infantry as formerly directed.

The presidency division order of the 31st ultimo, permitting Ensign G. M. Brodie, of the 67th, (now of the 52d) and late doing duty with the 10th regiment of native infantry, to remain at Calcutta, from the 18th September last until the arrival of his corps from Arracan, is confirmed.

Brigadier C. Graham, C. B. will exercise the command of the Sirhind division of artillery, in addition to that of the artillery attached to the 2d division of the army of the India.

The Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Sirhind division of artillery will proceed forthwith to join Brigadier Graham at Perozpoor.

Ensign J. H. Houston is, at his own request, removed from the 28th to the 47th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank.

Corvet William Fisher, who was brought on the effective strength of the cavalry in Government General Orders of the 28th ultimo, is posted to the 10th regiment of light cavalry.

Gunner Patrick Keeney, of the 2d troop 3d brigade horse artillery, now at the presidency, having been pronounced by a medical committee to be unfit for active service, is transferred to the invalid establishment, and directed to be sent to join the garrison companies at Cussur, by the first opportunity.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

8th Regt. L. C.—Colonel S. Smith, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit Simla.

59th Regt. N. I.—Brevet Major W. H. Barle from 1st April to 30th June, to visit Saugor and Allahabad, on urgent private affairs.

2d Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. Gifford, from 7th January to 7th July, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

N. B. This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 10th ultimo.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 14.—The Cawnpore division order of the 21st ultimo, directing Apothecary C. Billings and Hospital Apprentice C. Corbett to accompany the sick of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, by water to Meerut; and appointing Assistant Apothecary W. Tugman and Hospital Apprentice T. Murphy to act, the former as apothecary, and the latter as assistant apothecary, to the regiment is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 24th instant, directing Jawahur Lall, native doctor, attached to the 5th battalion of artillery to proceed and report himself to Captain W. F. Beaton, for the purpose of being appointed to do duty with the Jalaon legion, is confirmed.

The Sirhind division order of the 23d ultimo, directing the 5th brigade of the army of the India to be broken up; and permitting Captain J. Jervis, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, and major of brigade, to proceed and join his appointment of Pension pay master in Oude, in, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The presidency division orders of the undermentioned dates, are confirmed :

29th January.—Directing Assistant Surgeon W. Shillito, now at the general hospital, to proceed in medical charge of the European recruits ordered to Agra by water, under the command of Captain F. J. Simpson, of the 55th regiment native infantry; and appointing Assistant Apothecary J. Hornby to act as assistant apothecary and assistant steward to the detachment.

31st January.—Appointing Captain J. Oliver, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a native general court martial ordered to assemble at Sylhet, for the trial of Nutha, Sepoy, of the 23d regiment of native infantry.

Appointing Doorgah Pursaud Detchet, Native Doctor, to do duty with the 69th regiment of native infantry.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals and postings of field officers :

Lieutenant Colonel J. Caulfield, C. B. (on civil employ) from the 5th to the 2d regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Pattie, from the 10th to the 8th regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Roberdrau, from the 1st to the 10th regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Worrall (new promotion) is posted to the 1st regiment of light cavalry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

74th Regiment native infantry, Brevet Major T. Williams, from 1st March to 1st May, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to return from the service.

70th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign W. H. Mercer from 1st January to 1st July to proceed on the river towards Ghazepore, on medical certificate.

The Sanzer division order of the 1st ultimo, directing a field hospital to be established with the force assembled for service in the Jhawal territory and appointing Surgeon T. Forrest of the 25th regiment of native infantry; to the charge of it is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The regimental order of the 27th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant G. Jackson to act as adjutant to the 4th regiment of light cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant M. K. Oudow, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Captain P. McKie, of Her Majesty's 3d regiment of foot, or buff, is appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour during the ensuing season.

1st Lieutenant J. D. Bell, of the 3d company 4th battalion, is removed to the 5th company 6th battalion of artillery.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :

1st Lieutenant J. D. Bell, of the 5th company 6th battalion, to be adjutant to the Meerut division of artillery, vice Lane promoted.

41st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. R. Ellis to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant Chamberlege promoted.

The Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, grants Assistant Surgeon T. Lockie, attached to the civil station of Bhagulpore, temporary place at disposal for military employ one month leave of absence, from the 20th instant, with permission to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 15.—The Saugor division orders of the following dates are confirmed :

26th January.—Appointing Bombardier Crohan, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, a laboratory man in the Saugor Magazine, to fill a vacancy.

25th January.—Appointing Bombardier Lilly, of the 2d company, 3d battalion of artillery, to act as bullock Sergeant at Sangur, vice Howard deceased.

Major General H. Faithfull, of artillery, is with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowances, at the Presidency.

Surgeon T. Drever, M. D. of the 3rd regiment of native infantry is directed, under authority from the Right Honourable the Governor General, to afford medical aid to the civil establishment and prisoners of the political agency at Laodiana.

Assistant Surgeon T. Ginders, who was placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 13th instant, is posted to the 13th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon A. Murray, M. D. (son Surlough) is removed from the 13th to the 10th regiment of native infantry.

Bazar Sergeant Charles Stewart is removed from Mhow to Neemuch, vice Herdon reduced to the ranks, and transferred to the European regiment.

Sergeant David Docherty, of the European invalids, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Bazar Sergeant at Nussersabad, vice Bentley promoted.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 18.—In order to prevent the recurrence of a mistake, which has, on more than one occasion of late, been committed, whereby subadar majors have been deprived of the seniority to which they are entitled, by being obliged to sit as members of courts martial at which absences provided, the commander of the forces directs attention to the Government General Order of the 25th October 1817 on the subject; and it is to be distinctly understood, that the subadar major is not only the senior native officer in his own corps, but that, when associated with native officers of other regiments on any duty whatever, he is to take precedence amongst them according to the date of his commission as subadar major, and above all native officers holding the rank of subadar or jemadar.

The case of a subadar bahadur being placed above a subadar major at a court martial, having also recently occurred, it is necessary to notify to the army, that nomination to the order of British India confers no military rank superior to that previously held by the native officer in virtue of his commission of subadar major, subadar, or jemadar, as the case may be.

The Cawnpore division order of the 6th instant, directing 2d Lieutenant G. H. Clifford, of the 4th company, 5th battalion, to do duty with the 5th battalion of artillery, until further orders, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th instant, appointing 2d Lieutenant J. Mill, of the 2d company, 2d battalion, to proceed in charge of the 3d company 6th battalion of artillery, ordered to Delhi, is confirmed.

The Ludiana station order of the 28th ultimo, directing Lieutenant J. Hunter, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, from the 1st instant, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Mhow station order of the 6th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. G. Brown, M. D. recently appointed to the 1st regiment of native infantry, to return medical charge of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed.

Captain J. Atkinson of the 24th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to proceed, on medical certificate, by water, from Meerut to Dinapore, and await the arrival of his regiment at that station.

Half-pay Drummer William Warner, of the European regiment, is transferred, as a Drummer, to the 34th regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

34th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W. Gibb, from 10th February to 10th June on medical certificate, to visit a friend preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

26th regiment native infantry—Ensign W. L. M. Bishop from 10th December 1882 to 1st March, on medical certificate, to remain at Sultanpore, Benares, and rejoin his regiment.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 18.—The Allahpore station order of the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant P. J. Chene, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as station staff on the departure of Lieutenant Gibb, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Stewart, M. D. to the medical charge of a detachment of artillery drafts proceeding to the upper provinces, under the command of 2d Lieutenant J. Mill, and directing Hospital Apprentices J. Cole and T. Cook to accompany it for the former in the capacity of assistant apothecary and assistant steward, is confirmed.

February 18.—Lieutenant W. Hume, of the 18th is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 47th regiment of native infantry.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 18.—With reference to the 2d paragraph of the General Order by the Commander of the Forces, of the 8th instant, a corresponding alteration is to be made in the heading of the 8th column of the roll (a form of which was published in the General Order by the Commander in Chief dated 3d April 1872,) of European non commissioned officers and soldiers, applying to be admitted to the benefits of the pension, established by minutes of council of the 11th January 1797, and Government General Orders of the 5th February 1820, which column will, in future, exhibit the soldier's "length of service," reckoned from the date of his attestation.

Major G. Young's order of the 2d instant, directing all reports of the garrison and cantonment of Allahabad to be made to Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Salmon, commanding the 72d regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

Gun Sergeant John Jones, of the Joudpore legion, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, promoted to the artillery, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the town major's list, and is directed to join the 1st company 2d battalion at Nussersabad.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 18.—The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of field officers:

Lieutenant Colonel D. Presgrave, from the 1st to the 66th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel C. A. G. Wellington, from the latter to the former corps.

Major R. Delamain, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, is directed to proceed and join that corps without delay, with a view to his assuming the command.

Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the command of the Bangalore light infantry battalion, during the absence of Major Lawrence, or until further orders, vice Delamain.

Sergeant Charles Reid, of the 2d troop 3d brigade, and Corporal John Dec, of the 1st company 5th battalion of artillery are transferred to the town major's list, and a pointed (in former gun sergeant, and the latter gun corporal, to the Joudpore legion.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 20.—Captain S. G. Wheeler's regimental order of the 10th instant, appointing Lieutenant P. J. Chene to act as adjutant to the left wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry, vice Lieutenant W. Gibb, proceeding to the presidency, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 28th ultimo, placing the services of Gunner Michael Desmond, of the artillery magazine at Chunar, at the disposal of the efficient magistrate at Allahabad, for employment as an overseer on the road ordered to be constructed via Sahasra-gahat to Jubbulpore, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General confirmed.

The Sindh division order of the 10th instant appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Steel, M. D. of the 27th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 1st regiment of local horse consequent on the removal of Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D. to the "Simpur" battalion, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Shank Pathan having been pronounced qualified for the situation, is appointed a native doctor, and attached to the recruit depot at Meerut.

Enamur.—In General Orders of the 13th instant, for "Adjutant and quarter master of the Sindh division of artillery," read "Lieutenant G. Larkins, adjutant and quarter master of the artillery division."

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 21.—The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 7th instant, appointing the following men to act as non commissioned officers with the detachment of drafts, proceeding to stations beyond Cawnpore under the command of 2d Lieutenant J. Mill, of artillery, is confirmed:

Corporal Walnrich	1st company 3d battalion, as sergeant major.	
Gunner F. O'Reilly	2d ditto 3d ditto as Provost Sergeant.	
Sergeant Lyon	3d company 4th battalion.	} as Sergeants.
Corporal Mally	1st troop 1st brigade, do.	
Gunner W. Ryan	ditto ditto.	
Gunner R. Moore	ditto ditto.	
Gunner J. Greene	ditto ditto.	} as Corporals.
Corporal Dexter	3d company 4th battalion.	
Corporal O'Reilly	3d ditto 4th ditto.	
Gunner C. McKenzie	2d ditto 2d ditto.	
Gunner J. W. Buchanan	ditto ditto.	
Gunner D. Wilson	ditto ditto.	

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

4th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant W. P. Hampden to be adjutant, vice Misk promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

GENERAL REGISTER.

5th Regiment light-cavalry.—Colonel S. Smith, from 10th February to 10th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate. This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 13th instant.

67th Regiment native infantry.—Lieut. Colonel H. L. White from 15th March to 15th June, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

25th Regiment native infantry.—Major H. D. Cox, from 6th October 1838 to 15th January, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

28th Regiment native infantry.—Captain W. Rutherford, from 2d March to 2d September, to visit Simla, on private affairs; and to rejoin his corps.

This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 23d ultimo.

1st Regiment native infantry.—Captain H. P. Burn, from 15th March to 15th November, to visit Simla and Calcutta, on private affairs.

The presidency division order of the 7th instant, appointing Viscomt H. M. Williams, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 58th regiment of native infantry at Barrack pore, is confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery.

Captain G. H. Dyke (new promotion) to the 1st company 5th battalion.

Captain J. B. Backhouse (new promotion) to the 4th company 5th battalion.

1st Lieutenant H. M. Lawrence, (on staff employ) from the 3d troop 2d brigade to the 3d company 3d battalion.

1st Lieutenant G. Cammell, from the 2d company 3d battalion to the 3d troop 2d brigade.

1st Lieutenant G. Ellis, (on staff employ) from the 1st company 1st battalion to the 4th company 3d battalion.

1st Lieutenant A. P. Beebe, from the 3d company 3d battalion to the 3d company 5th battalion.

1st Lieutenant E. S. Ireland, who was removed to the mounted branch of the regiment by General Orders of the 29th of October last, to the 2d troop 2d brigade.

1st Lieutenant J. Whiteford, from the 2d company 4th battalion to the 1st company 7th battalion.

1st Lieutenant R. Smith (on staff employ) from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 3d company 3d battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. Paley (new promotion) to the 5th company 6th battalion.

1st Lieutenant C. Hogg (new promotion) to the 4th troop 1st brigade.

2d Lieutenant H. A. Gaskell, from the 8th company 6th battalion to the 2d troop 3d brigade.

2d Lieutenant H. R. E. Trevor, (on furlough) from the 1st troop 3d brigade to the 4th troop 1st brigade.

2d Lieutenant H. P. de Tresser, from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 1st company 3d battalion.

2d Lieutenant R. R. Bruce, from the 3d company 1st battalion to the 3d company 4d battalion.

2d Lieutenant J. W. Fraser (new arrival) to the 1st company 1st battalion.

2d Lieutenant A. Christie (new arrival) to the 1st company 4th battalion.

2d Lieutenant G. V. Cox (new arrival) to the 4th company 1st battalion.

2d Lieutenant C. J. Dickens (new arrival) to the 3d company 1st battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. Hammond (new arrival) to the 2d company 1st battalion.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

47th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant A. G. Reid, (as line interpreter and quarter master, to the 7th regiment light cavalry) to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Lieutenant Holmes, appointed adjutant to the 1st infantry regiment of the Outer auxiliary force.

Lieutenant W. Hore, of the 14th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 7th regiment of light cavalry, vice Lieutenant Reid.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 22.—With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, the recruit depot, under the command of Captain A. M. L. Maclean, will commence its march from Meerut towards Allypore, where it will be stationed as soon after the arrival of the companies ordered from Agra as may be practicable.

On the arrival of the depot at Allypore, the wing of the 58th regiment of native infantry will proceed to Mympoore, and

relieve the wing of the 44th regiment of native infantry, when will return to Banda.

Colonel William Phillips, of the 4th company 2d, and Bombardier James Fitzgerald, of the 1st company 3th battalion of artillery, are transferred to the town major's list, and appointed gun corporals: the former to the Mangarh, and the latter to the Assam light infantry battalion.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 22.—At a European general court martial assembled in camp, at Rohtak, on the 26th January 1839, Lieutenant Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Baronet, of the 49th regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—“With conduct highly unlike an officer and a gentleman, and grossly disrespectful and insulting to Major R. A. Thomas, of the same regiment, his then immediate commanding officer, on the morning of the 13th of January 1839, the major being in command of a wing of the said regiment, and in charge of the camp, then in camp with the 1st brigade 1st division Bengal column army of the Indus, in the following instances:—

“1st instance.—In having, when asked by the major where Lieutenant Bird was, replied, ‘where the hell or ‘devil should he be, but in his tent;’ or words to such effect.

“2d instance.—In having, on the same morning, when asked by the major, to make the sepoy assist in loading the said treasure upon camels, replied, that ‘he (the said major) was a damn beast a brute, and if he was not such an old man, he (the lieutenant) would be w. liked to have given him (the major) a good kicking; or words to such effect.

“The whole or any part of the above conduct being in breach of the articles of war.”

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—*Verdict*.—“The court are of opinion that Lieutenant Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Baronet, of the 49th regiment of native infantry, is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do acquit him of the same.”

Reasons finding.—The court having attentively considered the above letter from the deputy adjutant general of the army to the president, beg to state that they by no means intend to impugn the credibility of Major Thomas's evidence; but, being of opinion, that the major might have misapprehended the words uttered by Lieutenant Sir Alexander Mackenzie, owing to the hurry and confusion of the moment, the court, with the above qualification, adhere to their finding of acquittal.”

Which finding has been confirmed by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H. commanding the Bengal column of the army of the Indus.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-quarters, Meerut, January 24.—No. 3.—The order by the officer commanding the presidency division, dated 6th instant, granting an extension of leave to Lieutenant Turner, 6th Foot, (late of the 40th) from the 2d to the 12th September 1838, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

By Water.
The Order by the officer commanding the presidency division, dated 6th instant, appointing Lieut. Macan, 4th Foot, to the command of a detachment of sick men, women and children of Her Majesty's regiments, as per margin, proceeding by water, to join their corps in the Upper Provinces, is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 10th instant, by Captain Bonham, 16th Lancers, commanding detachment of Her Majesty's troops, (of the strength as per margin) proceeding by land, to the Upper Provinces, appointing commissioned and non-commissioned acting staff, is confirmed to the extent authorized by the Government General Order of the 26th December 1839.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3d Light dragoons.—Captain White, from 30th January to the 1st May next, on private affairs.

44th Foot.—Major Ainsworth, for 2½ months from 15th February to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board.

Head-quarters Meerut, January 31.—No. 5.—The Division Order by Major General Oglander, commanding at Cawnpore, dated the 2d instant, directing Lieutenant J. E. Codd, 3d light dragoons, to proceed by water, to Ghurrumteear, in charge of the sick &c. and convalescents of that corps, for the hills, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The detachment Order by Lieutenant J. E. Gadd, 3d Light dragoons, of the 16th Lancers, 12th instant, appointing Sergeant John McKeever to act as provost sergeant and John Critchell sergeant major to the above detachment, as per margin, is confirmed.

The Regimental Orders by the officer commanding the 9th foot, of the following nature, issued consequent on the march of the regiment from Chinsurah to Hazareebagh, are confirmed.

November 16.—Appointing Lieutenant French to the command of the sick, &c. ordered to proceed by water, to Dinapore, and Assistant Surgeon Hart Hill to the medical charge thereof.

November 20.—Appointing Lieutenant Field to the command of the above detachment, in the room of Lieutenant French deceased.

November 33.—Directing Quarter Master Scott to proceed to Fort William, by water, for the purpose of receiving charge of certain camp equipment, &c. required for the regiment on the march to Hazareebagh.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 3d Light dragoons.—Lieutenant D. Fisher, from 23d January to 24d March next, to remain at Cawnpore on private affairs.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Morris, in extension on medical certificate from 15th January to 15th March next, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Ditto.—Lieutenant H. Rainey, from 15th February to 15th July next, to visit Futehghur, on private affairs.

Meerut, January 26.—No. 163.—Captain John Michel, Her Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) is appointed assistant adjutant general to Her Majesty's troops serving with the army of the Indus, from this date.

The following appointments on the personal staff of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. S., have been made with the sanction of the General Commanding in Chief:

Lieutenant Colonel J. Leard, half-pay, unattached, to be Military Secretary.

Lieutenant G. W. Nicolls, R. M. 67th Regt to be aide-de-camp.

These appointments to have effect from the date of the arrival of the Lieutenant general at Fort St. George.

Meerut Feb. 4.—The appointment of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Higginbotham, 63d foot, to act as quarter master to that corps, from the 17th October 1836, (during the absence of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Carr, on sick leave, in Europe) vice Darling appointed adjutant, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir F. Mailland, K. C. S., to Lieutenant James Hussey, 13th Light dragoons, in respect to England, for 1 year from date of embarkation, on private affairs, is confirmed.

The leaves of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. S. to the undermentioned officers are confirmed:

4th Foot.—Major Irving, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

57th ditto.—Lieutenant Mockler, to New South Wales, for 18 months from date of embarkation, ditto ditto.

62 ditto.—Captain Bower, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, ditto ditto.

The leaves of absence granted by Major General Sir J. F. Fitz Gerald, K. C. S., to the undermentioned officers, are confirmed.

6th Foot.—Captain Lumley to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Dyke, ditto, ditto.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

4th Foot.—Lieutenant R. H. Yen, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

The Inspector General of hospitals will proceed on his tour of inspection of Her Majesty's hospitals, by water, from Calcutta to Meerut.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

3d Foot.—Ensign Wm. John Dorchill to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whitworth deceased, 8th March 1836.

Ensign Richard Harbert Gall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dorchill whose promotion by purchase, not taken place, 9th November 1831.

Ensign William Duncan Hilton, from the 9th foot, to be ensign vice Gall, 9th November 1836.

4th Foot.—Captain Charles James Frederick Denabire, from the 77th regiment of foot, to be captain, vice Espinasse who exchanges, 6th October 1836.

6th Foot.—Ensign Edward James Blanckley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice English deceased, 17th January 1835.

Ensign George Finlay, from the 10th regiment of foot, to be ensign, vice Blanckley, 9th November 1836.

9th Foot.—Charles Spencer Gaylor, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hilton appointed to the 3d foot, 9th November 1836.

39th Foot.—Owen Wynne Gray, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Finlay appointed to the 6th regiment of foot, 9th November 1836.

40th Foot.—Lieutenant Christopher M. Wilson, from the 60th regiment of foot, to be lieutenant, vice Bowen, who exchanges, 9th November 1836.

44th Foot.—Ensign Frederick John Campbell Forry, from the 85th regiment of foot, to be ensign, vice Shelton promoted in the 9th foot, 8th November 1836.

Samuel Swinton, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mitchell appointed to the 96th regiment of foot, 9th November 1836.

55th Foot.—Ensign Arthur H. Harris to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayly, who retires, 19th October 1836.

George King, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Harris, 19th October 1836.

57th Foot.—Ensign George Henry Hunt to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Darling promoted, 9th November 1836.

Leftus Cassidy, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hunt, 9th November 1836.

63d Foot.—Lieutenant John Fowle, from the 99th regiment of foot, to be lieutenant, vice Ramsbottom, who exchanges, 6th October 1836.

Lieutenant Edwin Schomburg Turner Swyny to be adjutant, vice Jones retired, 30th November 1836.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

17th Foot.—Ensign Edward H. Cornick to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mathews, who retires, 11th January 1839.

Ensign.—In the promotion in the 6th foot, in the General Order No. 185 of the 15th December 1836, instead of Lieutenant J. G. Wilson, read Lieutenant R. M. Beebee to be captain by purchase, vice Minton retired.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 7.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hewitt's detachment order of the 14th ultimo, directing Surgeon T. Forrest, of the 23th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the European and native artillery, and train establishment, proceeding under his orders from Jhansi to Saugor, is confirmed.

The order of the 7th ultimo, by Brigadier A. Roberts, commanding the 1th brigade of the army of the Indus, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Magrath, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment of local horse, whilst attached to that brigade, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Native Doctor Humsin Bakh, of the 6th battalion of artillery, to the civil station of Humsenpore, vice Sewa Ram deceased, is confirmed.

Ensign S. J. Berker, of the 11th regiment of infantry, is appointed to act as adjutant to the 3d regiment of local horse, vice Cornet A. Harris, permitted to resign that appointment, and during the employment of Cornet and Adjutant E. Harvey as officiating 2d in command.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

30th Regiment native infantry.—Captain E. T. Wilner, from 1st February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Ordinance commissariat department. Conductor T. O'Brien, from 19th February to 10th June, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, February 7.—No. 6.—Captain G. Murray, 16th Foot, is appointed to do duty at the depot under the brigade major Queen's troops Fort William, until an opportunity offers to embark for England, according to the leave granted him by the General Order of the 6th September 1836, No. 158.

The leave of absence granted to the late Lieutenant Ximenes, 16th foot, in the General Order of the 25th October 1834, is extended from the 18th to the 21st January 1836, the date of his decease.

The Regimental Order issued by the officer commanding the 2d light dragoons, dated the 21st ultimo, directing Lieutenant the Honorable C. Powys to do the duties of interpreter to the regiment, until its arrival at Meerut, is confirmed.

The division Order issued by the officer commanding the Bunder division, dated 10th November 1836, appointing Surgeon W. H. Young, 44th foot, to the medical charge of the sick, &c. of that corps, proceeding by water to Meerut, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by the officer commanding 44th foot, dated the 26th November 1836, directing Assistant Surgeon Dalfour to receive medical charge of that corps from that date,

GENERAL REGISTER.

vice Surgeon Young appointed to the charge of the sick, &c. proceeding by water, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :
40th Foot.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Campbell, from 1st February to 31st May, 1839, to visit Hongky and the presidency, on private affairs.

Meerut, February 8.—No. 186.—The Commander-in-Chief India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer, (ake rank, by brevet, in the East Indies only :

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL.

Colonel Mildmay Fane, of the 64th foot from the 28th of June 1838.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India :

9th Foot.—Lieutenant Franklin Lushington to be captain by purchase, vice Hearn, who retires, 30th October 1838.

Ensign William Shelton, from the 41th regiment of foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lushington, 30th Oct. 1838.

64th Foot.—Ensign John Arthur Skurray, from the 8th regiment of foot, to be ensign, vice Hollisworth, who exchanges, 2d November 1838.

Unattached.—Lieutenant Charles Henry Darling, from the 57th regiment of foot to be captain by purchase, 30th October 1838.

Minnowandini.—The date of Captain Minton's commission in the 6th regiment of foot, has been altered to 4th December 1834, from 22d May 1836.

The date of Lieutenant John Head Shadforth's commission in the 37th regiment of foot, is 14th February 1835, and not the 1st August 1834.

Whitehall, Nov. 24, 1838.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great seal of the United Kingdom, granting the Office of Advocate General or Judge Marshal of Her Majesty's Courts, to William St. Julien Arabin Sergeant at Law, in the room of the Right Honourable Robert Cutlar Ferguson deceased.

Meerut, February 21.—No. 190.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India :

Caneels has promotion, 13th Light dragoons.—Coronet James Allan Cameron to be lieutenant, by purchase vice Stewart promoted in the 80th foot, 23d November 1838.

Martin Kirwin, gent to be cornet, by purchase, vice Cameron, 23d November 1838.

6th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Powell, from the 40th regiment of foot, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Pearson, who exchanges, 23d November 1838.

17th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon Arther Sanders Thomson to be assistant surgeon, vice Barnes deceased, 23d November 1838.

26th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon William Godfrey Baer, M. D., from the 45th regiment of foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Baird, who exchanges, 23d November 1838.

40th Foot.—Brevet Colonel Robert Bryce Pearson, from the 6th regiment of foot, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Powell, who exchanges, 23d November 1838.

40th Foot.—Richard Humphreys Garrett, M. D., to be assistant surgeon, vice Robertson deceased, 23d November 1838.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

15th Light dragoons.—Captain W. Hake to be major, without purchase, vice Lang deceased, 23d November 1838.

Lieutenant B. Macmahon to be Captain, vice Hake, 23d November 1838.

Cornet W. S. Wint to be lieutenant, vice Macmahon, 23d November 1838.

Lieutenant J. Hussey to be riding master, vice Macmahon, 23d November 1838.

40th foot.—Ensign A. A. Nelson to be lieutenant, by purchase vice Mortimer, who retires, 28th January 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officer to the rank of captain, by brevet, in the East Indies only :

9th foot.—Lieutenant J. H. Sandes, from the 19th May 1834.

Head quarters, Meerut, February 22—No. 8.—The presidency division order of the 24th January 1837, granting leave for 3 years from the date of embarkation to Brevet Major Delman, 15th light infantry, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate is confirmed.

The order by Captain Bonham, 16th lancers, commanding detachment proceeding to the Upper Provinces by Land, dated the 7th instant, directing Ensign Lister of the 9th foot to take charge of the detachment of that corps and proceed with it to Hazareebaugh, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

13th foot.—Ensign F. L. Bennett, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, on the leave granted to him in the General Order of the 15th November last.

49th ditto.—Ensign L. H. G. Marlens, from 15th February to 15th August next, to visit Meorut, on private affairs.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

March 1st.—American bark *Engene*, D. R. Glass, from Boston 6th November ; English bark *Malay*, W. McK. Galbreath, from Mauritius 24th December ; English bark *Lancier*, Aubin, from Mauritius 9th January.

3.—English brig *Coringa Packet*, W. Pike, from Masulipatam 21st, and Vizagapatam 25th February.

5th.—English barque *Winchester*, J. Salmon, from London 12th June, South Australia 6th December, and Batavia 18th January ; English brig *Mormon*, R. B. Cleland, from Port Glasgow 4th August, and Penang 7th February ; English barque *Sir Edward Ryan*, H. Pybus, from China 26th January, Singapore 4th, and Penang 9th February ; English barque *Salacia*, W. M. Blaw, from Bogyay 10th, and Cannanore 21st January.

7th.—English brig *Earl Grey*, M. Mawson, from Liverpool 13th October ; English brig *Saige*, W. C. Spain, from Moule-men and Ambers, 21st February.

8th.—English barque *Clydesdale*, C. Davies, from Liverpool 25th July, and Bombay 25th January ; English barque *Graham*, F. Allen, from the Mauritius 12th January ; English brig *Iris*, W. J. Fisher, from ditto 17th ditto.

9th.—French ship *Ludovic*, T. Drinet, from Bourbon 4th January ; English ship *Paragon*, J. Coleman, from Liverpool 21st October ; English ship *Marian*, T. Henry, from Rangoon 16th February ; English bark *Donna Carmelita*, T. M. Foss, from Bombay 10th January and Ceylon 6th February.

11th.—English ship *Ranger*, J. Proudfoot, from Table Bay (no date) and Cape of Good Hope 14th January.

12th.—English brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Penang 7th February ; H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, C. H. West, from Moule-men 6th March.

13th.—English barque *Helen*, H. R. Henderson, from the Cape of Good Hope 20th November ; English barque *Shepherdess*, R. Biggar, from the Mauritius 26th January.

14th.—English barque *Mary Bulmer*, Robt. Cant, from Port Louis, Mauritius, 26th January, and Madras 9th March.

15th.—English brig *Joseph Winter*, T. Hodson, from Liverpool 28th September and Mauritius 25th January ; English bark *Cascadish Bruluck*, W. D. Measter, from Bombay 27th Jan. and Cannanore 6th February ; English bark *Prince George*, F. H. Chichest, from Madras 10th March ; American ship *Clarence*, a E. Crook, from Boston 26th August, Rio de Janeiro 21st November and Batavia 3d February ; French brig of War *Lancier*, Captain De La Rocque de Choufraz, from Bourbon 15th January and Pondicherry 7th March.

16th.—English barque *Water Lilly*, J. Lyster, from Bombay 26th January, and Madras 10th March ; English schooner *John Hepburn*, N. Major, from Rangoon 2d ditto.

19th.—English barque *Palmyra*, J. Parsons, from Sydney and Singapore (no date) and Penang 24th February ; English barque *Flowers of Uglia*, A. Auband, from the Cape of Good Hope 1st September, Mauritius 3d February, and Madras 13th March.

GENERAL REGISTER.

22d.—English brig *Sea Witch*, Chas. Redknapp, from London 1st September, and Mauritius 14th February; English brig *Salada*, A. McKenzio, from New Castle 4th July, late of France (no date) and Madras 14th March; English ship *Juke Bagshaw*, J. T. Clucas, from Rangoon 9th March.

23d.—English barque *Lawrence*, W. Shaw, from Liverpool 11th November; English bark *Hindoo*, S. McGill, from Liverpool 18th November; American ship *James Perkins*, C. E. Barry, from Boston 4th November; English bark *Persian*, S. Edington, from Greenock 31st October; English ship *Shaw Allam*, F. Evans, from Bombay 7th February; English ship *Atish Rohoman*, W. C. Leyrin, from Allepo 14th February.

23d.—English bark *Hindoo*, S. McGill, from Liverpool 18th November; American ship *James Perkins*, C. E. Barry from Boston 4th November; English bark *Persian*, S. Edington from Greenock 31st October; English ship *Shaw Allam*, F. Evans, from Bombay 7th February; English ship *Atish Rohoman*, W. C. Leyrin, from Allepo 14th February.

24th.—English barque *Integrity* J. Pearson, from the Mauritius 20th January, and Madras 17th March.

25th.—H. C. Pilot Vessel *Bengal*, C. Kall, from Bombay 17th February, and Colombo 5th March; English barque *Ayrshire*, H. Brown, from Rangoon 9th March; English barque *Arachus*, R. B. Thurler, from the Mauritius 21st January, and Seychelles 7th February.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Mary Bulmer*, from Port Louis.—Mr. John McIntyre.
Per *Palmyra*, from Singapore.—Mrs. Ogilvie and family, and Dr. D. Mitchell.

Per *James Perkins*.—John J. Parker, Supercargo.

Per *H. C. P. V. Bengal* from Bombay.—Rev. G. U. Withers; Mr. E. J. Lulliam, Engineer, from Colombo.—Messrs. P. D. Anthones, W. A. Lowmore, P. H. Toussaint, W. G. Dickman, and C. A. Kerkmebeck medical students.

Per *Ayrshire*.—J. Kelley, Esq., mariner.

Per *Persian* from Greenock.—Mr. A. McKenzio, M. D., and Mr. F. N. French, merchant.

Per *Hindoo* from Liverpool.—A. Lacroix, Esq., merchant.

Per *Shaw Allam*, from Bombay.—Chas. Estridge, Esq.; Lieut. Caruthers, Madras L. C., and Dr. Barlas.

Per *Arrachur*, from the Mauritius.—Mrs. Thurtell and Mr. J. DeCosta.

DEPARTURES FROM SAVOON.

March 1.—Ann, McAlpin, for London; *Cambria*, Robertson, for Liverpool and Gibraltar; *Pacific*, for Bourbon.

2.—*Orion*, Bond, gone to sea.

5.—*Hendon*, Dumas, for Bourbon.

7.—*Blant*, Callan, for Liverpool; *Telegraphe*, Destangue, for Bordeaux; *Well Watch*, Brown, for Swan River and Bengal Packet, Steward, for Mauritius.

11.—*Eleanor*, Griffin, for Sydney; *Elizabeth*, Thaddens, for Montmein and Rangoon; *Duke of Burleigh*, Close, for London via Cape and Norfolk; Ballard, for Boston.

12.—*Hohamian*, Tizard, for Liverpool and China; Biddle, for London via Madras.

14.—*Repulse*, Pryce, for London.

15.—*Sophia*, MacHair, for London via Cape; *Matilda*, Rowe, for Liverpool direct; *Fanny*, Donahay, for Bombay via Coccin; *John Adam*, Eslea, for Persian Gulf; *Braemar*, Gilliam, for Mauritius; *Evanses Family*, Blavers, for Singapore and China; *Lord Auckland*, Fraser, for London; *Spw*, Smith, for Singapore and China; *Clifton*, Green, for London and *Frederick Warren*, Johnson, for Boston.

17.—*Thomas Grenville*, Thorahill, for London; *James Matheson*, Milward, for Liverpool and *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Cook, for Mauritius.

19.—*George Gardner*, Taylor, for Philadelphia and *Pirate*, De Lorge, for Madras.

21.—*Alexander*, Ramsay, for London; *Rover*, McGill, for Singapore and *Baboo*, Brickford, for Liverpool.

22.—*Mary Taylor*, Williams, for London; *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, for Mauritius; *Mary Ann Peters*, Roberts, for Liverpool and *Advocate*, Wilkinson, for London.

24.—*Marion*, McCarthy, for London via Cape.

27.—*Fuel Currim*, Bennet, for Bombay.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Clifton*.—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dyer; Mrs. Payne; Mrs. Green; Miss Watkins; C. Morrison, Esq., Captain Wallace, Bengal native infantry; Mr. Dyer, Bengal pilot service; Mr. T. Payne, and Master Watkins.

Per *Duke of Burleigh*, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring and family; The Reverend S. Mahan; Mrs. Mahan and family; Mrs. Cantor and child, The Honorable R. Forbes; Major Marshall; Captain Balmain, a D.C.; Mr. Wm. Thompson, Mr. O. Hoimer and 2 children, Mr. Martin, steerage passengers—Mr. Ewart and 2 servants.

Per *Jellingshe*, for Allahabad.—A. H. Matthews, Esq., and Lady; Captain W. Smith, 10th regiment native infantry; Mrs. Shaw; Lieutenant Layard, J. Donald, Esq., Dr. Davis; Mrs. Captain Trapp, to embark at Buzwancolah for Allahabad. Per *Wizapoor*.—Lieutenant Bird. Per *Benares*.—Mrs. Major Cox; Major Steel; Reverend Dr. Sommers and Lady.

Per *Marion*.—Miss Clapperton and 2 children; Colonel Black, all and 3 children; Major Anaworth, R. N. 45th; Sir C. Ochterlopy, Bart.; Messrs. Franks, Hay, Waddington and Hennes.

Per *Sir Edward Ryan*.—J. Revels, Esquire, and child.

Per *Salpe*, for Moulmein.—Reverend Mr. Tulson; Captain N. Major, and Messrs. G. Munro and Thomas.

Per *Laucier*, for Mauritius.—Mr. and Mrs. Mathiot.

Per *Winchester*, for Mauritius.—Messrs. M. Dassevirelly and Bowman.

Per *Repulse*, for London.—Mrs. R. D. Mangles and 4 children; Misses Blagrove and Hawkins; H. D. Mangles, Wigram Money, W. Ainslie, W. Crockett, W. Money and E. V. Luce, Esq.; a Master B. Money.

Per *Emily*, for Mauritius.—Mrs. Brock.

Per *Coringa Packet*.—H. Smith, Esq., Merchant; Monar, Longlois; and Mrs. Gore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. At Alima, the lady of the Reverend C. Wimberley of a daughter.

24. At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. Charles Gilbert, of a daughter.

Feb. 26. At Subathoo, the lady of Captain J. Halkett Craigie, 20th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

11. At Kurman, the lady of George King, Esq., Lieutenant Her Majesty's 18th light infantry, of a daughter.

12. At Kernal, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Chambers, 5th light cavalry, of a daughter.

15. At Mirzapore, the lady of the Reverend R. C. Mathew, missionary, of a daughter.

14. At Delhi, the lady of Henry Sill, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, of Hamerpore, of a daughter.

16. At Oolacmand, Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Reverend John Smith, of a daughter.

— At Kutan, the lady of Captain Y. A. Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

— At Akra, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.

19. At Simla, the lady of Captain F. S. Hawkins, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

22. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain J. Hendy Smith, 62d regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

23. At Benares, at the residence of Major General Cock, the lady of Colonel Chulfield, of a daughter.

24. At Benore, Bhopul, the lady of Captain William Riddell, 6th native infantry, of a daughter.

— At Prootullao, between Muttra and Delhi, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant Senior, 8th battalion artillery, of a daughter.

26. At Dinsing, Serai Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of James Thomson, Esq., of a son.

28. At Benares, Mrs. George Archer, of a daughter.

March 3d. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Glasson, of a son.

4th. At Dinapore, the lady of Hugh Pearson, Esq., of Her Majesty's 40th regiment, of a son.

GENERAL REGISTER.

6 At Calcutta, the wife of Captain H M Potter, of a daughter.
 7 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Godfree, of the preventive service, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Short Street, Chowringhee Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a daughter.
 8 At Berhampore, the lady of Lieutenant Galdie, of engineers, of a daughter.
 10 At Hazarobagh, the lady of Lieutenant J F Field, of Her Majesty's 9th regiment, of a son.
 11 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F M Bonchez, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J Hawkins, Esq. civil service, of a son.
 14 On Thursday, at his house, in Royal Street, Louisa, the wife of M Cockburn, Esq. of a daughter.
 17 At Hazarobagh, the lady of Lieutenant E L Ommannay, engineers, of a daughter.
 — On Sunday evening last, Mrs Geo Grant, of a son.
 19 At Calcutta, the lady of W Masters, Esq. of La Martiniere, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of B Reilly, Esq. of a daughter.
 — At Sylhet, the lady of Captain Robert McNair, 73d regiment native infantry, of a daughter.
 19 At Dacca, Mrs W H Jones, of a daughter.
 21 At Calcutta, the lady of A A Anthony, Esq. of a daughter.
 23 At Calcutta, Mrs B Butler, of a son.
 24 At Calcutta, Mrs J Castello, junior, of a daughter.
 — On the morning, Mrs Jas Archison, of a son.
 — In Loudoun Street, Chowringhee, the lady of H J Leighton, Esq. of a daughter.
 25 At Calcutta, the lady of W Eyerton, Esq. 2d regiment native infantry of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs W Reed of a daughter.
 26 At Calcutta, the lady of J Robb, Esq. of a son.
 29 At Dum Dum, the lady of Captain F Brind, artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb 6 At Delhi, G W Bishop, Esq. 71st regiment Bengal army, to Mary Ann Rimmer, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Meadows of Her Majesty's 5th regiment.
 21 At Calcutta, W H Oakes, Esq., 43th regiment on five months, second son of W H Oakes, Esq. of the civil service, to Juliana Hamilton, eighth daughter of C Mackenzie, Esq. of the same service.
 24 At Baranpore, by the Reverend H S Fisher, George Hickson Fugon, Esq. Bengal Engineers, to Frances Brand, fourth daughter of the late Francis Hedger, Esq. of Gairath Hill, Surrey.
 March 5 At Belwa, by the Reverend James Peterson, Daniel Manson Ligon, Esq. of Akharganj, to Charlotte Emily, second daughter of Thomas Park, Esq.
 11 At Bhubulpore, by the Reverend H Pratt, a Major in Nicholson's 30th regiment Bengal native infantry, commanding the North India Brigade, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Major General Yates, of the Madras establishment.
 11 At Hazarobagh, by the Reverend T E Allen, Major A Beresford Taylor, K R commanding Her Majesty's 9th Light to Eliza Matilda, only daughter of Mrs and Major P O Lister, 2d native infantry, commanding of the Sylhet light infantry battalion, and political agent to the Comandant Hill and Gyniah.

DEATHS.

At Agra, the infant son of R N C Hamilton, Esq.
 Jan. 19 On Saturday at 8 a. m. at his residence in Church Gate Street Bombay, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, in conjunction with a large family, who is left to deplore the irreparable loss they have sustained, Sampoorjee Dornajee, Esq., one of the partners in the firm of Hormuzjee Dornajee, Sons and Co. of nervous fever,

accompanied with a chronic inflammation of the bowels; aged 66 years and 6 months.

Feb 14 At Delhi, Captain Walter Williams Rees, late of the Bengal army.

22 At Boodnahab, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of G F Harvey, Esq. of the civil service, aged 15 months and 12 days.

24 At Meerut, Louisa Julia, the infant daughter of G H Smith, Esq. civil service, Delhi, aged 16 months.

March 3 At Nasarabad, aged two years and ten months Kenneth Alexander, son of the late Major H Mackenzie, 74th regiment native infantry.

4 At Calcutta, Mr Nicholas William McKenzie, aged 43 years and 7 months.

6 At Delhi, George, youngest son of Mr. Taprell, of the canal department, aged 1 year and 1 month, and on the 11th, Samuel, aged 1 year and 5 months.

7 At Calcutta, Mr James Pote, translator sudder dewanny adawlut, aged 58 years.

— At Calcutta, Mrs Sarah Francis, wife of Mr. John Francis, aged 40 years.

8 At Calcutta, Miss Emma Bowers, daughter of Mr. George Bowers, aged 4 months.

— At Calcutta, Mr J G C Hiker, aged 39 years.

9 At Calcutta, Mrs Martha Alexander, aged 35 years.

— At Calcutta, of Cholera, the beloved daughter of Mrs. E Bueale, aged 3 years, 5 months and 9 days.

10 At Calcutta, Arthur Frederick, the infant son of A D Kemp, Esq. attorney at law, aged 10 months and 5 days.

11 At Calcutta, William Thompson, Esq. indigo planter, aged 43 years.

— At Calcutta, James Bryant Marriage, Esq. Clerk to the stationery committee, aged 52 years and 2 months.

15 At Calcutta, Master Henry Theophilus Kerr, son of Mr. John Kerr, assistant military auditor general's office, aged 5 years and 11 months.

16 At Dacca, Harripisnah, the only daughter, of Casper and Helen Casper, aged 6 months and 22 days.

17 At Calcutta, Mrs Amelia Friend, aged 40 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr Matthew Lazarus, aged 59 years.

18 At Calcutta, Amelia Alicia, the infant daughter of H S Bailean, Esq. aged 1 month and 9 days.

— At Amal-gourah, Indigo Factory, Mr Lewis Manly Ewin, aged 16 years and 7 months, deeply regretted.

— At the General Hospital, Mr Thomas Smith, a pensioner in Her Majesty's 14th regiment, aged 50 years and 2 months.

19 At Calcutta, Mr Robert Fleming, assistant in the office of the Secret and Political Department, aged 19 years and 20 days.

20 At Calcutta Caroline, the infant daughter of Mr H Braham, aged 2 months and 5 days.

21 At Calcutta, J J Warn, the only son of Mr J Warn, at Penang, aged 19 years 1 month and 9 days.

22 At Calcutta, Capt David Proudfoot, of the country service, aged 54 days.

22 At Calcutta, Charlotte Jane, daughter of F J Halliday, Esq. civil service, aged 10 months.

24 At Calcutta, Louisa Marshall, the third daughter of James Outhie, Esq. aged 4 years and 10 months.

— At Calcutta, David Cunningham, Esq. formerly a respectable merchant in Landour, and latterly a confidential assistant to Messrs. Crutenden, Mackillop and Co. much esteemed.

26 At Calcutta, George Alexander Prunsep, Esq. aged 43 years.

29 On Friday, William Joseph Marumara, younger son of Mr C F Marumara, senior, assistant teacher of the Calcutta High Academy, died of a severe attack of bilious fever, which carried him off in 9 days, leaving his deeply afflicted father to mourn his irreparable loss, aged 16 years, 9 months and 10 days.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

The Mail being now about to close, we present a review of the Import and Export Trade, since the date of our last, viz.

1890—Our Market to the end of last month continued in a very active state, and the transactions were almost exclusively confined to public sales at the Marts,—prices however were fairly supported, with reference to the various qualities, and districts where produced. During the past eight or nine days, there has been scarcely any thing doing either by public or private sale, although the December Mail has arrived with favourable accounts of the English and French Markets, as regards prices, consumption and stocks. We may, however, reasonably calculate on renewed activity in the article, if not on some improvement in prices, under all circumstances, taking into consideration the extent of the crop, which is likely to fall 2 or 3000 maunds under 90,000 maunds. Subjoined is a memorandum of the average prices realized at the Marts by public sales since our last, viz.

On the 11th ultimo
 E, K. Hume, Dacca.
 E K H 40 chests average, .. Co's Ms. 215 0 per fy. md.
 Fitzpatrick, Maharaajunge.
 M 28 chests " 180 12 "
 A & J D 15 ditto inferior " 144 0 "
 M T

M
 J M 9 ditto " 180 0 "
 On the 15th ultimo:
 Matthews, Sheerpottie.
 ND
 L
 M M 52 chests " 197 12 "
 M R
 Gibbon, Birdpore, Tirhant.
 W & Co. 10 ditto " 240 0 "
 Gibbon, Kurumdee, ditto.
 K
 W & Co. 7 ditto " 192 0 "
 W & G
 D 5 ditto " 176 0 "
 B 9 ditto " 192 0 "
 P 3 ditto " 175 0 "
 P R 4 ditto " 167 0 "
 G 5 ditto " 180 0 "
 On the 18 ultimo:
 Duxar, Estate Macintosh, and Co., by order of the Assignee.
 M & Co.
 B C 90 chests " 246 0 "

GENERAL REGISTER.

<i>E. Mackintosh, Midnapore.</i>			
M R Co.			
M R	20 chests	173 12	"
M R	16 ditto	165 0	"
M R	13 ditto	100 0	"
<i>W B Kerry, Parneah.</i>			
W H K	33 ditto	203 0	"
<i>T. Griffin, Doomsdona.</i>			
D D			
P	10 ditto	210 0	"
<i>Purchase, Camareah.</i>			
H M			
O A	7 ditto	105 0	"
B & G			
E	27 ditto	190 0	"
R & G			
T	8 ditto	175 0	"
M	10 ditto	135 0	"
On the 20th ultimo			
<i>J. & G. Stonehouse, Azimghur.</i>			
J & G S	31 chests	171 0	"
W R J	4 ditto	165 0	"
<i>H. A. Pontson, Kishnaghur.</i>			
O & Co & P J	14 chests	217 8	"
<i>J. Fiegan, Luttipore.</i>			
J F			
N	30 chests	207 8	"
<i>MacIntosh, Haulslah</i>			
EM			
H I	341 chests	184 8	"
J W & Co.	5 ditto	192 8	"
On the 22d ultimo			
<i>C Purchase, Camareanth.</i>			
H M			
A	42 ditto	180 0	"
C			
<i>H. Maxwell, Pallre.</i>			
H M			
A	10 ditto	182 0	"
On the 27th ultimo			
<i>Cauapore.</i>			
SG	68 ditto	191 0	"
<i>Jauapore.</i>			
EM			
E	29 ditto	172 8	"
<i>J. B. Jones, Babcha,</i>			
	24 ditto	160 12	"
And a few other lots at prices varying from 170 to 195.			
Exports to the 5th instant inclusive, viz			
To Great Britain		Fy. Md.	29,997
France		"	24,945
United States		"	2,425
Gulf and Bombay		"	8,454
Total Fy. Md. 64,851			
There are about 20,000 mounds at present in the market, and 3 or 4,500 mounds left to be sold, and the following may be considered as approximating to the final disposition of the crop of the last season, viz.			
To Great Britain	any	40 a	4,000 mds.
France		27 a	29,000 "
United States		4 a	5,000 "
Gulf, &c.		6 a	6,500 "
For Country Consumption		1,500 a	2,000 "
<i>SALTPETRE.</i> —Since the arrival of the Overland Mail, large sales have taken place at a considerable advance on previous rates, and the market is now nearly bare of good qualities			
Exports from the 9th ultimo to 6th instant inclusive, viz.			
To Great Britain		Bz. mds.	44,030
France		"	4,216
United States		"	6,37
<i>SUGAR.</i> —Considerable transactions reported of the old crop at enhanced rates, and the market almost cleared of all descriptions. Prices of the new crop will in all probability rule high during the season, in consequence of the favourable sale of the English market.			
Exports as above viz.			
To Great Britain		Bz. mds.	41,722
United States		"	1,387
Persian Gulf		"	9,254
<i>COTTON.</i> —Of the new crop, about 8 or 9,000 mounds have arrived and are held by importers at prices holding out little or no			

prospect of profit to speculators in the article. The market will no doubt decline as supplies come down, particularly as prices are lower in the Cotton Districts Exports as above.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	none.
China	"	3,737

WIRE.—Large transactions reported in this article at an advance on previous prices, and Exports are only restrained in consequence of the continued scarcity and high rates of tonnage. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	88,547
France	"	4,166
Demonarra	"	9,400
Mauritius	"	32,940
Bombay	"	15,046

SAFFLOWERS.—This article continues without improvement either in demand or price. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	89
France	"	none.
United States	"	none.

LAC DYE.—The transactions reported are on a limited sale, at former prices, but the market keeps steady. Exports as above viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	1,501
France	"	433
United States	"	557

SHELL LAC.—Large transactions reported in this article and prices are firm. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	3,194
France	"	424
United States	"	507

RAW SILK.—Considerable business has been done in this article at very high prices, which are still maintained. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	1,981
France	"	2
Bombay	"	20

SILK WARE GOODS.—CHOPPANS, extensive sales also reported in this article at high rates and the market is now nearly cleared of all descriptions. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	ps.	12,730
France	"	20
United States	"	21,995

COFFINS.—In limited demand. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	ps.	21,103
France	"	none.
United States	"	none.

BANDANES.—In moderate demand, and the transactions reported are at an advance on former rates. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	ps.	2,160
France	"	none.
United States	"	none.

DRY CIGARS.—Continues in demand for broken stowage at an advance in price Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	2,069
France	"	218
United States	"	3,506

MUNNET.—In more enquiry, and the price has advanced considerably since our last, but there are as yet no Exports declared at the Custom House.

YORK.—Very large transactions reported at a considerable advance, and our Exports have been extensive as will appear, viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	4,928
France	"	none.
United States	"	547

WASP.—In demand, at enhanced prices, but the transactions reported are on a moderate scale.—Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	Bz. mds.	9,071
Other Places	"	none.

MUS.—All descriptions are in extensive demand and the market is very high, with a short supply.—Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	Cow	1,14,595
	Buffaloe	8,281
France	Cow	3,940
United States	Cow	37,557
	Buffaloe	2,417

GOAT SKINS.—Prices also very high, and the demand extensive. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain	ps.	6,000
France	"	none.
United States	"	85,336

HORNS AND TIPS.—In demand for duunage. Exports as above, viz.

To Great Britain, ..	Buffaloe,	pieces	36,137
	Tips,	mds.	684
France,		pieces	11,000

GENERAL REGISTER.

OPUM.—Prices very much depressed in consequence of the disastrous accounts received from China, where it appears all transactions were suspended, and the Chinese Government following up the most rigorous measures to put down the trade in the drug.

IRON.—With the exception of a few articles, our market continues without improvement. **British Copper.**—Prices have continued since our last without any material alteration with the exception of Bolts and Nails, which have declined considerably. Stocks in first hands are as under, viz.

Tile.....	Fy mds.	18,334
Sheet.....	"	9,526
Brassiers.....	"	1,743
Bolt.....	"	220
Ingot.....	"	420
Old Sheathing.....	"	none

STEEL.—In limited enquiry at a reduction on previous rates. The Stock in hands of importers is small, being only 41,880 fy. mds. as that we may look for improvement in price, more particularly as Imports continue, on a very moderate scale.

IRON.—All descriptions in steady demand, and prices looking up. Stocks are as under, viz.

British flat and square.....	fy. mds.	5,100
Round.....	"	none
Hoop.....	"	1,500
Sheet.....	"	320
Foreign—Swedish.....	"	10,200

LEAD.—In moderate request, and prices have not experienced material alteration since our list. The Stock is as under, viz.

Pig.....	fy. mds.	8,100
Sheet.....	"	673

WIRE.—Little doing in this article, and prices continue without change.

COTTON PRICE GOODS.—**Muslins.** A very extensive business has been done in this description of imports since our last. **Jacquets and Cambrics.**—large sales reported at a profit on costs price. **Muti Mulls,** in moderate enquiry—prices however are improving a little, particularly for the middling quality. The finer descriptions are not much enquired after. **Lap pels.**—extensive transactions reported during the past months, at low prices but within the last few days these Goods are inclined to rise particularly Men's manufacture. **Book,** market

very much depressed as regards prices, but there are a good many sales reported at low rates. **Japan Spots and Honeycombs** in fair enquiry, and those of a middling quality meet with a ready sale. **Lappet and Book Scarfs,** in extensive demand, and large sales reported, but at low rates. **Muti Stripes,** very dull of sale. **Madapollams.** The same inactivity continues in our market as noticed in our last. **Long Cloths** in demand, but prices will scarcely cover cost and charges. **Turkey Red Towel Cambrics** exceedingly scarce and dear. **Plain Red Cambric** in moderate enquiry. **printed Muslin-rehufs and Dandees.**—our trade in these Goods is nearly suspended in consequence of our present political relations with the British Empire. **White Cotton Twist.**—prices of the assortments continue very low, except numbers under 40, which are paying a profit on cost price—stock in the hands of importers 22,71,050 lbs weight. **Turkey Red Twist.**—prices improving. **German Dye** also on the rise. Stock of both descriptions 57,400 lbs. **Orange.**—without improvement: the stock exceeds 2,43,630 lbs.

BOTTLES.—Prices improving. **Beer scarce.**—and the October brewing anxiously looked for by the Trade. **Brandy and French Wines** getting dear in consequence of short imports this season.

PAYMENT.—Dead Weight. Some descriptions have declined a little since our last. **Light Goods.** Exceedingly scarce. Current rates of both are as under, viz.

Broken Stowage.....	£ 3 0 a £ 0 0 p	ton of 16 a 18 cwt.
Sugar.....	£ 5 10 a £ 5 15	per ton of 20 cwt.
Saltpetre.....	£ 5 5 a £ 0 0	ditto ditto.
Rice.....	£ 5 15 a £ 6 0	ditto ditto.
Oil Seeds.....	£ 5 0 a £ 0 0	ditto ditto.
Rum.....	£ 4 10 a £ 0 0	per 4 hogsheads.
Hides.....	£ 1 10 a £ 1 15	per ton of 10 cub. ft.
Gute and Safflower.....	£ 4 4 a £ 4 10	ditto ditto.
Shell Lac & Lac Dye.....	£ 4 10 a £ 4 0	ditto ditto.
Indigo.....	£ 0 0 a £ 6 0	ditto ditto.
Silk Piece Goods.....	£ 0 10 a £ 0 0	ditto ditto.
Raw Silk.....	£ 0 0 a £ 6 0	per ton of 10 cwt.

[Harkiss Overland Price Current, March 11.]

MONEY MARKET.

Harkiss Office, Calcutta, 11th March 1839.

The past month has been a heavy one with us, and our money Market has not recovered the quiet, which followed the departure of the last Mail. The English Mail for December and January, we are sorry to observe, has had no influence on the state of things. The remittances came out by that opportunity notwithstanding, we understand, to lace and a half.

The Bill Market presents as little change as we have no report beyond the few transactions, and that to a small amount, against shipments chiefly to France, at an exchange of francs 270 per Company's rupee.

The Assignees of the Insolvent firm of Messrs. Ferguson and Co. have declared a fourth dividend of 3 company's rupees per cent this circumstance may possibly occasion a call for bills for remittance to Constituents, so we do not anticipate it will affect our present quotations.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bank Bills.....	3	0	2	0 1/2 p. co.'s r
H. M.'s Treasury.....	1	11	1	1 1/2 "
Bills under credits.....	2	2	0	0 "
Private Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2	1	2	1 1/2 "
ditto ditto at sight 30 days 3 months				
light or 6 months' date.....	2	0	2	0 1/2 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Quotations in these securities stand as under—it is seldom that any transactions occur in the Stock Paper or the 3d Bombay 5 per cents.; the second 5 and 4 per cents. have been somewhat animated, a good deal of the former description has changed hands, and the premium on the latter numbers looking up; the latter is also improving, sales were effected in

the early part of yesterday at 1 1/2 per cent. discount, and before the close of the day it was hardly procurable at the same rate.

CALCUTTA		BOY		[MILL.]	
Stock	Transfer 5 p. cl. of 1835-36, interest payable in England...	8a. Re-			
Paper	Second 5 p. cl. of 1835-36, interest payable in England...	Prem. 14 0	13 0 p. ct		
Third or Bombay 5 per cent.	4 per cent. Discount, Co.'s Ru-	2 4	1 12		
		4 0 a	4 8		

BANK OF BENGAL.—Stock Company's Rupees, 112,50,000.—Shares in this institution have advanced since our last, and they now stand at 2,300 a 2,100 rupees premium.

RATES OF DISCOUNT

Approved Private Bills and Notes not having more than 3 months to run, discount 6 per cent. per annum.	
Government and Salary Bills, ditto 4 ditto.	
Loans for not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. 5 ditto ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium, 5 1/2 ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6 1/2 ditto ditto.	
Accounts of Credit to be open on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. Interest 5 ditto ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium, 5 1/2 ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6 1/2 ditto ditto.	

UNION BANK, Stock Company's Rupees, 80,00,000.—Since our last the value of short in this Bank advanced very considerably and unexpectedly. quotations remain at 300 a 325 rupees premium. We give the discount and interest rates of the Bank be-

GENERAL REGISTER.

low, but would call attention to the great accommodation held at.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills, and Notes not exceeding 1 Month	6 per
On ditto ditto..... 2 ditto	6 "
On ditto ditto..... 3 ditto	7 "
On ditto ditto..... 4 ditto	8 "
On Foreign Bills of exchange not exceeding 90 days' sight	6 "
On Cash and Money Bills	4 "
On Loans on deposit of Company's Paper not exceeding 3 months	5 "
On ditto of Metals, Indies and Opium ditto	6 "
On ditto of other Goods, ditto	7 "
On accounts of Credit on deposit of Company's Paper	5 "
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indies and Opium	6 "
On ditto on ditto of other Goods	7 "

* The same rate to all applicants whether Proprietors or not

AGRA BANK Stock Company's Rupees 20,00,000, as before.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates :

At six months sight..... per Co's Rs	2 0
At three months' sight..... ditto	1 11
At sight, for sums not exceeding £100.....	1 11

Rs. As P

Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight... Discount p c.	2 0 0
Bills on Calcutta, at 31 days date ... ditto	2 8 0
Ditto ditto at 10 days' sight ... ditto	1 12 0
Ditto ditto at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000)..... ditto	1 8 0

BONDED WAREHOUSE—Shares Company's Rupees 500, at discount.

DACKING COMPANY.—Shares Company's Rupees 1000, at par. The recent report of the Committee speaks very favorably, showing the net profits of the Company for the past year to be Rs 1,04,559 14 and a dividend of 100 Rupees per share has been declared.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION, Shares Company's Rs- 1000, at par.

MONEY, abundant.

BILLION.

Spanish Mils. Co Rs.	220 8 0 a	221 0 0	per 100
Doubloons.....	32 0 0 a	33 0 0	each
Joes or Penzes.....	19 12 0 a	20 0 0	"
Dutch Ducats.....	4 8 0 a	5 0 0	"
Sovereigns.....	10 3 0 a	0 0 0	"
Old Gold Mohurs.....	18 15 0 a	19 0 0	ditto
New.....	17 10 6 a	17 12 0	ditto
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	0 0 0 a	15 5 0	ditto
Gold Rupees.....	12 0 0 a	15 8 0	per 100 wt.
Silver.....	104 0 0 a	104 8 6	per 100 ditto
Gold Dust.....	12 0 0 a	15 0 0	per ea. wt according to quality.

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

China and Singapore at 60 days' sight... 295 pr. 100 Sp. Drs.
France at 6 months' sight... 270 pr. 100 Sp. r.
Bills on Bombay and Madras may be had at either sight or 90 days' sight according to amount at par and 2 and 3 per cent. premium

PREMIUM OF INSURANCE.

* To Europe, not North of Great Britain.....	2 1/2 a 3	pr ct.
" Europe, North of Great Britain.....	3 1/2	"
" America and New South Wales.....	3	"
" China (on Opium and Specie) Manila and Java.....	2 1/2	"
" China, on Ship and Goods.....	3	"
" Penang.....	1 1/2	"
" Malacca and Singapore.....	2	"
" Benconen & Ports on the West Coast.....	2 1/2	"
" Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmein.....	2	"
" Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel.....	2	"
" Madagascar and Bushire.....	3	"
" Bacoorn or Persian Gulf.....	3 1/2	"
" Red Sea.....	4	"
" Bourbon, Mascat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalee.....	2 1/2	"
" St Helena or Cape.....	2 1/2	"
* Insurances on Bullion have an abatement of 1 bit.		
Vessels at the Company's Mooring, one third per cent.		
per month at their own mooring, one third per cent.		
Policies are granted on time at the following rates.		
Three months certain	2 1/2	pr ct.
Six "	4 1/2	"
Nine "	6 1/2	"
Twelve "	8	"

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy—*thence on Overseas since current, March 11.*

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

ESTATE OF

ADMINISTRATORS.

Harris, William.....
Manuk, Astwa Chater Malcom.....
Penny, James George.....
Pittman, Thomas Elfred.....
Alston, Dumfries Crawford, Ensign with N. I.....
Brightman, Henry Griffith.....
Burrows, Ann, Widow.....
Aitchison, Robert H., Merchant.....
Browne, Arthur Pigott, Captain H. M. 10th of Foot.....
Hilker, Josiah George Christian, Merchant.....
Musleah, Ezekiel Ebenezer, Merchant and J. B.....
White, Adam, Lieutenant Colonel 61st N. I.....
Beauchamp, Robert, Richard.....
Beauchamp, Robert, Partner of the firm of Messrs. Beauchamp and Co. Y. Ship Builder.....
Friend, Amelia.....
Hickman, Thos., Captain in the Artillery.....
Penny Margaret, Mrs. of Chinsurah, and the Widow of the late Superintendent Surgeon Penny.....

Registrar Supreme Court.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Lieutenant William Alston.
Jameson Duncan Bay.
Charles James Burrows.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Ditto Ditto.
Ditto Ditto.
Faraj Hagem, Reuben Ezra and Ezra Ezekiel Musleah.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Robert James Beauchamp, of Howrah.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Charles Frederick Van Lintzgy.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Ditto Ditto.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 8, 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 8th April, 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information
Act No. VIII of 1839.

It is hereby enacted, that the following villages, lately coming under the subject of Chumchee, now annexed to Government, shall, from the time of passing this Act, be subject to all Acts and Regulations which are or shall be in force within the territories subject to the presidency of Bombay.

Pragunahs Gokak and Anwad

The two following villages of the pragunah Terdal, viz

1. Moja Sunkinbutee.

2. Moja Kavitopee.

The two following villages of the pragunah Terdal, viz

1. Moja Hunkhond

2. Moja Boudha

The two following villages of the pragunah Guder Kokat

1. Moja Jhonorwar

2. Moja Nundeshant

The village of Moja Kulkeree of the pragunah Uthee

The village of Moja Chikpuhangee of the pragunah Indira

The village of Moja Oomoo of the pragunah Bishish

The four following villages of the Prant Maraj, viz.

1. Kushe Asha Kuryat Ashu

2. Moja Dhamoo { Kuryat Taseom

3. Moja Dhamoo { Kuryat Taseom

4. Moja Sandabee { Kuryat Taseom

The four following villages of the Prant Rithang viz

1. Thana Gunkhoo { Kuryat Nundie.

2. Moja Chumpee { Kuryat Nundie.

3. Kushe Eksombee { Kuryat Eksombee

4. Moja Eksombee { Kuryat Eksombee

The two following villages of the Prant Phoradi, viz.

1. Moja Koodal { Prant Volve

2. Moja Koodal { Prant Volve

The village of Koodal of the Koodal pragunah within the Dhamwar Collectorate

The three following villages of the Patoda pragunah within the Ahmednagar Collectorate

Moja Sumpapur

Hall of Moja Golegum.

Hall of Moja Koor

The Village of Houdree Gouda of the pragunah of Terdal

The village of Moja Sontampoor of the pragunah of Terdal.

APRIL 15.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 15th April, 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information
Act No. IX of 1839.

It is hereby enacted, in addition to the Rules already in force for instituting suits in *formal pauperis*, that no person shall be heretofore entitled to institute any suit in *formal pauperis* in any Civil Court of Judicature within the territories subject to the presidency of Port William in Bengal, unless the court in which his petition may be presented shall, before granting such petition, be satisfied by the examination of the petitioner or of his other agents or witnesses, (which examination shall be taken on oath, or solemn affirmation in cases where a solemn affirmation may be received instead of an oath,) that there is probable cause for instituting the suit.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in all suits instituted in *formal pauperis*, the pleadings on the part of the defendant as well as all papers filed on his part on which a stamp is required by Schedule B of Reg. X of 1829 of the Bengal Code, may be written on unstamped papers, and copies of orders or proceedings which the defendant may be required to take shall be furnished to him on unstamped paper, and the defendant shall not be required to deposit value fees, provided always that on the conclusion of the suit the court shall calculate the whole of the costs which would have been incurred by the defendant on account

of stamp duties if the suit had not been instituted in *formal pauperis*, and shall charge the same to the party cost, or to the parties respectively, in such proportions as may be deemed reasonable.

III. And it is hereby provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to any suits instituted in *formal pauperis*, of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 15th April, 1839 with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. X of 1839.

It is hereby enacted, that whoever, within the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore or Malacca, wages war against the Government of any power in alliance or at peace with the Government of the territories of the East India Company, or attempts to wage such war, or by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, knowingly aids the waging of such war or makes, or by instigation, conspiracy, or aid in supplying or selling arms, equipments or otherwise, knowingly aids the making of any preparation to commit depredations on the territories of any such power, shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding ten years.

II. And it is hereby enacted that whoever, within the Settlements aforesaid, shall receive any property such person knowing the same to have been taken from the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Government of the territories of the East India Company, in the prosecution of such war or depredation as aforesaid shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding ten years.

J. P. GRANT.

Offg Secy to the Govt. of India.

BY THE DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, MARCH 19, 1839.—Baboo Ramesh Chandra Dutt has been appointed to officiate as third commissioner of the Court of Requests during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Alexander.

MARCH 22.—Mr. A. Reid, second deputy collector in Bihar, has obtained leave of absence for one month from the 17th inst. Mr. J. Reid will conduct the current duties of the office during Mr. A. Reid's absence.

MARCH 26.—Mookun Syci Jomah Ali, second principal and dispenser of Baidwan, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

Baboo Shamsunder Sarkar, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1837, in Zillah Baidwan, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on private matters.

Mr. H. P. James, collector of Bhojpur, has obtained leave of absence for one day, in extension of the leave granted to him on 18th ult.

Khazee Nubombed Poo, principal moulvi under a Bear-Bloom, has obtained leave of absence during the mohurrum vacation.

MARCH 26.—Mr. J. Lawrie has, with the sanction of the Supreme Government been appointed a temporary Member of the Sunder Board of Revenue in succession to Mr. R. D. Mangles, proceeded to Europe.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor has been appointed collector of Moorshedabad, vice the Hon. R. Forbes proceeded to Europe.

Syed Subho Oud Dossan, promoted on the 12th February to the office of principal moulvi under at Bhangrate, has been permitted to remain at Sahel on private affairs, till the 9th April, 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

APRIL 2.—Mr. J. F. G. Cooke has been appointed from the 14th ultimo to be civil and sessions judge of Dacca, vice Mr. W. Cracroft proceeded to Europe.

Mr. G. Gough has been appointed from the 14th ultimo to be civil and sessions judge of Sylhet vice Mr. Cooke. Mr. H. Stainforth will continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge until further orders.

Mr. R. Torrens has been appointed from the same date to be civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, vice Mr. G. Gough.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe has been appointed from the same date to be magistrate and collector of Tipperah, vice Mr. W. J. H. Money proceeded to Europe. Mr. D. J. Money will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Tipperah, until relieved by Mr. Cunliffe or until further orders.

Bahoo Chunder Sikor Chowdhury has been appointed principal sudder ameen of zillah Backergunge.

Mr. J. J. Jordan has been appointed sudder ameen in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Bahoo Chunder Sikor Chowdhury promoted.

Mr. J. C. Brown, civil and sessions judge of Behar, has obtained leave of absence for two months, from the 1st instant, on medical certificate. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on private affairs on the 7th January last, and which he availed himself of on the 4th ultimo, has been cancelled at his own request.

Mr. H. F. James has been deputed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Behar during the absence of Mr. Brown, or until further orders. Mr. H. C. Bagge will officiate as magistrate and collector of Bhawalpore until Mr. James's return or until otherwise directed.

Mr. E. Currie, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, on medical certificate. Mr. M. A. Bignell will conduct the current duties of the office during Mr. Currie's absence.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION, MARCH 26.—In directing, on the 23d January 1837, the gradual discontinuance of the Persian language and the adoption of the vernacular in the Judicial and Revenue proceedings of this presidency, the late Deputy Governor was pleased to direct that, on the 1st July 1838 and 1st January 1839, reports of the progress made in effectuating this important reform should be furnished by the Sudder Court, the Sudder Board and the special commissioners.

2. The reports now under consideration are those of the Sudder Court and Board and the special commissioner of Patna. The special commissioners of Calcutta and Moorshedabad have made no report. They have never attempted to carry the orders into execution, but entered into a correspondence with the Government to prove the impropriety of the change of language in their Courts and those of their subordinates. Before this correspondence could terminate, the papers were called for by the Hon'ble the President in Council.

* 14th May 1838, No. 56. and duly transmitted to that authority; and therefore the Deputy Governor of Bengal anticipating the receipt of orders on the case from the Supreme Government, has hitherto refrained from coming to a Resolution on the reports now before him. But as no orders have yet been received and the period originally fixed for the complete change of language has come to a close, His Honor deems it proper no longer to delay the issue of instructions to the Sudder Court and Sudder Board, upon this important subject. Upon the report of the special commissioner of Patna it is, in His Honor's judgment, advisable to make no remarks until the receipt of the final orders of the Government on India of the objections of the special commissioners of Calcutta and Moorshedabad.

3. It appears that in the following districts, the vernacular language had, up to the 30th June, been completely substituted for the Persian, in the Courts of the civil and session judges, and the collectors and their subordinates (except in resumption cases).

Hoochly, Bhawalpore, Purneah, Patna, Jessore, Backergunge, Rangpore, East Burdwan, Dinagore, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Shahabad—except in the Court of the Additional Judge, in which it is reported that "considerable progress" had been made towards the change. In Assam the Bengalee has always been and still is in use.

4. No inconvenience has attended the change in any of the above districts, and in some cases the results are very favorably reported on by the Local Authorities.

5. In the following districts the change had been completely made in the Revenue Department (except in regard to resumptions) but not in the Courts of the civil and session judge.

Farrukpore.
Mymensingh.
Sylhet.
Bulowab.

* In these districts, the Sudder Court report that "considerable progress" has been made in effecting the change in the Judicial Department.

* Tipperah.
Hazarcebaugh.
Lohardugga.
Mounbhoon.
West Burdwan.
Naddeb.

24 Pergunnahs.
Cutlack.
Khoudah.
Balasore.
Midnapore.
Hidaclee.
Malda.
Rangshyo.
Bograh.

† A trifling exception is made in these districts by the Commissioners which will be noticed hereafter.

Patna.
† Chitragong.

6. In the Courts of the civil and sessions judges of the following districts, Cutlack, Khoudah, Balasore, Sarun, Behar, 24-Pergunnahs, Chittagong, it is reported by the Sudder Court that little progress had been made, and no progress whatever, had been effected by the civil session judge of Tirhoot.

7. The change was complete in the catchments of the following magistrates and joint magistrates, and of course, of their subordinates,—Shahabad, Patna, Tiboot, Sarun, East Burdwan, Jessore, Hoochly, Naddeb, Monghyr, Bograh, Malda and it was all but complete on the Foudgery offices of the following districts:—Cutlack, Pootee, Balasore, Bhawalpore, Purneah, 24-Pergunnahs, Rangpore, Backergunge, Midnapore, Tipperah, Behar, Dinagore, Sylhet, Bancomah Barset, Patna, and Farrukpore.

8. The reports show that in none of these twenty three districts any inconvenience is felt from the change, or none but what is trivial temporary.

9. Hardly any progress had been made by the magistrates of Dacca, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Noacolly, and Rangshyo.

* Civil and Session Judges.

Mr. J. Currie Hoochly.
" T. Wyatt Bhawalpore.
" J. F. Cochrane Patna.
" J. W. Temple Patna.
" B. Gilling Jessore.
" A. Smith Backergunge.
" F. A. Shaw Rangpore.
" R. Barlow East Burdwan.
Hon'ble R. Farber Dinagore.
Mr. J. H. D'Oyley Beerbhoom.
" A. Dick Midnapore.
" W. Dent Shahabad.

Magistrates.

Mr. B. J. Colvin Cutlack & D.
" J. Taylor Shahabad.
" F. Skipwith Patna.
" W. F. Frazer Tirhoot.
" W. Luke Sarun.
" M. A. G. Shaw East Burdwan.
" F. Cardew Jessore.
" E. A. Samuels Hoochly.
" C. Steer Naddeb.

Joint Magistrates.

Mr. W. A. Law Rangpore.
" A. Sence Malda.
" G. W. Batty Monghyr.

* Civil and Session Judges.

Mr. T. Gouldsbury West Burdwan.
" H. Stainforth Sylhet.
" R. P. Nibbet Naddeb.
" F. W. Russell Moorshedabad.
" J. Shaw Tipperah.
" G. C. Cheap Mymensingh.
" W. A. Pringle Rajshyo.
" J. F. G. Cooke Dacca.

" H. S. Lane Shahabad, (Additional Judge's Court).

Magistrates.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills Zillah Cutlack.
" R. F. James Bhawalpore.
" G. G. Mackintosh Purneah.
" J. H. Patton 24-Pergunnahs.
" H. C. Metcalfe Rangpore.
" T. Bruce Backergunge.
" M. S. Gilmore Midnapore.
" W. J. H. Money Tipperah.

10. To those officers whose names are noted in the margin* and who completed within the last six months this reform in their respective Districts and Departments. His Honor desires that the Sudder Court and Sudder Board will convey his cordial acknowledgments.

11. The officers named in the margin* who effected considerable progress in the substitution of the Vernacular for the Persian, but who did not altogether complete it within the first six months, are also entitled to His Honor's acknowledgments. Little remains to perfect the work in their District and the zeal which has already effected so much will doubtless have completed the reform within the twelve months fixed by Mr. Ross for its accomplishment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

W Oudaw..... Behar,
E Bantall..... Dinagepore,
R H Mifflin..... Sylhet,
Joint Magistrates.
Mr H C Hinkett..... Bannorah,
E Dooden..... Baraset,
W J Allen..... Pabna,
R W Garrett..... Furreedpore,

12 The Judges Acting Judges and Magistrates of those Districts in which little or no progress have been made up to the 1st July, are named in the margin.*
Mr H V Hathorn
C G Udy,
J C Brown,
H Moore,
R Torrens,
W Crockett,
P Schinforth,
J Grant,
C Grant,
W Elliott,
D Prince, and
H S Oldfield,

11. It appears then that of all the districts under the Bengal presidency, the change was on or soon after the 30th June complete in the Revenue Department in all. In the Judicial Department it was complete in the Courts of civil and session judges twelve districts and in those of magistrates in twelve—it was in advancing rapidly towards completion by the civil and sessions judges in nine districts, and by magistrates in fifteen. There were but seven districts in which little had been done by sessions judges and five in which the magistrates had done little; by one officers only, had nothing been done.

14. This result the Deputy Governor considers very satisfactory, and he has no doubt that the Sudder Court, by whom as well as in the Sudder Board, this alteration of system, has been very carefully and judiciously superintended, will not fail to ensure in due time a full compliance with the injunctions of the Government by every functionary under its control.

15. If Chittagong, as observed in a note to paragraph 4 of this resolution, the change had been completely made in the Department with exception to settlement proceedings. In Moorshedabad no sympathy noticed the change had been effected with the sole exception of certain registers and documents hitherto recorded in Persian. In the case of Moorshedabad the commissioner states his intention of completing the alteration without any exception as soon as the Volumes of Record now begun in Persian, are filled and new books opened, and to this His Honor has no objection. Respecting the exception pointed out in Chittagong the Deputy Governor is of opinion that, of all proceedings in a collector's office, it is of most importance that those of Settlements should be in the vernacular, and he desires that the Board will direct the commissioner to extend the necessary alteration without any delay to all settlement proceedings.

16. A question has been raised in regard to the Courts and officers in the Province of Behar, whether the Hindoostanee language should be written in the Nagree or in the Persian character, and it has been decided by all the authorities that the Persian character is to be preferred.

17. In this, His Honor remarks, the authorities are perhaps right as a commencement, but he is satisfied that the Nagree should eventually become the prevalent character of the Behar, districts, and he desires that the Sudder Court and Sudder Board will communicate this opinion to the Local Authorities, with instructions to use gradual measures for the cautious adoption of the Nagree character.

18. A few other matters of detail call for His Honor's observations.

19. The Sudder Court have instructed the Judge of Dinagepore that all documents intended for transmission to their Court, as well as *Fatwas*, should be in Persian, but that translations should be made for the information of the parties concerned.

20. But as the language adopted by the Sudder Court itself, upon principle, to which the Deputy Governor fully concurs, is Hindoostanee, and Persian has been in that Court entirely disused, it would seem inconsistent to require the *Mofussil* Courts to forward Persian documents. The Court will be requested to reconsider this point.

21. One officer (Mr. Crockett) suggests to the Sudder Court a case of a Judge in Bengal, receiving a *Roukary* in Burj Bhaka from a Judge at Multra, or vice versa, and has desired a solution of the supposed difficulty. The case is not very likely to happen; but the suggestion of the Sudder Court, that in Bengal proper, public officers should correspond in Bengallee; and use the Oordoo in the Persian character, on all other occasions of correspondence with other officers, appears to the Deputy Governor unobjectionable.

22. The orders of Government are solicited by the Sudder Court on the following point, viz. whether parties should be allowed to present Petitions in Persian. It is His Honor's opinion that the practice of allowing Petitions to be presented in Persian

ought not to be too suddenly put a stop to. As certain classes become accustomed to the local dialects it will gradually fall into disuse of its own accord.

23. The Sudder Court enquire what is to be done within the Amul, who may not be able to qualify themselves with the present year for the transaction of business in the vernacular language. The Deputy Governor observes that a reasonable time should be allowed by the local authorities to such native officers as may not yet have qualified themselves, within which they will be required to complete their qualification.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted Order: to the Sudder Court and Sudder Board respective, and that it be printed in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

APRIL 2d.—Baboo Hurreynarayan Ghose, principal sadder ameen of Jessore, has been permitted to be absent from his station for twelve days, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him during the mohurrum vacation.

Syed Helayet Ali Khan, acting additional principal sadder ameen in Tirhoot, has been allowed leave of absence from his station, on medical certificate, from the 1st ultimo to the expiration of the mohurrum vacation.

The leave of absence granted to Syed Abtool Wahid Khan Behadour, principal sadder ameen of Tirhoot under date the 24th March last is to take effect from the 23d of that month instead of the 14th idem.

APRIL 9.—Mr. F. Stainforth officiating magistrate and collector of Backergunge, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month, from the date on which he may make over charge of the office to Mr. G. T. Senly, who will officiate as magistrate and collector of Backergunge, until further orders.

Mr. R. Golding, civil and sessions judge of Backergunge, has been directed to proceed to Chittagong on special duty. Mr. J. I. Jordan sadder ameen, will conduct the current duties of the civil and session Judge's office until Mr. Golding's return to his Station.

APRIL 4.—*Notification*—Several applications having been made by residents of civil stations for leave to reside in the circuit houses belonging to Government, contrary to the orders contained in the Circular letter from this office dated the 18th of September 1836, notice is hereby given, that the houses in question are reserved for public purposes, and permission to private individuals to reside in them, temporarily or permanently, will on no account be granted. Any further application from persons not authorized to occupy the Circuit houses which may hereafter be received will not be attended to.

APRIL 9.—Lieutenant J. Sleeman has been vested with the powers described in Sections IX X and XI of Regulation XVI of 1810 in Mysore, in addition to his other duties.

Baboo Hyjenath Sein, second principal sadder ameen in Jessore, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 2d instant, on account of ill health.

Baboo Ramlochan Ghose, sadder ameen and moonseiff of Tipperah, has been permitted to be absent from his station for one month, in addition to the leave granted him on the 15th January last, on account of ill health.

The undermentioned eight individuals who have been convicted by the sessions judge of fraudulent practices while employed in the collectorate of Sylhet, viz. under Section VI. Regn. XVIII. of 1817, and Section IV. Regn. II. of 1813, hereby declared incapable of serving Government in future in any public capacity:

Surroop Chander Surma, Kishenchunder Kur, Hedass Dass, Dattallah Bhatub Dass, Rai Kishen Deh, Hurry Kishen Dutt, Neel Chunder Dass, and Hurree Kishen Surma.

APRIL 12.—Mr. Welby Jackson, commissioner of revenue of the Mall or Moorshedabad division, has obtained leave of absence for a fortnight, from the 12th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. C. T. Davidson, magistrate and collector of Purneah, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, Mr. M. B. Reis will conduct the duties of the office during Mr. Davidson's absence.

APRIL 13.—Mr. J. Alexander, special deputy collector in Backergunge and Monghyr, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, to proceed to Calcutta, and eventually to Sea, for the recovery of his health. The collector of Bhawalpore will conduct the current duties of the office of special deputy collector, during Mr. Alexander's absence.

GENERAL REGISTER.

APRIL 16.—Baboo TAITA Chand has been appointed a deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in zillah Moorshedabad.

Mr E Currie, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, has obtained ten days leave of absence, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him on the 2d instant.

Baboo Doorgachurn Chatterjee, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Dacca, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, commencing from the present date.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr J B Elliott, special commissioner under Regulation 111 of 1824, for the division of Patna, under date the 20th ultimo, has been cancelled at his request.

PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 23, 1839.—The leave of absence from office on account of private affairs, granted to Mr. Trower, for two months, from the 18th February, is extended to the 22d instant, on which date he resumed his duties.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 3.—Sir Charles M. Orcherlony, Bart, and Messrs. J M. Hay and J. Neave, of the civil service, the two former gentlemen embarked on board the ship *Marion* and the latter gentleman on board the ship *Zenobia* for England, which vessels were left by the pilot at sea on the 25th and 29th ultimo.

Mr George Alexander resumed charge of the general post office on the 1st instant.

APRIL 17.—The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Sutherland to be Principal of the College of Mohammed Mohsen at Hooghly, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wise.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stanlake Henry Batson to be post master at Arrah.

PORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 3, 1839.—The appointment of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Griffiths to the medical charge of the civil station at Serchaat, under Orders from this Department, dated 20th ultimo, is cancelled.

The appointment of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wood under Orders from the Judicial and Revenue Department, dated 5th February last, to the medical charge of the civil station of Nowgong, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon Freeth deceased, is cancelled; and that officer placed in charge of the medical duties of the Jorhaat division.

APRIL 17.—Major Ouseley received charge of the office of agent to the Governor General South West Frontier from Mr. J. Davidson, on the 4th instant.

Secret and Separate Department, April 10—Colonel Richard, Benson, Resident at Ava, has obtained leave of absence for four months, under medical certificate, to commence from the 2d instant.

Doctor Bayfield, 2d assistant to the resident at Ava, stationed at Rangoon, having proceeded to Calcutta under the orders of the Resident, will remain at the presidency on duty until otherwise directed.

Captain McLeod, 1st assistant to the resident in Ava, assumed charge of the residency on the capital on the 14th March.

APRIL 15.—The commission upon which Mr. W R Young was employed under the Government of India in the eastern settlements having been brought to a close, and the services of this gentleman having been placed again at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor is pleased to re-appoint Mr. W R Young to be Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, which reappointment will take effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. R Walker, collector of Government customs at Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for 15 days from this date, on urgent private affairs Mr W Bracken, deputy collector, will conduct the duties of the Custom House during Mr. Walker's absence.

APRIL 17.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Smith, assistant salt agent at Hidgeeloe, during the absence of the salt agent from the Sudder station, is vested under Section XXV. Act XXIX. of 1839, with the full powers authorized by Regulation X. 1819 to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of chokies in

respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue.

ECCLIESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT. APRIL 3.—The Reverend J. Vaughan, chaplain at Dinapore, has been permitted, by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to be absent from his station for one month from the 1st instant.

H. T. PRINSEP. *Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.*

APRIL 9.—The following removals and appointments having been made in the North Western Provinces, as already notified by order of Government, namely:

The Reverend Arthur Browne spry to be chaplain at Ghazepore.

The Reverend John Henry Augustus Rudd to be chaplain at Fulty Ghur.

The Reverend Ralph Etison to officiate at the station of Kur-naul.

The Reverend Anthony Hammond to be chaplain to the force proceeding on service.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop has severally licenced them accordingly.

The following appointment having been made by the Government of Bengal, viz.

The Reverend William Sturrock to be chaplain at Patna.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop has been pleased to licence him accordingly.

ECCLIESIASTICAL ARCHDEACONRY OF CALCUTTA.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed under faculty, the Reverend Robert Parkinson Brooke, chaplain, to be surrogate at Cawn-pore, in the above archdeaconry, for granting Episcopal licences of marriage. Dated at Calcutta, this 22d day of April, 1839.

R. MOLLY, *Registrar.*

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, MARCH 21.—Mr. H. H. Great-head, assistant to the political agent at Umballa, has leave of absence on private affairs for one month, commencing from the 25th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, MARCH 25.—Colonel M E pointed commandant of the Ayrungabad division of the Nizam's service, vice Colonel H T Roberts.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant Colonel N. Alves, agent to Governor General for the states of Rajpootana, embarked from Bombay on board the *Walmer Castle* for the Cape, on the 16th ultimo.

The extension of leave granted on the 18th of February last to Colonel and Adjutant C. B. Escher, of the 1st cavalry Oude auxiliary horse, from the 1st to the 30th ultimo, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Lieutenant James Brind, of the artillery, in charge of Revenue Survey of Kerozepore, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st of April to the 1st of December next, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

APRIL 4.—Captain C. Richards, 8th Regiment Bombay native infantry, superintendent of Balmere, has been appointed to officiate as assistant to the Resident in Sind, and that officer has been directed to make over charge of his present duties to Lieutenant G. G. Malet, 3d regiment Bombay cavalry.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India has been pleased to alter the designation of the undermentioned Officers from "Officiating Assistant" "Junior Assistant" to the commissioner of Mysore.

Lieutenants J. Maitland, R. Cannan, and H M Donaldson. Lieutenant George John Russell, 5th Madras cavalry, has been appointed to be a "Junior Assistant" to the commissioner of Mysore.

Lieutenant Edward Clutterbuck, 38th Madras native infantry, to be an officiating junior assistant to ditto ditto, until further orders.

APRIL 8.—Captain H W. Trevelyan assumed the duties of 2d assistant to the agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana on the 25th ultimo.

T. H. MADDOCK.

Offy. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl,

GENERAL REGISTER.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT CAMP THANA, MARCH 5, 1939.—Judicial Mr. W. P. Okeden, civil and sessions judge of Meerut, on medical certificate, from the 30th April to the end of October next, for the purpose of proceeding to the hills.

Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Meerut, during the absence of Mr. Okeden on leave.

Mr. C. Lindsay re-appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Dehlee.

Kureemollah, moonsiff of Sheikhupore, to be sudder ameen of Agra, under the provisions of Regulation V. of 1831 to be ordinarily stationed at Muttra.

General.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. E. Christopher, re-appointed to be Civil Assistant Surgeon at Meerut.

Lieut. H. S. Stewart, interpreter and quarter master of the 20th Regt. N. I. to be Post Master at Banda.

Revenue.—Mr. C. W. Kinloch, special deputy collector of Meerut on medical certificate, for three months, from 1st instant, to enable him to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

CAMP SHAHABAD, MARCH 7.—Judicial and Revenue.—Lieut. J. H. Phillips, sent out to the Governor General's agent at Dehlee, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Kumaon.

CAMP, UMBELLA, MARCH 9.—Mr. C. T. LeBas to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goorgaon.

Mr. J. H. Batten to be a senior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon for the division of Kumaon proper, and in charge of the revised revenue settlement of the province.

Mr. E. Wilmet to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly. Mr. Wilmet will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector at Ghazee-poor, till further orders.

Mr. W. W. Hayward to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division.

Judicial.—Sewanand Khundooroo to be principal sudder ameen in Kumaon.

Trilochan Joshee, the present sudder ameen, to be principal sudder ameen in Kumaon proper.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. J. H. Taylor, unaccounted as assistant to the commissioner of the Dehlee division, for forty five days, to visit Ludhiana, on his private affairs.

CAMP BARR, MARCH 14.—General.—Captain N. S. Nesbitt, of the 22d regiment native infantry, commandant of the escort of the Governor General's agent on Rajpootana, is appointed to be post master at Jyepoor.

Captain B. Macmahon, of the 25th regiment Bombay native infantry, assistant to the political agent at Mulherdpoor, is appointed to be post master at Rajwas.

Judicial.—Mr. A. Roberts, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Benares, invested with the special powers described in Clause 3, Section II. Regulation III. of 1821.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Swetnam civil and sessions judge of Ferozabad, in Orders of 27th February last, is cancelled from the 26th instant—the day on which he resumed charge of his office.

RIWLA GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 19.—Mr. J. Thomson, magistrate and collector of Azimghur, (on leave) has obtained from the Government of India, under date the 18th February last, permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on urgent private affairs, for a period of six months.

MARCH 23.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. G. C. Barnes to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sheikhupore, till the arrival of Mr. C. Raikes at the station, or till further orders.

SIMLA, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 26.—General Appointments.—Mr. T. Smith, assistant surgeon, to officiate as post master at Goruckpoor, from the 23d October last, the date on which he received charge of the post office from Dr. Burt, until further orders.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. O. Edmondstone, junior, (who was appointed on the 7th December last, to be assistant under the commissioner of the Meerut division) has been posted by the officiating commissioner, as an assistant to the magistrate and collector of Meerut.

MARCH 30.—General Appointment.—Brevet Captain J. Dwyer, station staff at Kurnaul, to officiate as post master at that station, till further orders.

RENEWAL.—The jurisdiction of Mr. J. A. Craigie, appointed to officiate as special deputy collector in Bannour, under order of 15th February last, is extended to the cases in the Moradabad district.

JUDICIAL.—Conformably with the Resolution of the Government of India, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th October 1837, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased, in communication with the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to raise the personal allowance of Moulvie Abdul Azeem moonsiff of Cassimabad, Zil ah Ghazee-poor, from 100 to 150 Rs. per mensem, in the room of Dwaikanath Sookool, late moonsiff of Ghazee-poor, deceased.

The portion of the leave of absence extending from the 1st to the 24th February last, granted to Mr. A. W. Beebe, civil and sessions judge of Wimpore, in orders of 24th December last, is cancelled at his request.

Judicial and Revenue, leave of absence.—Mr. H. Vansittart, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Meerut, on medical certificate, from the 1st April to the 15th November next, for the purpose of proceeding to Simla.

The leave of absence for six months, granted to Major R. Low, principal assistant to the commissioner at Jubbulpore, in orders of 8th February, last, is cancelled at his request.

F. CURRIE,

Offy. Secy. to the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.



MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, March 25.—No. 41 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to resolve, in the Political Department, that the Assam Sepooy corps shall in future consist of ten companies, and be of the following strength and establishment.

10 Subadars; 10 jemadars; 60 barildars, 60 micks; 10 drummers, 1000 privates.

Staff.—1 Adjutant; 1 sergeant major; 1 quarter master sergeant; 1 native doctor—Pierette; 1 drill master—Non-official; 1 drill mick—Ditto ditto; 1 pay havildar—Ditto ditto.

It has also been resolved, that 10 men per company shall be added to the Assam light infantry battalion, making its future establishment consist of 90 privates per Company instead of 80, its present strength.

No. 42 of 1839.—1st Lieutenant Robert Napier, of the corps of engineers, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—date of arrival at Fort William, 16th March 1839.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate:

Major Louis Bruce, of the 12th regiment native infantry.
Lieutenant James Dickson Wilson, of the 10th regiment native infantry.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant H. J. C. Shaban, private of the 25th regiment native infantry, in General Orders No. 38, of the 18th instant, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The following promotions are made in the subordinate branch of the ordnance commissariat department:

Suh Conductor Mark Conner to be conductor, and Sergeant Major David Richmond, of the 40th regiment native infantry, to be sub-conductor, from the 1st January, 1839, in succession to Mr. Dowell promoted.

No. 43 of 1839.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to lay down a new scale of allowances to be drawn by the regimental staff corps at Madras and Bombay respectively, from this date, and subject to the temporary exceptions immediately following the Table.

GENERAL REGISTER.

	Staff pay.	Office allowance.	House allowance.	Office rent.	Office tent additional in the field.	Total.
Adjutant and quarter master European artillery, horse or foot.....	122	55	30	15	15	237
Adjutant Hon'ble Company's European regiment.....	122	55	30	15	15	237
Quarter master and interpreter, Hon'ble Company's European regiment.....	62	55	30	15	15	177
Adjutant native light cavalry.....	92	7	55	30	0	207-7
Quarter master and interpreter, native light cavalry.....	62	40	30	0	0	132
Adjutant native infantry and native artillery.....	60	7	55	30	0	192-7
Quarter master and interpreter do. do. do.....	62	40	30	0	0	132
Adjutant Her Majesty's regiments of light dragoons.....	60	55	30	15	15	175
Quarter master do. do. do. do.....	62	55	0	0	0	117
Interpreter do. do. do. do.....	60	20	0	0	0	100
Adjutant Her Majesty's regiments of infantry.....	122	55	30	15	15	237
Quarter master do. do. do. do.....	0	55	30	15	15	115
Interpreter do. do. do. do.....	60	40	0	0	0	100

(a) When in the field and marching.

Adjutants and quarter masters of troops of horse Artillery at Bombay, will be abolished as vacancies occur, and a brigade adjutant and quarter master, in one person, appointed, on the allowances above specified.

The staff to the brigade of horse and battalions of European foot artillery at Fort St. George, and to the European foot artillery at Bombay, will prospectively as vacancies occur, merge into one officer for each European brigade and battalion (in conformity with the practice in Bengal,) who will draw the allowances above specified.

The duties and emoluments of the regimental staff allotted in the two preceding paragraphs, will remain unaltered until opportunities occur for effecting the proposed consolidation of their appointments.

The separate office of interpreter to the European regiment at Bombay, will also be abolished prospectively, and as at the other presidencies, a quarter master and interpreter will be appointed on the scale of allowances here indicated for the office. In the interim time the quarter master will continue to draw the same aggregate of emoluments as heretofore, but the same will in future be passed under the new heads herein detailed.

The additional staff allowance of 30 rupees a month, now granted at Bombay to quarter masters and interpreters of native infantry, and native artillery, when interpreters of both the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, will also be abolished prospectively, and in all future appointments the nominee will draw staff pay at the new rate now assigned of 62 rupees a month.

The present duties and emoluments of interpreters of Her Majesty's regiments of dragoons and infantry will both remain unaffected; but as vacancies occur, the separate interpreterships whenever existing in each language, Hindoostanee and Mahratta, will merge into one for both languages on the allowances here stated. This rule will apply equally to the interpreter of the European regiment.

The allowance of twenty one rupees a month granted at Fort Saint George to adjutants of corps, European and native, while in the field or marching, for the carriage of regimental books of their own and the Quarter-Master's department, will likewise be prospectively abolished, and the board file expenses incurred for these purposes will be drawn, when actually marching, as in Bengal.

No 44 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased to make the following appointment, viz.

Captain S. F. Hannay, 40th Regt. N. I. to command the Assam light infantry, vice Lieut. Col. A. White deceased.

No 45 of 1830.—Major General Sir William Casement, K. C. S. having arrived at the Presidency, the appointment of Major Oubitt in General Order No 22 A, dated 13th February 1830, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India Military Department, ceases from this date.

Fort William March, 28.—No. 46 of 1830.—Colonel H. T. Roberts, C. B., of the 7th light cavalry, is permitted to

proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, embarking for that purpose at Bombay.

Fort William, April 1.—No. 47 of 1830.—Major General John Andrew Biggs, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to the Straits of Malacca, China, and New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eighteen months.

Captain D. Downing, of the 3d regiment native infantry, and commandant of the Jompoore legion, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years, embarking for such purpose at Bombay.

The permission granted by the Government of Fort Saint George to Brevet Captain F. Gresley, of the 11th regiment Bengal native infantry, and attached to the service of His Highness the Nizam, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, with leave of absence for one year, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

No. 48 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the President in Council directs that the following extract (paragraphs 2 and 3.) from a Military Letter, No 4, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated the 23d January 1830, be published in General Orders.

para. 2 We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hall, &c., for six months.

Captain W. Hunter, for two months.

Lieutenants H. P. Vowles, and T. S. Horsburgh, 2nd Lieutenant St. John Wail, and Assistant Surgeon W. F. Andrew for six months.

3. We have permitted Captain Frederick Cope Smith to resign the service. This vacancy has effect from the 1st August 1833.

PORT WILLIAM, APRIL 1.—No 5 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment: Lieut. Robert Napier, of the corps of engineers, to be an executive engineer of the Bureau of Public Works during the absence of Brevet Major Murray, or until further orders.

No. 10 of 1830.—The following Lists of rank of cadets of artillery and infantry, and of assistants nominated for the Bengal presidency, are published for general information:

No 1 of 1830.—List of rank of cadets for the Bengal artillery and infantry.

For the artillery.—To rank from the 11th December 1834, the day on which they passed their public examination and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceeded sail from Gravesend on or before the 11th March 1839, viz.

Alexander Robertson; George Bouchier, George Muir, Peter Colnett Lambert and Peter Christie.

For the infantry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Francis Drake, Appd. 11th July 1838, Marion, sailed 10th September 1838.

James Wilberforce Lewis Bird, Appd. 29th August 1838, Zeno, sailed 28th September 1838.

To rank from the 11th December 1838, the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceeded sail from Gravesend on or before the 11th March 1839, viz.

Albert Fytche, Charles James Bean; Charles Vereker Hamilton; Charles Browne Stuart; Henry Larkins Robertson; David McLoughlin; Charles Jackson and Edward Lascallies Denny.

To rank from the 12th December 1838, agreeably to the Court's Resolution of the 4th December 1833, and in the following order, viz.

Henry Marshman Williams (abroad). Para. appd. 10th October 1838. Para. via Malta sailed 27th October 1838.

Phillip Charles Murray, appd. 17th Oct. 1838; Roberts sailed 1st Nov. 1838.

George Cliffe Hatch, appd. 10th Oct. 1838; ditto ditto.

Monckton Nowell Coombs, appd. 24th Oct. 1838, (abroad). Para via Malta, 24th November 1838.

—Raper, (abroad) appd. 21st Nov. 1838, via Margellina, 5th December 1838.

John Henry George Taylor, appd. 21st Nov. 1838, Lord Lowther, sailed 6th Dec. 1838.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Wred. Alf. Queiros Pngson, appd. 19th Sept. 1838; ditto ditto.
John Simpson Rawson, appd. 26th Nov. 1838; ditto ditto.
Arthur Hill Trevor, appd. 28th Nov. 1838; ditto ditto.

Frederick D'Oily Bignell, appd. 28th Nov. 1838; ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

James Rattray, appd. 5th Dec. 1838; *Severn* sailed 12th Dec. 1838.

Andrew Alannah Becher appd. 21st Nov. 1838; ditto ditto.
Hastings Broughton Incey, appd. 21st Nov. 1838; ditto ditto.
Robert Coverdale Entwistle, appd. 28th Nov. 1838; ditto ditto.
David Theodore Reid, appd. 21st Nov. 1838; ditto ditto.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL.

Secy. Milg. Dept

East India House, 4th Jan. 1839.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

Secretary.

East India House, London, the 19th January, 1839.

No 1 of 1839 - List of rank of assistant surgeons for Bengal.
To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Charles Gould Andrews, appd. 12th Sept. 1838, *Duke of Buccleugh*, sailed 15th Sept. 1838.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend, of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Killock William Kirk, M. D.; *Riches* sailed 2d Oct. 1838.
Nathaniel Collier, *Roberts* sailed 1st Nov. 1838.
Charles Murray Henderson, M. D.; ditto ditto.
James Swiney Haig; *Semra* sailed 12th Dec. 1838.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail, of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

William Suker Comberbach, (abroad) via Malta sailed 22d December, 1838.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL.

Secy. Milg. Dept.

East India House, 4th January, 1839.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

Secretary.

East India House, London, the 19th January, 1839.

WM. CAMERON, G.

Secy to the Govt. of India, Milg. Dept.

Fort William, April 8.—No 51 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

34th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign Francis Henry Thomas to be Lieutenant, from the 1st August 1838, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederick Compe Smith resigned.

The permission granted by the Government of Bombay to Lieutenant W. K. Warner, of the Bengal horse artillery, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

Brevet Captain William Gibb, of the 34th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

Lieut. H. T. Tucker, of the 8th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Serjeant James Taylor is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eighteen months.

Captain D. L. Richardson of invalids, aide-de-camp to the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India, is permitted to visit Madras, on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for one month.

Mr. Thomas Peake, riding master, attached to the 10th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No 52 of 1839.—The return from furlough of Lieutenant C. J. Manwaring, 1st regiment native infantry, announced in General Orders No. 16, of the 4th February last, is to have effect from the 20th October 1838, the date of his arrival at Bombay

No. 53 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Garrison Orders by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor, be published in General Orders.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

Fort William, April 5.—Assistant Apothecary John Hornby (at present doing duty with a detachment of European recruits proceeding to the Upper Provinces,) is appointed to fill an existing vacancy in the Garrison Dispensary, vice Oliver transferred to the Honorable Company's dispensary.

Apprentice McClatchy, attached to the General Hospital to perform the duties of assistant apothecary in the Garrison dispensary, during the absence of Assistant Apothecary Hornby.

(Sd) T. FIDDES, Lt Col.

Offg. Town Major.

WM. CAMERON, M. D.,

Secy to the Govt. of India, Milg. Dept.

Fort William, April 15.—No 53 of 1839.—Major General Sir Robert Stevenson, K. C. B. Colonel of the 1st regiment native infantry is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

No 54 of 1839.—Mr William Henderson Smith, having satisfied Government on the point of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service, as a cadet of infantry, on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Mr Smith is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Serjeant Richard Gillson of the 2d company European infantry invalids, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of Council of the 11th January 1837, and General Orders dated 5th February 1838, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Chunar.

No. 57 of 1839.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for April 1839, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Friday the 10th proximo.

No 58 of 1839.—The undermentioned officers of cavalry and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Lieutenant William Wane Apperly, of the 4th regiment Light Cavalry, 11th April 1839.

Lieutenant Robert Wyllie, of the 6th regiment native infantry.
Lieutenant Thomas Smith Price, of the 8th regt. native infantry.
Lieutenant Edward Thomas Treuev, of the 28th regiment native infantry, and Lieutenant Charles Prior, of the 6th Regt. native infantry, 13th April, 1839.

71st Regiment native infantry.—Ensign James Lumashine, Walker to be Lieutenant, from the 22d March 1839, vice Lieutenant Corjat Michael Bristow deceased.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as published in General Orders No. 9, of the 21st January 1839, to restore to the service Mr Markham Kitson, from that date, with his former rank and standing in the army, and he will accordingly stand as 3d Lieutenant in the 6th regiment native infantry between Lieutenants Wyllie and Rice, drawing his pay and allowances from the above date.

Fort William April 15.—No 59 of 1839.—The following officers have returned from furlough Overland, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain G. E. Westmacott, 37th Regt. N. I. and Lieutenant Wm. St. Leger Mitchell, 13th ditto ditto, date of arrival at Bombay will be announced hereafter.

Officers returning from furlough via Bombay under the provision of the Rules established by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as published in G. O. No 8 of 21st January 1839, are reminded of the necessity of reporting themselves to the proper military authorities, at that presidency and obtaining from the Adjutant General's office there, a certificate shewing the date of arrival from Europe.—Such certificate to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Bengal army for transmission to Government.

Officers proceeding on furlough by the same route are enjoined to attend to the necessity of forwarding to the office of the Secretary to Government of India Military Department at Fort William, certificates from captains or pilots specifying the date of the despatch of the ships on which they have embarked.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Fort William, April 22.—No. 60 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions: 8th Regiment light cavalry.—Captain Randal Duval Harcourt Macdonald to be Major, Lieutenant Thomas Moore to be captain of a troop, and Cornet Thomas Tudor Tucker, to be lieutenant, from the 21st January 1839, in succession to Major G. D. Stoddart, deceased.

65th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph Whiteford to be captain of a company, and Ensign Crawford Milford Rees to be lieutenant, from the 14th April 1839, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major William Bacon deceased.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name.

34th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant George Turner, 16th April 1839.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry, and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr George Cliffe Hathi, and Mr Philip Charles Murray, date of arrival at Fort William, 17th April, 1839.

Medical department.—Mr Charles Murray Henderson, M. D. and Mr Nathaniel Collier, 17th April 1839.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Brevet Captain George Turner, of the 34th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant Frederick William Cornish, of the regiment of artillery. Date of arrival at Fort William, 17th April 1839.

Lieutenant James Gifford, of the 2d regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Brevet Major H. R. Murray, of the 73d regiment native infantry, executive officer of the Burrisal division of public works, has leave of absence from the 1st ultimo to the 31st July next, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

No. 61 of 1839.—Assistant Surgeon J. Edwile was appointed in the judicial and revenue department, under the 7th February last, to the medical duties of the civil station of Houghly, vice Dr. Wise.

The appointment of Surgeon John Wood, under Orders from the Judicial and Revenue Department dated 5th February last, to the medical charge of the civil station of Nowgong, vice Assistant Surgeon Freeth, deceased, has been cancelled in the Political department, under date the 3d instant, and that officer placed in charge of the medical duties of the Jorehaut division.

WM. CASEMENT M. G.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mty Dept.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Simla, March 20.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Subadar Major Syed Hossein, of the 13th regiment Madras native infantry, to the 2d class of the "Order of British India," from the 26th January 1839, in the room of Subadar Major Shukh Maadree, deceased.

Simla, April 2.—The following appointment was made in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Smith to officiate as post master at Goruckpore, from the 23d October last, until further orders.

Camp Pinjore, March, 13.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain J. L. Sowatt, deputy commissary of ordnance, Cawnpore, to officiate as commissary of ordnance at Delhi, during the absence on leave of Brevet major G. H. Woodroffe, or until further orders.

Simla, March 21.—The following appointment was made on the 7th in the General Department, North Western Provinces:

Lieutenant J. H. Phillips, of the 42d regiment native infantry, assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Delhi, to officiate as junior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon.

Simla, March 23.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 64th regiment native infantry, to officiate as an assistant adjutant General of the army during the absence of the deputy adjutant general on field service, until further orders, in the room of Captain Wyllie, who has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate.

Sergeant W. Fitch of the European Regiment doing duty with the 5th regiment of infantry, Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk's force, is permanently attached to that corps, in the room of Sergeant Major Patrick Wade transferred to the British mission.

The following appointment was made in the Political Department, on the 11th instant:

Lieutenant Charles Boulton, 2d subaltern, artillery Onle auxiliary force, to be 1st subaltern and to remain in command of that force, vice Captain O. Baker resigned.

The following appointment was made in the Political Department, under date the 21st ultimo:

Lieutenant W. H. Nicholletts, of the 28th regiment native infantry, to act from the 18th February, as adjutant of the 1st regiment infantry Onle auxiliary force, during the absence of Lieutenant Shaw, vice Lieutenant W. C. Hollings.

Simla, March 26.—Captain J. Hay, of the 35th regiment native infantry, Persian interpreter to the Commander in Chief in India, having joined his regiment serving with the army of the Indus, his appointment on the personal staff of His Excellency ceased on the 1st instant.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India have been established for the present at Bombay.

During the absence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief or until further orders all reports and returns of the troops under this presidency are to be transmitted, as at present according to established usage, to the senior General Officer serving on the staff of the Bengal army.

Simla, April 5.—The following appointment was made in the General Department North Western Provinces, on the 11th ultimo:

Captain N. S. Nesbitt, of the 21d regiment native infantry, and commandant of the escort of the Governor General's agent in Rajpootana, to be post master at Jyepore.

Simla, April 6.—The following appointment was made in the General Department North Western Provinces, under date the 30th ultimo:

Brevet Captain John Dixon, of the 21st regiment native infantry, station staff at Kurnaul, to officiate as post master at that station.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Offg Secy to the Govt. of India Mty Dept

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, February, 22.—Major D Williamson's regimental order of the 13th instant, appointing Lieutenant F. K. Ellis to act as Adjutant to the 1st regiment of native infantry vice Cumberlege promoted, is confirmed.

The Simla division order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Gibbon, at present in medical charge of the European depot hospital at Kurnaul, to proceed towards Ferozepore, with a detachment of convalescents, under the command of Lieutenant J. W. Bennett, of the European regiment, is confirmed.

Major General G. Brooke's appointment, on the 12th instant, of Surgeon Sinclair, of the Bombay army, to afford medical aid to the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery at Mhow, is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 7th instant, by Captain F. J. Simpson, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, directing the undermentioned men to act as non-commissioned officers with a detachment of European recruits, proceeding under his command to the upper provinces, is confirmed.

J. F. Parsons, as sergeant major; B. McKenna, as provost sergeant; T. Woulter, as screant; P. Murdock, as sergeant; W. Pullon, as corporal; J. Hall, as corporal.

1st Lieutenant John Anderson, who was appointed Adjutant of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, in General Orders of the 19th instant, will remain attached to the 2d troop 2d brigade, while it may be employed on field service, and 1st Lieutenant R. Sunderland will continue to officiate as Adjutant to the 1st brigade, during the absence of Lieutenant Anderson, or until further orders.

Ramchul, native doctor, is removed from the 5th to the 6th battalion of artillery, vice Moosah Bakh transferred to the civil station of Ilumcepore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d company 5th battalion artillery. 1st Lieut. and Brevel Captain A P Bighle, from 13th February to 13th March, to remain in the vicinity of Benares, on medical certificate.

3d company 6th battalion artillery.—2d Lieutenant J Rogers, from 10th November 1838 to 15th November, 1839, in extension, to remain at Subulho, on medical certificate.

24th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A Q Hopper, from 10th January to 27th January, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Head Quarters, Meerut 23d February 1839.—The Dinapore division order of the 19th instant, directing Ensign G Strangways, attached to the list, to join and do duty with the 56th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel A White's regimental order of the 18th of December last, directing the officers of the Assam light infantry battalion to provide themselves with boats, and proceed with the head quarters of the corps to Suddya by water, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon J H Serrell is removed from the 44th regiment of native infantry, and appointed to the medical charge of the recruit depot under orders to proceed to Allypore; the officer commanding the Calcutta division will make arrangements for relieving the assistant surgeon from his present charge, and for affording medical aid to the left wing of the 44th regiment, until it rejoins the head quarters of the corps at Bandah.

The Commissioner at Benar having announced Shaikh Khyat Allee, Native Doctor, of the 69th regiment native infantry, in neglect of the charge of that on which he had been in receipt of the order of the 11th instant, which refers to him, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

65th regiment native infantry.—Major G J B Johnson, from 1st March to 1st September, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, preparatory to retiring from the service.

24th regiment native infantry.—Ensign E N Dickenson, from 8th February to 6th March, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, February 25.—The following extract of a military letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, is published for the information of the veterinary surgeon of this establishment:

Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 88, dated 14th November, 1838.

Letter dated 28th April 1838, No. 32.—Transmit, for the consideration and orders of the Court, a memorial addressed by certain veterinary surgeons in the Bengal establishment, to the Governor General, praying to be allowed to become subscribers to the Bengal medical relieving fund, accompanied with copies of various papers, showing that an indulgence similar to that solicited has been granted to veterinary surgeons at Madras.

Para 21. We cannot comply with the request conveyed in the memorial of the veterinary surgeons.

22. The advantage enjoyed by that class of servants under the Presidency of Madras is accidental, arising from the fact of the medical fund there embracing a provision for retirement, as well as those other advantages which veterinary surgeons secure at Bengal by subscription to the military fund.

Major J McLarn's regimental order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant E J Mackay to act as adjutant to the left wing of the 16th native infantry, during its separation from regimental head quarters, is confirmed.

Surgeon G T Urquhart, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the head quarters staff and establishments, from the 21st instant, in the room of Surgeon Turnbull, who has marched with his regiment.

Head Quarters, Meerut, February 26.—At a general court martial assembled at Dinapore, on Saturday the 2d day of February 1839, Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"First. In having, at various times, previous to June 1838, appropriated to his own use several sums drawn by him, as post master at Hazareenagah, on account of a writer at Chyabassa; and of hawk bearings to and from Jilma and Karbu.

"Second. In having, by habitual intemperance, contributed to induce a degree of mental excitement and disorder which, on the 3d of September 1838, incapacitate him for the discharge of his professional and other duties."

Finding.—"The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond on the charge preferred against him.

"Of the first instance, guilty.

"Of the second instance, guilty.

The court is further of opinion, that the conduct of which it has found Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond guilty, was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—"The court sentences Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond to be discharged from the service."

(Confirmed)

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY.

26th February 1839.

Major General.

The sentence to have effect from the date of this order being made to Mr Drummond.

By order of the Commander of the Forces

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General.

Adjutant General of the Army.

At a general court martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday the 9th day of February 1839, Lieutenant Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"First, For having, on the 8th December 1838, entered the bungalow of Surgeon John Menzies, and, with a loud voice and violent gestures, delivered a hostile message from Ensign Henry Bishop, grounded on circumstances which Lieutenant Elmslie well knew had been officially reported by Surgeon Menzies to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dundas, commanding the regiment.

"Second. In having subsequently, on the same day, sent to Surgeon Menzies, and to other officers for general circulation, copies of a paper signed by Lieutenant Elmslie, in the nature of a posting of Surgeon Menzies.

"Third. In having on the 10th December 1838, in a note addressed to Surgeon Menzies, asserted that the paper referred to in the second instance, had not been circulated, and requested that it might be returned but without making any apology for having written it, thereby suggesting the erroneous inference that it had not been shown to officers of other regiments."

Finding.—"The court is of opinion, from the evidence received, that Lieutenant Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d regiment native infantry, is

"On the first and second instances of the charge, guilty;

"And on the third instance, guilty, with the qualification, that the Court does not conceive he had any willful design to mislead Mr Surgeon Menzies with respect to the erroneous inference his note suggested.

"And the court is further of opinion, that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Sentence.—"The court sentences Lieutenant Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d regiment native infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for six (6) months."

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY.

Major General.

26th February 1839.

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Cawnpore.

Detachment of artillery 6th regt. light cavalry. 25th regt. native infantry. 3d regt. native infantry. Detachment 3d local horse

Head Quarters, Meerut, February 26.—Lieutenant Colonel W.

H Hewitt's detachment order of the 18th of December last, directing all reports of the force noted in the margin, assembling for service in the Jhansi territory, to be made to Lieutenant Colonel D Harriott, of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Harriott's detachment order of the 13th of December last, appointing Cornet and Adjutant J. A. D. Ferguson, of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, to act as detachment staff to the troops above mentioned, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Moseley's regimental order of the 18th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. Waterfield to act as Adjutant to four companies of the 38th native infantry, proceeding on escort duty with the Right Honourable the Governor General, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 24th instant, appointing Captain P. P. Turner, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a native general court martial directed to assemble at Almora, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of medical officers:

Surgeon C. Muckinnon, from the 42d to the 32d regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon E. J. Yentman, M. D. (on furlough) from the latter to the former corps.

Surgeon G. Baillie, (on furlough) from the 10th to the 62d regiment of native infantry; and Surgeon John Menzies, from the latter to the former.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Wilson, M. D. from the 32d to the 62d regiment of native infantry, which he will proceed to join on being relieved from his present charge.

The undermentioned men, of the regiment of artillery, who volunteered for the artillery raised for the service of Shah Shooja, on the terms specified in General Orders of the 21st of August last, are transferred to the town major's list, from that date:

Corporal John Hyde,.....	from the 1st troop 1st brigade
Corporal Charles Carlisle,.....	1st troop 2d brigade
Farrier William Sprang,.....	1st troop 2d brigade
Sergeant Thomas Murphy,.....	2d troop 2d brigade
Bombardier Patrick McGuinness,.....	2d troop 2d brigade
Sergeant Elusha Grove,.....	3d troop 2d brigade
Gunner John Milligan,.....	3d troop 2d brigade

Gunner Thomas Shuala, of the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and attached to Shah Shooja's artillery, in the room of Corporal Charles Carlisle, who is permitted to rejoin the brigade to which he belonged.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

2d Battalion Artillery—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Madden, adjutant and quarter master, from 1st March to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head quarters, Meerut, February 27.—The regimental order of the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Dyson to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 21st regiment of native infantry, during the absence on duty, of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Bewant, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. R. Povoleri, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside, and draw his allowances, at the presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

47th Regiment native infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel H. I. White, from 26th February to 26th March, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

N B This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 21st instant.

34th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master G. W. Hamilton, from 15th March to 15th September, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

44th Regiment native infantry.—Captain M. Hughes, from 24th February, to 28th February, 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

9th Regiment native infantry—Ensign R. H. Sate, from 1st February to 1st August, to proceed on the river, and to visit Sultanpore, Oude, on medical certificate.

38th Regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. Waterfield, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, February 24.—Major General Sir W. Cotton's order of the 5th instant, appointing Lieutenant G. C. Crispin, of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, an aide-de-camp to Major General J. Thackwell, commanding the cavalry with the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

Major General Sir W. Cotton's order of the 7th instant, appointing Lieutenant A. H. Duncan, of the 43d regiment of native infantry, and aide-de-camp to Major General W. Nott, commanding the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

The Dinapore division order of the 18th instant, appointing Surgeon W. Stevenson, (senior) of the 40th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the staff at Dinapore, vice Assistant Surgeon Rankin, of the 51st native infantry, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Thomson's regimental order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant W. P. Hampton to act as adjutant to the 51st regiment of native infantry, vice Melk promoted, is confirmed.

The Dinapore division order of the 13th instant, directing Soubarany, native doctor, attached to the 51st, to join and do duty in the hospital of the 40th regiment of native infantry is confirmed.

Sergeant William Pitch, of the European regiment, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed to the situation of a Sergeant Major in Shah Shooja's force, vice Wade, who was permitted to rejoin the artillery, in General Orders of the 6th of December last.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 1.—The Saurer division order of the 12th of December last, appointing Lieutenant A. Mackenzie, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to act as deputy assistant quarter master general to the division, until further orders, is confirmed.

The Kurnool station order of the 13th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Dyson, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff and directing him to receive charge of the records of the division staff office, vice Lieutenant Lomer, who rejoins his regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel G. Hunter C. B. is removed from the 49th to the 5th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel R. Blackall, from the latter to the former corps.

Unposted Ensign R. H. D. Tullish, now attached to the 51st is appointed to do duty with the 40th regiment of native infantry, at Dinapore until further orders.

Conductor E. Evans of the ordnance department, is removed from the magazine at Agra to that at Huzar, vice D. Ross, from the latter to the former.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 2.—Assistant Surgeon Charles Gaillet is removed from the 19th to the 17th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join the latter corps without delay.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 1.—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order be published to the army:

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order be published to the army:

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR H. N. FANE, G. C. B. & C. I. C., COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head quarters, Bengal column of the army of the Indus, Camp, at Bulker, 16th February, 1839.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief being about to leave the Bengal column of the army of the Indus, in his progress where his duty calls him, feels it due to the troops, previous to his departure, to record what he has witnessed of their conduct, during their march from Poree-poree into Sindh, and to hold it up, as an example for their brother soldiers, on all other occasions.

2. The excellent discipline and good behaviour of the troops have conciliated the inhabitants of the country wherever they have passed, and he is glad to be able to point out the consequences.

These have been, not only the exaltation of their fame and character as soldiers, but the circumstances have greatly conduced to their personal advantages, because the confidence of the inhabitants, which such good conduct has produced, has led to their freely rendering to our camps with the produce of their villages, by which means we have been free from all wants and privations.

3. His excellency desires, that the officers of all ranks and departments will accept the expression of his approbation of their zeal, and of the good example they have set.

4. He feels it just, more particularly to notice the corps of Bengal engineers, and the sappers. The manner in which they have completed the important work of throwing a bridge over the Indus (490 yards) reflects great credit on their skill and their industry, and His Excellency requests that Captain Thomson, (senior engineer, and the commissioned, non commissioned officers and soldiers under his command concerned in the work, will accept his thanks.

(Signed) P. CRAIGIE, Major.

Depty. Adj. Genl. of the army, with the army of the Indus.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 4.—Consequent on the occupation of Mhow by troops from the Bombay presidency, such of the public records in the brigade office at that station, as are not obviously required for reference, are to be transferred to the brigade office of the Maywar field force.

Assistant Surgeon W. Jacob is removed from the 64th to the 38th regiment of native infantry.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant Surgeon A. Thomson (on furlough) from the 38th to the 45th regiment of native infantry.

Head Quarters, Meerut, March 6.—The presidency division order of the 15th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Jameson to the medical charge of the recruits of Her Majesty's 3d and 18th regiments of light dragoons, ordered by water to the Upper Provinces, and appointing Hospital Apprentice S. V. Fay to act as assistant apothecary and assistant steward to the detachment, is confirmed.

The presidency division order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. C. Wallich, M. B., doing duty at the general hospital, to the medical charge of the recruits of Her Majesty's 3d and 16th regiments of light dragoons, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Jameson, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

5th Regiment native infantry.—Surgeon R. Shaw, from 2d March to 2d November, to proceed on the river, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on medical certificate.

7th Regiment native infantry.—Captain H. Temple, officiating Brigade Major, Cawnpore, from 5th March to 5th March 1846, to visit Agra and the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. A. Fairhead, from 1st March to 1st May, to await the arrival of his regiment at Dinapore.

Ordnance Department.—Conductor W. Hayward, from 6th March to 5th September to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

The presidency division order of the 21st ultimo, directing the undermentioned engines, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names, is confirmed.

Ensign G. W. Cunningham, . . .	12th R. N. I. at Barrackpore
„ C. R. Walling, . . .	24th „ „ at Midnapore
„ P. Dunke, . . .	69th „ „ at Berhampore

The Benares division order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Bhownance, native doctor, to the temporary charge of the hospital and medical stores at the civil station of Azimgarth, vice Gouwer Stoker, deceased, is confirmed.

The Subind division order of the 26th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Bydson, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, to report to Fort St. George, and afford medical aid to the 26th regiment of native infantry, vice Shaw, who has obtained leave, on medical certificate, and appointing Surgeon A. P. Pringle, M. B., of the 2d native infantry, to the medical charge of that corps, until relieved by Mr. Bydson, is confirmed.

Captain and Brevet Major J. Fitzgerald's regimental order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant E. Vibert to act as adjutant to the 2d regiment of light cavalry, vice C. T. T. appointed and decomp to Major General Thackerell, is confirmed.

The army of the India artillery brigade order of the 7th of December last, appointing Gunner David Jones, of the 4th company 2d battalion, to act as bullock sergeant, vice Adams, whom surmises have been otherwise disposed of, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Captain H. W. Farrington, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 2d of January last, is cancelled at his request.

Ensign G. T. Hamilton, of the 24th regiment of native infantry, having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Sergeant Alleya Eveson Madras, bullock sergeant at Delhi (at present doing duty with the army of the India) is transferred to the commissariat department, vice Bell deceased.

Gunner Dennis Halliday, of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery who was directed in General Orders of the 10th of October last, to be sent home, not recommended for pension, having been, on final examination, reported fit for field duty, is to be sent to join the 1st troop 3d brigade at Dum Dum.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

1st Regiment native infantry, Captain R. B. Miles, from 30th April to 30th October, to visit Cawnpore and the hill provinces west of the Jumna, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, March 7.—The regimental order dated the 25th November last, by Major A. B. Taylor, R. H., commanding

Her Majesty's 9th foot, directing Apothecary J. Concannon to proceed by water to Dinapore, with the sick of the regiment, is confirmed.

The General Order of the 21st January last, appointing staff Sergeant E. Quinn, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, quarter master sergeant to the 8th regiment of light cavalry, is cancelled at his request.

Sergeant Henry Williamson of the veteran company, is permitted, with the sanction of Government, to reside and draw his stipend at Mirzapore.

Key Sergeant Nowland Midgley, of the garrison non-commissioned staff of Fort William, is appointed quarter master sergeant to the 5th regiment of native infantry, vice Jarman transferred to the pension establishment.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 8.—The regimental order of the 2d ultimo, directing Lieutenant W. J. E. Ruy to continue to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 6th light cavalry, until the arrival of Lieutenant H. A. Morrison, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, who was appointed, in General Orders of the 21st of December last, officiating interpreter and quarter master to the former corps, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments.

7th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant H. J. McGeorge, acting interpreter and quarter master to the 4th regiment of light cavalry, to be interpreter and quarter master.

10th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant S. C. Starkey of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance G. McDowell is posted to the Chumra magazine, and directed to join without delay, vice Sperry retired from the service.

Sergeant Nelson Peter Thomson, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 15th regiment of native infantry, vice Middleitch transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

General staff.—Captain R. Wyllie, offg. assistant adjutant general of the army, from 15th March to 30th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

14th Regiment native infantry.—Captain R. B. Rutledge, from 15th January to 15th February, in extension, preparatory to returning from the service.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 9.—The Cawnpore station order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. R. Backhouse, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as major of brigade, from the 2d of March, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain H. Troop of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as major of brigade at Cawnpore, during the absence of Captain R. Wyllie, or until further orders, in the room of Captain H. Temple, of the 7th regiment, who has obtained leave, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Wilson, M. B. is removed from the 63d to the 9th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join without delay.

Colonel A. W. M. Wally, now attached to the 7th, will join and do duty with the 8th regiment of light cavalry at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

41st Regiment native infantry.—Ensign H. A. Sandeman, late of the 49th regiment native infantry, from 3d May 1838 to 4th June 1838, in extension, on account of his health.

The Commander of the Forces having received a communication from Government showing that, in two corps of native infantry, out of 850 recruits enlisted for the augmentation by parties detached for the purpose no fewer than 175 were rejected as unfit for the service, on arriving at the head quarters of the regiments in question, and a considerable expense having thus been entailed on the state which could only have been occasioned by the culpable negligence, or incapacity, of the parties employed; it is required that greater care, in future, on the part of officers commanding corps, be taken in the selection of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers for this responsible duty.

To enable the Commander of the Forces to judge of the degree of attention paid by officers in command of corps to this point, copies of the review rolls, furnished to the pay department, of all recruits brought to regiments, are, in future, to be transmitted, on the return of the parties that bring them,

GENERAL REGISTER.

to the adjutant general of the army, through the prescribed channel of correspondence, accompanied by transcripts of the abstracts, and bills for subsistence allowance drawn on such occasions.

These documents are to be sent in addition to the descriptive rolls which were called for in the General Orders of the 30th June and 17th August last.

The Presidency division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wethered, doing duty with the artillery at Dum Dum, to the medical charge of the Arracan local battalion, vice Staig, appointed to the 1st regiment of local horse, is confirmed.

The Dinapore station order of the 27th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Dalfour, doing duty with Her Majesty's 49th regiment, to the medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is confirmed.

The order of the 1st instant, issued by Major G. Blake, commanding the 2d battalion of artillery, appointing 2d Lieutenant G. Kirby to act as adjutant and quarter master, vice Madden, who has obtained leave, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Conductor T. Spencer, attached to the expense magazine, Dum-Dum, is, at his own request, posted to the arsenal of Fort William, vice Keelan, who has obtained furlough to Europe.

Surgeant John Whitley, of the 1st company 5th battalion, and Corporal David Mallock, of the 3d troop 3d brigade horse artillery, are transferred to the town major's list, and, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General, appointed the former gun sergeant, and the latter gun corporal to the 1st company of artillery of the Oude auxiliary force, in addition to the present establishment.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 11—The Kurnaul station order of the 22d ultimo, appointing Captain C. W. Hodges of the 5th, to the charge of remount horses, admitted by the committee assembled at Hissar, for the 4th, 5th and 7th regiments of light cavalry, and directing him to proceed with them to Kurnaul, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul station order of the 26th ultimo, directing Captain H. Clayton of the 4th, to receive charge of the remount horses, allotted by the committee at Hissar to the 1st, 5th, 8th, 9th and 10th regiments of light cavalry, and proceed with them to Allypore is confirmed.

The Shahjehanpore station order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Surgeon A. Chalmers, M.D. of the 45th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the civil and military establishments there, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

Captain B. Y. Reilly, of engineers, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, appointed to the temporary command of the corps of sappers and miners, vice Swetebhim, who has been re-appointed to the executive charge of the 11th division of public works.

Captain and Brevet Major W. Mactier, who was appointed a deputy judge advocate general, in General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of the 5th instant, is posted to the Dinapore and Benares divisions.

Brevet Major W. Hough, deputy judge advocate general, (with the army of the Indus) is removed from the Dinapore and Benares to the Sagar division.

Staff Sergeant John Tracy, of the 2d company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the Jahan legion.

Head-quarters, Meerut, March 13—Conformably to instructions received from the Right Honorable the Governor General, consequent on existing circumstances, the Commander of the forces is pleased to withhold the leave of absence usually granted, at this season of the year, to the native troops, excepting the 67th regiment, recently returned from Arracan, which is allowed the indulgence, to the extent of 6 native officers and 32 non-commissioned officers from the regimental roster, and 20 privates per company, from the 1st proximo, until the 15th October next.

The officer commanding the 67th regiment is referred to the General Order by the Commander in Chief, dated 15th March last, for his guidance on the present occasion.

The Cawnpore division order of the 5th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Dollard, of the 7th, to afford medical aid to the 63d, vice Surgeon J. Menzies removed to the 10th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 5th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Ransford, of the 6th battalion of artillery, to afford medical aid to the 8th regiment of light cavalry, until the arrival of Surgeon Nicholson, is confirmed.

The Right Honorable the Governor General having authorized the appointment of a 2d in command to the Kumaon local battalion, Captain James Drummond, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, is nominated to the situation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

26th Regiment native infantry. Major G. Hulse, from 20th April to 20th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

61st Regiment native infantry.—Captain R. A. McNughten, from 23d February to 4th March, to remain at Bareilly, on medical certificate.

5th Battalion artillery.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. P. Begbie, from 13th March to 5th December, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

38th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A. C. Dewar, from 15th March to 25th April, to visit Hardwar and the Dhoon, on private affairs.

10th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master R. Ramsay, from 1st April to 30th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon H. Donaldson, M.D., from 27th January to 27th January 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, March 14—The Presidency division order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Ensign Matthew Haper, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 56th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

2d Lieutenant J. Mill's detachment order of the 28th ultimo, appointing Hospital Apprentice T. Snook to act as assistant apothecary and assistant steward to a detachment of artillery drafts, proceeding from Allypore towards Agra, Mutra and Nusseerabad, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Hawthorne's regimental order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. F. Middleton to act as adjutant to the 42d regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on special duty, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Davidson, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

24th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign G. T. Hamilton to be interpreter and quarter master.

Lieutenant D. Senton, of the European regiment, is permitted to visit Simla, instead of the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, for the period specified in General Orders of the 29th of December last.

Captain M. Jones, of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, and Lieutenant H. Binn, of Her Majesty's 3d regiment of foot, are appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, during the present season.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

2d Brigade horse artillery.—Lieutenant E. Sunderland, (acting Adjutant to the 1st brigade,) from 5th March to 5th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General
Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Meerut, March 5.—No. 191.—The following abstract statement of receipt, and disbursements of the Military Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of officers of Her Majesty's regiments, serving in the East Indies, during the year ending 31st December 1838, is published for general information.

RECEIPTS.

By Cash balance on the 1st January 1838,.....	Sa. Rs. 18,076	15	1	10,782	1	2
" Government donation for the year ending 30th April 1838,	6,800	0	0	6400	0	0
" Interest on Government Securities,.....				5024	0	0
" Amount of subscription received as per detailed account No 1.....				18,739	15	0
Company's Rupers,.....				49,416	0	2

GENERAL REGISTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

To amount awarded to the families of deceased officers, as per list No. 2.....	16,739	0	11
" Government agent's commission, brokerage and other charges.....	137	9	3
" Established allowance for writer, stationery &c. from 1st October 1837 to 30th September 1838, Sicca rupees, Rs.....	1024	0	0
" Amount paid for 10 third 4 per cent. Government notes, Nos 17598, 17597, 15653, 17324, 17258, 932, 2495 of 16602, 14511, 12125, and 4463 of 118-6, sicca rupees.....	17,169	15	4
" Amount for 3 fourth four per cent Government notes, Nos. 4500, 4821 and— of 1805, Company's rupees.....	9300	0	0
44,399	15	6	
Balance, Company's rupees.....	5055	0	8

ASSETS.

Cash balance in Government agent's hands, as above.....	5055	0	8
2 second 5 per cent. Government notes Sa Rs.			
No 021 of 25 26, dtd 1st May '27 3000			
" 1346 ditto " 12th June '28, 4500			
" 26 third 4 per cent Government Notes, Sa Rs.			
No. 306 of 32 '33, 1st May '32, 4400			
" 526 ditto " 13,000			
" 912 ditto " 200			
" 2061 ditto " 3300			
" 2109 of 9344 ditto " 500			
" 9341 ditto " 1700			
" 2495 of 16609 ditto " 2800			
" 2907 ditto " 11,200			
" 3061 of 12243 ditto " 800			
" 4181 ditto " 8300			
" 4463 ditto " 700			
" 5274 ditto " 3010			
" 6695 ditto " 3500			
" 7101 ditto " 1000			
" 9913 ditto " 8000			
" 10514 ditto " 500			
" 10649 ditto " 10,000			
" 2426 ditto " 300			
" 13723 ditto " 500			
" 14541 ditto " 500			
" 15652 ditto " 1500			
" 17250 ditto " 2000			
" 17324 ditto " 2000			
" 17497 ditto " 3000			
" 17508 ditto " 1000			
" 17745 ditto " 4700			
Sicca Rupees.....	101,000	106,665	10 8
4 fourth 4 per cent Government Notes Co Rs.			
No 1821 of 1836, '36, dtd. 31st March 1836, 3000			
" of 1805, ditto " 1700			
" 4789 ditto " 5000			
" 6910 ditto " 700			
10,000			0
Company's rupees...	121,721	11	4

LIABILITIES.

Award passed, not yet paid to a widow of a veterinary surgeon, 4th dragoons, Co's Rs.	1993	0	0
Award passed, not yet paid to a widow and eight children of a captain, 2nd regt. Co's Rs.	8608	9	9
Established allowance for quarter ending 31st December, 1838 Sa. Rs.....	240		
	240		
	10,318	1	9

(Signed) R. H. STRONG,
Pay Master, H. M. 26th Regt.
Acting for Committee of Genl. Management.

For William, 1st January, 1839.

Certified, we have examined the accounts and find them to be correct.

(Signed) W. JAMES, Lieut. Col.
Comdg. H. M. 26th Regt.
A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Major.
Camerounians.

LIST No. 1.

Subscription received from 1st January to 31st December 1838.

From whom received.	PERIODS		AMOUNT
	From	To	
By Major General the Honourable Ramsay, Commander of Forces.....	1 April '37	31 Mar '38	180 0 0
" Major General Oglander ditto.....	1 Oct '37	30 Sept '38	120 0 0
" " McCaskill, ditto.....	1 Mar '36	31 Dec '37	120 0 0
" " Allen, ditto.....	1 July '37	30 June '38	120 0 0
" Brigadier Hilber, ditto.....			
" Captain Barua, brigade Major Bombay.....	1 Oct. '37	30 Sept '38	72 0 0
" 2d Dragoons.....	1 Jan. '38	30 June '38	543 0 0
" 4th ditto.....	1 Oct. '37	30 Sept. '38	373 0 6
" 1st ditto.....			575 12 3
" 1st Lancs.....			1870 0 0
" 2d Regiment of foot, ditto.....	1 Jan. '37	31 Dec '37	1231 0 0
" 3d ditto.....	1 Oct. '37	30 Sept '38	488 0 0
" 4th ditto.....	1 Nov '37		1577 0 0
" 6th ditto.....	1 Oct '37		1311 0 0
" 9th ditto.....			340 0 0
" 13th ditto.....			816 0 0
" 16th ditto.....			784 0 0
" 17th ditto.....			647 0 0
" 26th ditto.....			1666 0 0
" 31st ditto.....			1128 13 11
" 39th ditto.....			643 0 0
" 40th ditto.....			904 0 0
" 41st ditto.....			952 9 0
" 43rd ditto.....			403 13 4
" 49th ditto.....		30 June '38	919 12 0
" 51st ditto.....		30 Sept '38	1082 11 0
" 55th ditto.....			978 0 0
" 57th ditto.....			484 0 0
" 62d ditto.....	1 June '38	30 June '38	1013 0 0
" 63d ditto.....	1 Oct. '37		748 0 0
Total, Company's rupees....			18730 15 0

LIST No. 2.

Statement of Relief afforded by the Fund, from 1st January to 31st December, 1838.

To the widow and five children of a lieutenant 41st regiment of foot, who died at Bellary on the 22d May 1-37, passage money and travelling Expenses, in full of all demand against the fund, as per statement in 1837.....	3680	0	0
To the widow and two children of a Captain 3d buffs, who died at Meerut, 2d April 1838 Travelling expenses from Meerut to Calcutta 24 months at 4.5 6 per mensem.....	1638	7	0
3 Months maintenance allowance, under regulation Nos. 5 and 7, at 415 0 per mensem.....	1246	4	0
Passage money to the widow... Ditto ditto for two children at 500.....	1500	0	0
Travelling expenses from London to Kent, 60 miles, for widow and two children, at 1s. 8d. per mile, £5 1s 2d. per rupee.....	46	2	6
Total awarded Co's Rs.	4830	11	6
To the widow of a lieutenant, 39th regt of foot, who died at Chundalore, 30th June 1838. Maintenance allowance for 2 months, at 225 12 per mensem.	451	8	0
24 Days' travelling expenses from Bangalore to Madras.....	186	2	0
Passage money to the widow Travelling expenses from London to Scarborough, 200 miles, at 1s. per mile, £10 0.....	1500	0	0
	109	1	5

GENERAL REGISTER.

Total awarded Co's Re- To an orphan child of a lieutenant Colonel of foot, who died at Moulmein, 27th April 1836....	500 0 0
Maintenance allowance	
And a further sum upon her marriage in this country, or in event of taking passage to Europe.....	
Total awarded Co's Re- To the four orphan children of a lieutenant and adjutant, 49th regiment of foot, who died at Moulmein, 30th Aug 1836 Maintenance and travelling expenses for four children, at 375 rupees each.....	1500 0 0
Passage money to the eldest child.....	1500 0 0
Ratio ditto for three children at 500 Rs each.....	1500 0 0

Total awarded, Co's Re- 4500 0 0

Total, Co's Re- 16,759 6 11

It is satisfactory to add that the awards paid to the families of deceased officers by this institution since its establishment in 1829, amount to sixteen rupees two mace, sixty five thousand seven hundred and three, six annas and ten pice

As also in Company's rupees sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty nine six annas and eleven pice

Amounting in the whole to Co's Rs 3,32,175 6 8

Head quarters, Meerut, February 28.—No 9.—The Meerut station order of the 18th instant, appointing Surgeon J Henderson, 4th light dragoons, to the medical duties of the detachments of the 10th lancers and 3d bux, now at Meerut, is confirmed.

The order by Brigadier R. H. Sale, commanding 1st brigade of the army of the Indus, dated the 9th instant, appointing Major acting quarter master J. H. Fenwick, 8th light infantry, to perform the duties of brigade quarter master from that date, vice Brigade Quarter Master Burnett detached on duty with his regiment is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Captain R. J. Campbell, 49th foot, in the General Order No 6, of the 7th instant, to visit Mouhyr and presidency, on private affairs, is cancelled at his request.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant F. P. Cassidi, 16th foot, in the General Order No 13 of the 3d February 1837, is to date from the 1st of April to the 1st of October 1837, instead of the periods therein stated and an extension granted from the 1st to the 15th October 1837, on medical certificate, to enable him to rejoin.

Head quarters, Meerut, March 7.—The presidency Division Orders of the 11th and 17th February 1839, appointing Brevet Major Dehuam, 13th, and Lieutenant Evans, 44th foot, to proceed with the detachments of recruits for the 3d and 16th light dragoons, to the Upper Provinces by water, are confirmed.

The Order by Brevet Major Dehuam, 14th 3d Lt Drge 50 foot dated 21st February 1839 appointing 16th Lancers.... 10 certain Non Commissioned actua staff to the 2 detachments proceeding to the Upper Pro- 1 vince by water, under his command, is con- 1 firmed to the extent authorized by the Government General Order of the 26th December 1839.

Quarter Master M. Sheridan, 13th foot, has leave to reside at Lucknow, from the 1st of April to the 1st of December next on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :
1st Foot.—Captain D. Stewart, from 1st March to 1st May next, to Meerut, on private affairs.

Meerut, March 9.—No. 102.—His Excellency the Commander in chief having fixed his head quarters at Bombay, is pleased to order, that

Major General Torrens, c. s. , adjutant }
General } Her Majesty's forces
Major General Churchill, c. s. , quar } in India
ter master general }
and Colonel Beesford, military secretary, will proceed to join him there, with the least possible delay.

Major J. Byrne, assistant adjutant general Her Majesty's forces in India, will conduct the Local Duties of the Adjutant General's office appertaining to the Bengal presidency, during the absence of Major General Torrens. He will also take charge of the establishment of the military secretary's office, at absence of Colonel Beesford.

R. TORRENS, Major Genl
Adj Genl to Her Majesty's Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDDEREE.

April 6th.—English bark *Aquila*, J. L. Galie, from China 21st February and Singapore 6th March

8th.—American ship *Candor*, Finney, from Boston 21st Nov. English barque *Gentoo*, H. Dodds, from Greenock ditto ditto. H. C. Sr *Ganges*, J. M. Diney, from Moulmein 1st March.

9th.—French barque *Trois Peres*, Autel, from Bourbon 2d February

10th.—French barque *Marcambie*, Danguty, from Bourbon 22d and Mauritius 26th February

11th.—English ship *Eden*, G. Noble, from Sydney 24th Dec and Anger 28 February.

12th.—French bark *La Belle*, T. Bertho, from Bourbon 18th February; English bark *Remond*, D. McLean, from Greenock 6th June, Sydney 24th December and Batavia 1st March; English ship *Franch*, J. J. Johnstone, from Liverpool 11th Nov.

13th.—English ship *Mobile*, D. Ogilby, from London 7th October, and Madras 4th April; English schooner *Maryaret*, O. McGrath, from Rangoon 27th March.

14th.—English barque *Lloyds*, E. Garrett, from South Australia 2d Feby. and Madras 7th April; English barque *Cope Packet*, C. Lamb, from Hamburg 13th sep Cape 10th Jan, Mauritius 3d Feb, and Ceylon 28th March; English barque *Mary Anne*, F. Jones, from Macao 1st, and Singapore 17th March; English ship *Wm. Turner*, John Koola, from Liverpool 14th December; French ship *Emma*, J. A. Bonamour, from Bourbon 4th Feb.

15th.—American ship *Timor*, A. Eldridge, from New York 13th December; English barque *Golden Fleece*, M. Hylbuck, from Liverpool 6th ditto; English schooner *Flora McDonald*, F. W. Horae, from Rangoon 5th March.

16th.—English ship *Rookery*, H. Hughes, from Madras 10th and Vizagapatam 18th April; English barque *Setsey*, T. J. Southfield, from Singapore 3th March; English barque *Grey*, J. Gray, from Sydney 10th February; English ship *Roberts*, B. J. Elder, from London 13th November and Madras 11th April.

17th.—English brig *City of Aberdeen*, J. Munro, from Liverpool 1st October, Cape of Good Hope 19th December, and Mauritius 24th February.

19th.—English ship *Lady Kennaway*, R. P. Davison, from the Mauritius 1st March, and Madras 11th April. English ship *John Woodall*, J. Musman, from Rangoon 30th March.

20th.—H. C. ship *Anherst*, J. Paterson, from Arracan 16th April. English ship *Coromandel*, W. Loader, from Sydney 20th December and Madras 15th April. English brig *Sir William Wallace*, T. W. Tineate, from Singapore and Penang (no date) and Madras 12th April.

21st.—English brig *Novender Provie*, C. S. Rodgers, from Madras 14th April.

22d.—English barque *Tenasserim*, D. Tapley, from Moulmein 1st April; English barque *Blundell*, C. Trapp, from ditto 2d ditto.

25th.—H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, C. H. West, from Madras 20th April.

26th.—English ship *Thomas Lowry*, J. Graffam, from London 13th and Down 17th January; English ship *Scorn*, H. Wake, from London 17th December and Madras 22d April.

27th.—English barque *Gaillardon*, J. Rapson, from New South Wales 16th February, and Ceylon 20th April.

27th.—English barque *Gaillardon*, J. Rapson, from New South Wales 16th February, and Ceylon 20th April.

29th.—English ship *Fully Salam*, J. L. Gillet, from Bombay 20th March, Malabar Coast (no date) and Colombo 18th April; French brig *Auguste and Heliny*, J. Meyer, from Bremen 18th December.

30th.—H. M. ship *Conway*, C. K. Drinkwater, from Amherst 12th April.

GENERAL REGISTER.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Agnes, from China—Mr Cunliffe, country service.
Per Condor, from Boston—James D Hall and Isaac Tucker, supercargo.

Per Renown, from Sydney, and Batavia—Mr Pollock

Per Abille, from Bourbon—J LaSigue, Esq.

Per Eden, from Sydney—Mrs McMillan and Mr Thomas William.

Per Finavia, from Liverpool—G S Fryer, Esq clerk

Per William Tauer, from Liverpool—Mr John Penn, engineer.

Per Roberts, from London—Messrs Fuller, Birrell and Cornish; Messrs Birrell, McKinnon, and Inglis; Lieutenants Turci, Cornish and Newton; Mr Collyer, Surgeon; Dr Henderson, Messrs Hatch, Inglis, Thomas and Murray, Cadets.
From Madras—Miss Chute and Mr Guthrie

Per Golden Fleece, from Liverpool—Messrs Edward Cogswell and John H Cogswell.

Per Pero, from Sydney—J K Campbell, Esq.

Per Daisy, from Singapore—Mr Orr

Per Lady Kennaway, from the Mauritius—H W Maglack, Esq merchant.

The Malabanga, in tow of the Lord William Bentinck steam vessel, arrived from Allahabad on Friday with the following passengers

From Allahabad—Ensign C T Cartwright.

From Chazepore—Burrow, Esq

From Dinapore—Mr Bonjourn, and Mr Ansairey.

The Jellinghee in tow of the Megna steam vessel from Allahabad arrived on the 22d instant with the following passengers
From Allahabad—Mrs Husband and 2 children, and Miss Kiedge.
From Benares—Mr Abadie.

Per Sir William Wallace, from Madras—Mrs Smulhe

Per Blundell, from Moulinein—Messrs George and William Wanduk and Blundell

Per Amherst, from Arracan—Mrs Staig; Major Johnston, 65th native infantry; Captain Bogie, commissioner; Captain Brown, Marine assistant to Captain Bogie; Lieutenant DeMontmency, 65th native infantry; Lieutenant Hay of the artillery; Mr Samanth Surgeon Sing; Messrs Engelbrecht and French, and a treasure party from the Arracan local battalion.

Per Tennesserim, from Moulinein—Messrs Wilkinson and Scott.

Per Severn, from London—Miss Cunningham; Messrs Cole and Cunningham; Mr. Hair, assistant Surgeon; Messrs Murrey, Becker, Eitwell, Rattray, Reid, Wright and Hornbrow, cadets, steerage passengers—Mr Burdon and Henry Chambers.

Per Thomas Lowry, from London—Mrs P Harrison, John Elliot, Esq merchant, Thomas Taylor, Charles Andrews and Thomas Wade, Esqs; Messrs Alexander Rose, F W Bough, Henry Shelton, Robert Wroughton, H C Adlam and John Arncliffe Cadets; Henry Swan, assistant surgeon.

Per Gallardon from Van Diemen's Land—Mrs Rapson, Mrs Bellew and 5 children, and Mrs Ogilvy, Captain Bellew, 56th, and Lieutenant Ogilvy, 15th Bengal native infantry; L Campbell, Esq and Master R Carter.

Per Gallardon, from Van Diemen's Land—Mrs Rapson, Mrs Bellew and 5 children, and Mrs Ogilvy, Captain Bellew, 56th and Lieutenant Ogilvy, 15th Bengal native infantry; L Campbell, Esq, and Mr. R Carter.

Per Fatty Salam from Bombay—Mrs Lucas; J S Stafford R Stafford, A Murray, O Potter, and George Sheppard, Esqs merchants and agents; E R A Hume, Esq; James Hume, Esq, barrister.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ranger, for the Cape—Mrs Proudfoot, Miss Shelly Steerage Passengers—Geo. Stewart and John Tin.

Per Mary Bulmer, for the Mauritius—John Mackintyre, Esq.

Per John McLellan, for London—Mrs Cow and Mr Goutley.

Per Helen, for the Cape—Mrs Henderson and child.

Per Marmion, for London—Major Louis Bruce 13th regiment native infantry, and Lady; Misses Maria Bruce, Isabella Bruce, Ellen Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce; Louis Bruce, Esq; William Ewen, Esq; Mrs Lambart, steerage passengers.

Per Lullworth, for Swan River—Mr C Driver.

Per Emerald, for the Mauritius—Mr Latley and Dr Taylor.

Per Patriot, for Mauritius—Mr Hanley.

Per Eleanor, for Sydney—Mr and Mrs Penks and family.

Per Atyle, for Havre—Friedk Webber, and John McDonald, Esq.

Per Bombay Castle, for China—Miss and Major General Biggs.

Per Moira—Mrs Ellis Mrs Ashe Mrs Darby and Mrs Sym, Sir R Stevenson, K.C.B.; Captain Sanders, Captain Glibb, Lieut. Tucker, Ensign Wyatt, Jno. Holman, Esq W. Macdonald, Esq, and A. Sym, Esq; Messrs Stevenson, George Ellis, Jane Ellis, Melina Ellis, Adelaide Ellis, Anna Maria Ellis, and Jane Darby; Messrs Robert W. Corbett, Jno. Ellis, Joseph Ellis, William Ellis, St George Ashe, R T Ashe, Edward N Ashe, W E Ashe, and W A Ashe, servants, Mrs Macmillan, Jenny, (Ayah) Jno. Potter and Henry Milton.

The Sourma in tow of the Thames steamer, for Allahabad, left Calcutta on the 22d instant with the following passengers—*For Allahabad*—Miss McKinnon, C G Smith, Esq, and Lady, Mr P Hall and 3 students from the Medical College.
For Dinapore—A Grant, Esq and Lady, Mr and Mrs Hughes.
Per Acher, for Mauritius—Mrs Tourtell, and J Macdonald, Esq merchant.

Per Isabella, for Singapore and China—A A DeMello, and B Evans, Esqs merchants.

Per H C S Amherst, for Arracan—Captains D Montgomery and Plawer, Dr Wetcheil, Lieutenant Elliot, artillery & Detachment of artillery and a Guard of the Arracan local battalion.

Per Catherine, for Singapore—D McDonald, Esq, and T Johnstone.

DEPARTURE FROM SAUGOR.

April 1st—*Arma, Dury, for Havre and Faize Robahay, Keys, for Havre*

3—*Snipe Sprin for Moulinein; Sir Edward Ryan, Pybus, for Singapore and China, Iris, Fisher, for the Mauritius and Belhosa, Chapman, for Penang and Singapore.*

5—*Winchester, salmon, for Mauritius and Graham, Allen, for Port Louis*

9—*Earl Grey, Nowson, for Liverpool and Skait, Chase, for Boston*

10—*Joseph Winter, Hodson, for Liverpool and Loder, Dinet, for Bourbon.*

11—*Jessy, Auld, for Penang, Lanier, Aubin, for Mauritius Emerald, Chase, for Boston and Interyez, (H C S) gone to sea.*

12—*Coringa Packet Pike, for Pouchetery and Madras and Mary Butler, Cant, for Mauritius.*

14—*Emily, Rock, for Mauritius, Ranger Proudfoot, for the Cape of Good Hope, Salacia, New, for Liverpool and Malay, Galbreath, for Liverpool*

16—*John Hepburn, Robertson, for Moulinein and Rangoon and Saladin, McKenzie, for Mauritius*

19—*Hen, Henderson, for Mauritius and Cape.*

20—*Doune Carmelita, Foss, for Mauritius*

21—*Brigand, Wenysse, for Madras, Paragon, Coleman, for London, Kallenas, Taylor, for Batavia; Shepherdess, Bignon, for Mauritius; Emerald Isle, Saunders, for Port Louis and Lanier, (French brig of War) Captain Roque, gone to sea.*

24—*Romney Castle, Baxter, for China; Flowers of Engle, Annand, for Liverpool and Pyren Bown, Maunder, for Penang.*

26th—*Sea Watch, Redknap, for London.*

28th—*Marmion, Cleland, for London.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

March 13 On the River, near Bhagulpore, the lady of Captain Mellich, 10th light cavalry, of a son.

16th At Meerut, the lady of Lieutenant Pigott, 18th regiment, adjunct of recruit depot, of a daughter.

19 At Kurnaul, the wife of Brevet Captain Woolton, R.M.'s 44th foot, of a son, who only survived a short time.

21 At Moulinein, the lady of Captain Clarke, R.M.'s 52d regiment, of a son.

23 At Chunar, the lady of R. Brown, Esq, Garrison Surgeon of a son.

25 At Mhow, the lady of Captain Birdwood, of a son.

26 At Delhi, Mrs. M. D. Lourie, wife of Mr. J. H. Lourie, in the service of H M the King of Delhi, of a son.

— At Darwar, the lady of E. B. Mills, Esq, civil service, of a daughter.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of H. Y. Bazett, Esq. 5th light cavalry, of a daughter.

GENERAL REGISTER.

— At Delhi, Mrs M D Lawrie, wife of Mr J W Lawrie, in the service of H M the King of Delhi, of a son.

29 At Kurnaul, the lady of Captain W. S. Prole, 37th regiment native infantry, of a son.

31 At Patna, the wife of Mr. Jas. Wright, sheriff's officer, of a son.

April 3 At Noncolly, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of G. H. Lamb, Esq., of a son.

4 At Muehury Factory, Sheergotty, the lady of William Farley Lethbridge, Esq., of a son.

— At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Captain J. C. C. Gray, commanding 1st regiment, Oude auxiliary force, of a daughter.

5 At Chowringhee, the lady of Wm. Princep Esq., of a son.

6 At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Phillips, of a daughter.

7 At Calcutta, the lady of Joseph Agabeg, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. D'Cruz, assistant a the civil auditor's office, of a son and heir.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Pouny, A. A. G. of a son.

10 At Fort William, the lady of Captain Stuart Monteath, officiating fort adjutant, of a daughter.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieutenant Whiteford, regiment of artillery, of a son.

12 At Calcutta, Mrs E. R. Cozer, of a son.

— At Bareilly, the lady of R H P Clarke, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

— At Bareilly, the lady of R H P Clarke, Esq, civil service, of a son.

13 At Calcutta, Mrs S Vallett, wife of Mr John Vallett, of the arsenal department, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Captain George Jellico, of the *Barque Stark*, of a son.

14 At Houghly, the lady of E T. Trever, Esq civil service, of a son.

15 At Gowahatty, Assam, the lady of James Wemyss, Esq 48th regiment native infantry, and assistant to the agent of Govr. Genl. N E F of a daughter.

17 At Calcutta, Mrs John Rehella, of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Colonel Thos. Dundas, 62d regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

— At Government Place, Mrs J Patten, of a son.

14 At Almorah, the lady of Lieutenant J C. Innes, interpreter and quarter master 61st regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

— At Mussorie, the lady of Captain Augustus Abbott, of the artillery, of a daughter.

19 At the house of John Lewis, Esq. Chowringhee, the lady of Captain W J Pillans, artillery, of a daughter.

20 At Calcutta, Mrs Thomas Victor, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R H Cockerell, R N of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Edward Cooke, of the brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*, of a son.

— At London, the lady of Francis Macnaghlen, Esq civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W T Dawes, Esq of a son.

22 At Garstin's Buildings, the lady of F W Cornish, Esq. lieutenant Bengal artillery, of a son and heir.

23 At Nally Gunge, Mrs Alfred Parker, of a son.

24 At Calcutta, the lady of E D Barwell, Esq. of a son.

— At Dinapore, the lady of H Clarke, Esq. of a daughter.

26 At Calcutta, Mrs M Twidale, of a son.

27 At Burdwan, the lady of Lieutenant Righby, engineers, of a daughter.

29 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr R Plummer, of a daughter.

30 At Calcutta, Mrs C T Stapleton, of a son.

27 At Futtah Ghur, at Christ Church by Special License, by the Reverend John H. Made, Mr. John Edward Maclean to Mrs. Anne Joyce.

30 At Sylhet, at the residence of W. C. Erskine, Esq. adjutant 73d regiment R. C. Lawrence, Esq. 73d regiment, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel W. Youngson, of Boascar Cumberland, and late of the Madras army.

April 2 At Cawnpore, at Christ's Church, by the Reverend R F Brooke, A M. Lieutenant S. C. Harkey, 7th regiment native infantry, to Henrietta Suft, eldest daughter of Major Manson, commissioner at Bithor.

— At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. S. Fisher, Mr. John William Allison to Mrs. Anne Tarvey.

— At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Arch. deacon Dealtry, Mr. A. George, superintendent of the Burdwan Colliery, to Eliza Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Captain William Peat.

3 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend, W. Ruspiui, Captain A. Lorne Campbell, youngest son of Duncan Campbell, of Invernal and Ross, to Charlotte Susan, second daughter of Abercromby Dick Esq Bengal civil service.

— At Haturie, Tirhoot, by the Reverend W. Starrock, W. C. Harding, Esq. to Louisa, daughter of And. Anderson, Esq.

5 At St. James's Church, by the Reverend R. B. Boswell, Francis John Carruthers, Esq. Lieutenant 2d Madras light cavalry, to Susan Olivia, 2d daughter of the Reverend Wm. Morton of the London missionary society.

6 At Chinsurah, by Special License, by the Reverend J. Norgate, James Larken Smith, Esq fourth and last son of Major H. Smith, late of the Ceylon rifles, to Caroline, second daughter of the late A. Brandie, Esq. of Chinsurah.

8 At the Greek Church, by the Reverend Anania, And after wards, at the Old Church, by the Reverend T. Dealtry, Charles Brownfield, Esq. merchant, to Miss Eliza Georgiana George.

9 At Calcutta, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend James Charles, Mr. William Stuart to Miss Lucy Anderson.

— At Katagerry, Neigherry Hills by the Reverend C Cathrop, Frederick Mortimer Lewis, Esq. son of T Lewis, Esq of the Holles, Kent, to Augusta Uiana Noof Babington, daughter of Thos. Gishorne Babington, Esq of Boothley Temple, Leicestershire.

10 At Akrah by Captain A Bogle, commissioner of Arracan, James Anderson Haig, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Nicholson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, at the Mission Church, by the Venerable archdeacon T. Dealtry, L. L. B. Mr. James C. Turner to Miss Louisa Bunize.

11 At Calcutta, at the Bytornannah Church, Mr Joseph DuCruz, assistant union bank, to Miss Theodora Jebb.

16 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Mr. John Robert Douglass, Junior, to Miss Amelia Krymer.

17 At Calcutta, Mr. W. F. Talience to Miss Ducasce.

— At Calcutta, Mr. L. W. Judah, to Lydia Olivia, third daughter of Mr J. B. Cornelius.

19 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Mr James Bastard, of Sulkea, to Miss Olivia Caroline Berry, of Calcutta.

22 At the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, F. G. Gohme, Esq. to Lydia Maria, eldest daughter of John Nyas, Esq.

— At Dacca, by the Reverend H R Shepherd, B A and also by the Reverend A Goureaux, (Catholic) Apostolic Missionary, John Forbes Middleton, Esq. of the 32d regiment native infantry, to Maria Agness, only daughter of Robt Doucet, Esq.

26 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr John Augier, to Miss Cecilia Catherine Farre.

29 At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Thomas Sanders, Esq. to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Francis B Chute, of Chute Hall, in the County of Kerry, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 12 At Agra, John Charles, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watson, aged 1 month and 8 days.

March 21 In Camp, on the Copec, near Nampoor, C. Humphrys, Esq. deeply regretted by a numerous family.

— At Delhi, Julia, the only child of the late Mr. R. Housden, patrolling officer.

23 At Neerunch, Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Crijat Michael Bristow, 71st regiment native infantry, third son of the late Major Bristow, sincerely regretted by his friends.

On board her boat, near Shikarpore Factory, on the Malahungah River, on the passage to Atty Colah Factory, of dyantury, Rose, the beloved wife of Mr G Morrison, aged 38 years and 7 months.

29 At Bhamtal, three marches from Almorah, William, the infant son of Surgeon T E Dempster.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 12 At St Andrew's Kirk, Sydney, N S W. by the Reverend John MacGavin, John Henry Sullivan, Esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands, New South Wales, to Miss Caroline Falconer, third daughter of the late Alexander Falconer, of Beluabarry, Bengal.

March 11 At Jabulpore, by the Reverend H. Pratt, M A. Major M. Nicolson, 36th regiment Bengal native infantry, commanding Nerbuda schundy corps, &c to Caroline, fourth daughter of Major General Yates, of the Madras establishment.

26 At St Peter's Church, Ceylon, by the Reverend S. O. Menie, Quarter Master James Black, Ceylon rifle regiment, to Caroline Cardew, youngest daughter of the late T. Gordon, Esq formerly of the ordnance department, Fort George, North Britain.

GENERAL REGISTER.

At Bangalore Indigo Factory Tirhoot, Miss Harriet Dunsheila Finch fourth, the beloved infant daughter of C C Finch, Esq of Lifford Tirhoot aged 11 months and 18 days

At Bangalore Factory, Kumbhagar, Gertrude Furlong the daughter of G. M. J. Furlong, Esq. aged 2 months and 18 days.

April 1 At Dacca, C J. Davidson, Esq. of the civil service

At Calcutta, of the late, Charles, the beloved son of J A Paris, Esq preventive service, aged 10 months and 23 days

At Calcutta, Captain Thomas Henry, of the ship *Mervan*, aged 35 years

At Calcutta, Mr George Lander, second mate of the ship *Helmer*

At Calcutta Mrs Maria Oshorne, aged 36 years

At Calcutta Mr John Connelley, aged 55 years, 3 months and 10 days

At Calcutta at the house of T S Swainson, Esq. in whose family she had resided for many years, Mary James, of Missionary benevolence, aged 26 years

At Calcutta, Mr William Bala son of Mr William Bala of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 3 months and 8 days

At Calcutta, Caroline, daughter of Staff Sergeant Thomas McEnerny, town major's department aged 18 months.

At Calcutta, Mrs Thomas Foxage, married aged 28 years

At Calcutta in the District of Malabar Henry Denton the eldest son of George Denton, Esq. executive officer of that division, aged 35 years

At Serje Indigo Factory, in Allahabad Mrs Nancy Helen Esq. wife of Mr Hans Christian Esq. indigo planter, aged 31 years 7 months and 13 days

At Nowroli Becan daughter of R B Garrett, Esq. civil service aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days

At Calcutta Miss Charlotte Mary Potter wife of Captain H M Potter, of the *batique Victoria*, aged 24 years and 8 months.

On board the *Assergher*, B V M Colmer Symes commanding of that vessel, of sporadic cholera. He has much and truly respected by all his brother officers

At Serje Indigo Factory on the journey to Kumbhar the infant son of Major William Prescott

A short distance from Beshampore, Breast of Mr Barron of the 10th native infantry

At Calcutta, Mr Abraham Fentl ball of the Supreme Court, aged 61 years and 7 months

At Delhi, the infant daughter of Mr M C Hickie, customs department, aged 7 months

At Calcutta Mrs Mary Grant, widow of the late, Dr W L Grant, aged 53 years.

At Calcutta Hugh Douglas Douglasson, Esq. H C Bengal medical service, aged 35 years

At Moorshedabad, William A McP Keen youngest son of A Keen, Esq. civil assistant surgeon, aged 1 year, 5 months and 18 days.

At Moulvibazar in the house of his uncle Sathajee Byramjee Banerjee Esq. nephew of Rustumjee Lowmjee, Esq. aged 45 years

At Calcutta Miss Evelyn Rose Cantriphart aged 11 years 9 months and 29 days daughter of Mr J M Cantriphart, of the financial department

At Calcutta George Edward Hudson, Esq. attorney at law, aged 47 years 9 months and 9 days

At Coimbatore Mrs Mary Anne Clibborn, wife of Mr William Clibborn, engineer of the Coimbatore foundry aged 21 years and 19 days

At Calcutta Mr Charles Anselm Kvetting, son of the late Honorable Colonel Kvetting and Governor of Burma aged 27 years and 7 months

At Calcutta Mr T. Jerick Ilustrado Junior contractor of Marine Stores, aged 28 years and 7 months

At Calcutta Mrs Mary Ann Blake, widow of the late Mr Thomas Blake aged 60 years

At Calcutta Mr Henry Black, of the H L Marine, aged 30 years

At Calcutta of small pox, John Richardson son of Mr Joseph Richardson, branch post aged 15 years 3 months and 27 days

Miss Fina Frensham wife of Mr William Frensham gone to England aged 22 years

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Hutcher Office, 6th May, 1839.

INDIGO.—The arrival of the Overland Mail, has brought about little or no change of a favorable nature, in our Market, either in the demand, or prices of the great staple, and there are few transactions reported by private contract. The public sales have been as under, viz.

On the 5th ultimo, 314 chests were brought forward, at the New Mart, of which about 150 chests were sold at the following rates, viz.

C S	9 chests.....Co.'s Rs. 219 8 p Fy. Md.	
N	41 chests <i>Brac, Dunlop and Co. Baribares</i>	
	10 chests	175 0
	10 ditto	182 8
	10 ditto	172 8
	11 ditto	170 0
N C P		
B	6 ditto	205 0
P C T		
G	6 ditto	190 0
	F. H. Young, Kumbhar.	
R.	11 chests	175 0

MacArthur and Moir, Calcutta.		
R L	23 chests	140 0
	3 ditto (dust) ..	45 0
G T		
M	10 chests	175 0
	10 ditto	162 8
	10 ditto	145 0
	6 ditto	117 6
G F		
R	3 chests (broken & dust) ..	85 0
M		
S F	6 chests	162 8

And a few lots of Native Manufacture, at various prices.

On the 7th another sale at the same Mart was held, and the following is the result, viz.

J & S F		
B	54 Chests J. and S Finch, Tirhoot.	
	10 chests... Co's Rs 227 8 As p.fy. md	
	20 ditto	222 8
	10 ditto	211 6
	10 ditto	202 8
	3 ditto	182 8
	1 ditto	135 0

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Company's advances to the 4th instant inclusive, amount to Co.'s Rs. 54,35,608 10 5, and on goods now on hand Co.'s Rs. 65,150, making the total advances of the season 1854-59 Co.'s Rs. 54,80,758 10 5 at the present unfavourable rate of the Company's Exchange, few parties are inclined to take advantage of this medium of negotiation to any extent.

With regard to prospects for the ensuing season, it is much too early to hazard any thing like a correct opinion, but it may be stated generally, that in many of the principal Indigo Districts, they are far from favorable: long drought, and excessive hot winds, having done material injury to the young plant. Looking to the various accounts received from the Planters, a large crop cannot be expected, in consequence of the advanced period of the season.

SALTPETRE.—The demand has been steady since our last, but prices have not advanced, altho' there is more Tonnage in the River, and the rates of freight have declined a little. Present rates are as under, viz.

Gudna,.....	Sa. Rs. 5 10 a 5 12 per fy md
Ghazepore,.....	" 5 6 a 5 8 "
Tirhoot,.....	" 5 4 a 5 6 "
Chuprab,.....	" 5 0 a 5 4 "
Cawnpore,.....	" 4 4 a 4 6 "

Exports from 29th ultimo to the 3d instant, inclusive.

To Great Britain,.....	fy mds 56,726
France,.....	" none
United States of America,.....	" 19,040
China,.....	" none

COTTON.—The market on the rise, and large transactions have taken place at an advance on previous rates. Stock at Mirzapore about the middle of last month, did not exceed 30,000 maunds, and the quantity passed under certificates on the 23d, was about 70,000 maunds. Prices at that Mart, in consequence of short Imports from the Interior, were high, and holders not disposed to submit to lower rates.

Prices here are as under, viz.

Banda,.....	Sa. Rs. 13 14 a 14 0 per baz md
Jalons,.....	" 13 6 a 13 8 "
Cutchoura,.....	" 12 10 a 12 12 "
Rajapore and Bomarghur	none. } Cash.

Exports to 3d instant inclusive, viz.

To China,.....	bales 2,394 wg. 8,462 b md
Great Britain,.....	" 29 " 1,059 "

SUGAR.—No sales of the New crop, (one or two parcels of which have arrived,) have yet taken place, but holders are asking prices far above what would leave any chance of profit to shippers. *Khour* continues to command attention for the English Market, at Co.'s Rs. 4 10 a 4 12 per baz. maund.

Exports to 3d instant inclusive, viz.

To Great Britain,.....	b. md. 45,509
------------------------	---------------

RICE.—There are few transactions reported in this article, but prices for some descriptions are a little higher, viz.

Patna,.....	Co.'s Rs. 2 10 0 a 2 12 pr b md
Patchary,.....	" 2 9 0 a 2 10 "
Luckhilla,.....	" 2 6 0 a 2 7 "
Moogy,.....	" 1 9 0 a 1 10 "

Exports to 3d instant inclusive, viz.

To Great Britain,.....	b md 58,428
United States of America,.....	" 201

SALT.—Very scarce, and much required after a dry season. Transactions considerable at Co.'s Rs. 2 2 a 2 4 per b md.

Pattergattah,.....	Co.'s Rs. 17 a 18 per b md
Belaspore,.....	" 13 a 13 "

No Exports or Sales reported.

LAC DYE.—Continues in good demand at advanced prices. Present rates are as under, viz.

1st quality,.....	Co.'s Rs. 65 a 70 per b md
2d do,.....	" 45 a 50 "
3d do,.....	" 35 a 35 "

Exports to 3d instant.

To Great Britain,.....	b md 2,422
France,.....	" 77
United States of America,.....	" 299

SHELL LAC.—The demand has lately subsided, in consequence of the dull state of the Home Market, and prices of the finer qualities are a shade lower. Present rates are as under, viz.

1st sort,.....	Sa. Rs. 28 a 29 per b md
2d do,.....	" 22 a 25 "
3d do,.....	" 12 a 14 "

Exports to the 3d instant, viz.

To Great Britain,.....	b md 3,537
France,.....	" 862
United States of America,.....	" 243

RAW SILK.—Continues very scarce, and with the high rates demanded, have precluded operations to any extent in the article. The April Bund now beginning to arrive, is reported to be of good quality, and in abundance. Present prices are as under, viz.

Radnagore,.....	Co.'s Rs. 12 8 a 12 10 per b ar
Commercolly,.....	" 12 6 a 12 8 per f ar
Banleah,.....	" 12 10 a 12 12 per b ar
Cossimbazar,.....	" 13 0 a 13 12 per f ar
Harripanul,.....	" 12 10 a 12 14 per b ar
Gonates,.....	" 12 6 a 12 8 per f ar
Jungypore,.....	" 13 4 a 13 8 ditto.

Exports to 3d instant, viz.

To Great Britain,.....	b. mds. 607
Bombay,.....	" none

SILK REEL GOODS.—*Cerahi*, in consequence of the high prices in the interior for the raw material, the transactions in these goods, have been on a very moderate scale. Present rates are as under, viz.

1st sort,.....	Co.'s Rs. 150 0 a 160 per corgo
2d do,.....	" 130 0 a 140 "

Exports to 3d instant, viz.

To Great Britain,.....	pieces 19,888
United States of America,.....	" none

CHOPPANA.—From the same cause are also scarce, and the sales reported are to a very small extent. Present rates are as follows, viz.

1st sort,.....	Co.'s Rs. 150 a 160 per corgo.
2d ditto,.....	" 135 a 140 ditto.
3d ditto,.....	" 115 a 125 ditto.

Exports to 3d instant, viz.

To Great Britain,.....	pieces 7,646
United States of America,.....	" 150

BANDANES.—In very limited enquiry. Present rates, viz.

1st sort,.....	Co.'s Rs. 150 a 160 per corgo.
2d ditto,.....	" 135 a 140 ditto.

Exports to the 3d instant.

To Great Britain,.....	pieces 1,831
United States of America,.....	" none

GENERAL REGISTER.

Exports to 3d instant, are as under, viz.

To Great Britain.....	b md	1,261
France.....	"	none
United States of America, ..	"	1004

MUNIST.—This article is in better demand than it has been for many months past, and sales are reported at Co.'s Rs. 12 a 1 15 per b md.

Exports to 3d instant, viz.

To Great Britain.....	b md	181
United States of America, ..	"	none

JUTE.—Shipments have fallen off very considerably since our last, but prices contain without alteration, at Co.'s Rs. 6 8 a 6 10 per bale of 300lbs, nett weight.

Exports to 3d instant, viz.

To Great Britain.....	b md	2,672
United States of America, ..	"	none

HAIR.—There is little doing in this article at present. The price continues at about Co.'s Rs. 13 per bale of 300lbs, nett.

Exports to 3d instant, viz.

To Great Britain.....	b md	1,191
United States of America, ..	"	none

WISS.—Continues in extensive demand at very high prices, viz.

Buffalo.....Co.'s Rs.	85	a	42	per corga
Ditto, Patna, green ..	34	a	35	"
Ditto ditto, dry...	12	a	14	"

Exports as under to 3d instant.

To Great Britain.....		
Cow.....	74,646	pieces
Buffalo.....	873	"

United States of America,

Cow.....	47,850	pieces
Buffalo.....	5,430	"

GOAT SKINS.—In fair demand at the undermentioned rates, viz

Madras.....Co.'s Rs.	30	a	35	per 100
Bengal.....	"	24	a	26

Exports as under, viz.

To Great Britain.....	pieces	none
United States of America, ..	"	65,000

HORNS.—In good demand at higher prices than our last, viz.

Buffalo.....Co.'s Rs.	9	0	a	12 0	per 100
Deer.....	7	4	a	7 6	p b md
Tips.....	6	0	a	6 2	"

Exports as follow, viz.

To Great Britain.....		
Buffalo.....	pieces	27,638
Deer.....	b mds	108
Tips.....	"	85

OPPIUM.—The following is the result of the Government sale on the 23d of last month, viz.

	cheats.	highest.	lowest.	average.	proceeds.
Behar 2,940	475	330	365	1 10	10,72,430
Benares 400	435	375	390	0 0	1,56,000

Accounts have reached this from China to the 15th March, with still further distressing intelligence of the Market for the Drug, and of the firm determination on the part of the Chinese Government, to put an entire stop to the smuggling trade in Opium. Opium was offered at Sp. Dirs 2 0, Benares at Sp. Dirs 2 0.

and Malacca at Sp. Dirs 2 10 per chest but no buyers, even at this low rate. Stock reported on the 1st March, upwards of 20,000 chests, with a prospect of being increased by arrivals from this Port and Bombay.

IMPORTS.—From Europe—Metals—Copper: transactions very moderate and prices rule as under, viz.

Sheeting 16 a 22 oz. Sa. Rq.	84	0	a	34	4 pr fy md
Brass, 40 a 120 oz.	34	6	a	34	8
Tile 14 a 28 lbs.	31	2	a	31	4
56	31	0	a	31	12
Old Sheetting.....	29	6	a	29	8
Nails.....	43	0	a	45	0
South American.....	30	14	a	31	0

Imports to 3d instant, viz.

Cake and Tile.....	1998	b md
Sheet.....	36	annas & 419 b md
Bolt.....	374	"
Nails.....	4	cks. & 34
Old Sheetting.....	365	b mds

SPELTER.—In good demand at Current Rupees 8 11 a 8 12 per factory maund, and holders are asking higher rates.

Imports to 3d instant 750 b md

IRON.—This article has declined a few annas per maund on the assortments generally and the under-mentioned rates are current, viz.

Swedish—Flat.....Co.'s Rs.	5	10	a	0	0 pr f md
Square.....	5	8	a	5	9 ditto.
British, flat and Square ..	3	15	a	0	0 ditto.
Bolt.....	3	15	a	0	0 ditto.
Round Rod.....	4	8	a	4	9 ditto.
Square ditto.....	4	9	a	0	0 ditto.
Nail Rod.....	4	8	a	0	0 ditto.
Sheet.....	0	0	a	5	12 ditto.
Hoop.....	0	0	a	5	12 ditto.

Imports to 3d instant, viz.

Hoop.....	b mds	2204
Sheet.....	"	337
Assorted.....	"	4758
Bolts.....	"	56
Rod.....	"	217
Bars.....	In No.	2515
Do and Bolts.....	b mds	1368
Nails.....	"	none

LEAD.—In very moderate enquiry, and without any material alteration in prices. Present rates are as under, viz.

Fig.....	Sa Rs	7	8	a	7	9 pr f md
Unstamped.....	"	7	4	a	7	6 ditto.
Sheet.....	"	7	8	a	0	0 ditto.

Imports to 3d instant.

Fig.....	b md	701
Sheet.....	pairs	356

STYRE.—Market dull, and without report of transactions. Prices are nominally as under, viz.

Swedish.....Co. Rs.	7	14	a	0	0 pr f md
British.....	5	12	a	5	14 ditto.
Blistered.....	8	2	a	8	4 ditto.

Imports to 3d instant..... b md 2170

QUICKSILVER.—Prices quoted at Current Rupees per factory aser. 4 10 a 4 11

Imports to 3d instant. Bottles 200

COTTON PITCH GOONS.—A very extensive business has been done in these imports since our last, particularly in Mysore, but latterly the demand has a good deal subsided.

CAMBRICE.—6-4 medium quality is wanted. Japanet 6-4; coarse and middling qualities much enquired after, and are paying a good profit on cost price. Nail Mill: all medium quality also in request. Book: in good demand and prices have slightly improved. This article is likely to recover from the recent great

GENERAL REGISTER.

Depression, now that our political relations with the
Business begin to wear a more peaceable character.

LAPPEL SCARFS.—In request.—Lappels: assorted—in moderate enquiry, but without much improvement in prices.—Turkey Red Tweak Cambric: very scarce, and much wanted.—Chints: single fold, and Bengal Stripes: are in extensive enquiry, at a considerable advance on cost price.—Neutral Setts Turban, Pinks and Persian Stripes: In moderate enquiry but at low prices.—Long Cloths: in fair demand.—Madras Puttams: The market is very much depressed for these Manufactures, and it is quite impossible to effect sales, unless at exceedingly low rates.—White Cotton Twist: a large business reported in these Imports and prices for the 1st quality Manchester Manufacture are about as under, viz.

1st twist.—Nos. 20 Co.'s Rs.	0	7	0	a	7	2	per morah
" 30 "	0	0	2	a	0	3	"
" 40 "	0	5	6	a	0	0	"
" 50 "	0	5	2	a	0	0	"
" 60 "	0	4	4	a	4	6	"
" 70 "	0	4	3	a	4	4	"
" 80 "	0	4	2	a	4	3	"
" 90 "	0	4	1	a	4	2	"
" 100 "	0	4	6	a	0	6	"
" 110 "	0	5	9	a	0	0	"
" 120 "	0	6	0	a	0	0	"
" 130 "	0	7	0	a	8	0	"
" 140 "	0	7	5	a	0	0	"

Imports to 3d instant..... 8,49,029 lbs.

TURKEY RED TWIST.—In moderate demand at Co.'s Rs. 1 11 a 1 13 per lb according to marks and qualities.
GERMAN DYE.—In very little enquiry at Co.'s Rs. 2 4 a 2 4 6 per lb.

Imports of both descriptions 12,000 lbs.

ORANGE.—In fair enquiry—1st quality Co.'s 1 Rs. 1 p lb.
2d ditto.. „ 0 13 a 0 14 „

Imports as above, of 11,500 lbs.

NOTTLES.—Price quoted at Co.'s Rs. 10 per 100 for the best London quarts, Liverpool and Scotch about a rupee under that rate.

SEEN.—Market on the decline, and sales are reported of Bass's and Allsops' at Co.'s Rs. 50 a 55 per bhd.

MILLINERY.—Saleable at half cost price.

STATIONERY.—Well assorted invoices selling at a high rate.

PERFUMERY.—Also saleable at fair prices.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Meet a ready market at an advance on cost price.

WINDOW GLASS.—Selling at 45 to 50 per cent. dis. ex. 2 6

FREIGHTS.—Dead Weight: a shade lower since our last. Light Goods: without material alteration. Current rates are as under, viz.:

Broken Stowage	£ 3	0	a	£ 0	0	p. ton 16 a 18 cwt.
Sugar.....	£ 5	10	a	£ 5	15	0 20 cwt.
Saltpetre	£ 5	0	a	£ 0	0	ditto ditto
Rice.....	£ 5	15	a	£ 0	0	ditto ditto.
Oil Seeds.....	£ 6	0	a	£ 6	0	ditto ditto.
Rum.....	£ 4	10	a	£ 0	0	pr. 4 bogsheads.
Hides	£ 4	12 6 a	£ 4	15	pr ton 30 cub. ft.	
Jute and Safflower	£ 4	12 6 a	£ 4	15	ditto dit.	
Shell Lac & Lac Dye	£ 4	10 a	£ 4	15	ditto ditto.	
Indigo.....	£ 6	0	a	£ 6	0	ditto ditto.
Silk Piece Goods	£ 6	0	a	£ 0	0	ditto ditto.
Raw Silk.....	£ 6	0	a	£ 6	10	p. ton 10 cwt.

Barkara Overland Price Current, May 6.

Burkharu Overland Price Current, May 6.

MONEY MARKET.

Burkharu Office, Calcutta, 6th May, 1839.

In our last of the 2d April ultimo, we noticed the arrival of the English Mail for January, the public remittances brought out by that opportunity caused some small stir in our money market and prolonged the excitement created by the preparation of our Mail until a few days after its departure. Affairs then remained very quiet until about the close of the past month when it was in some measure revived by the arrival of the February Mail, expectations were rife, but the result though by no means discouraging yet was not equal to what was anticipated and consequently did not inspire that activity as was hoped for.

Within the last week and up to the present moment all is preparation for the departing Mail to leave this evening. Our Bill Market received fresh supplies of Public Bills both from England and New South Wales. These supplies coming very opportunely are being purchased for remittance home, our market for Bills has presented a very lively appearance for the past few days, the amount of remittance going is now estimated at near nine lacs, and may yet be added to; the rates of negotiation are as below.

Bank Bills.....	a. d. s. d.
11. M. Treasury Bills.....	2 0 a 2 0 p. cent.
Private Bills under credits.....	2 2 a 2 0 "
Ditto family purposes.....	2 1 a 2 2 "
Ditto shipping documents.....	2 2 a 2 3 1/2 "
Ditto on Franco.....	2 7 1/2 French money

The London Exchange continuing at an very unfavorable rate for remittances out, that many have resumed shipments through the Government Export Ware House, and transactions through this channel since our last, have been to the extent of about a Lac of Rupees.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Very little business has been done in these securities. Some Stock Paper changed hands at a premium of 12 per cent, nothing beyond the ordinary sales were effected in the 2d, and

5. per cent., rates of which continuing at previous quotations and noticed below, the 4 per cents. have improved somewhat and more enquired after.

CALCUTTA [SELL.]

Stock	Transfer 5 p. ct. at 1835-36, interest pay	1st rem.	12	0	12	6	p. ct
Paper	able in England	rs. as.					
Second	According Nos. 1151		0	4	3	0	"
5 p. ct.	a 15,200.....						

Third or Bombay 5 per cent. Co.'s Rs. 2 8 2 0 „
4 per cent. Doct... Co.'s Rs. 4 0 4 8 „

BANK OF BENGAL.—Stock Co.'s Rs. 1,12,50,000.—The value of this description of investment had increased since ours of April to 2450 and 2500 rupees premium per share, which rates were maintained until within a day or two, when they fell to 2400 and 2,45 Rupees the new current rate. The discount and interest rates continue without variation.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

Approved Private Bills and Notes not having more than, 3 months to run, discount 5 per cent. per annum.
Government and Salary Bills, ditto 4 ditto.
Loans not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. 5 ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium, 5 1/2 ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6 1/2 ditto ditto.
Accounts of Credit to be open on deposit of Company's Paper &c. Interest 5 ditto ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium, 5 1/2 ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6 1/2 ditto ditto.

UNION BANK.—Stock Co.'s Rs. 80,00,000.—Shares in this institution advanced shortly after our last report to 370 and 380 Rs. premium, which value they maintain to the present moment. Some sales were effected during the past week at the first mentioned sum.

The Mirzapore Agency branches of this and the Bank of Bengal are working very well. There is much competition between them and the native shroffs which latter are offering very liberal terms to maintain their ground and a portion of the extensive Exchange business, but we fear the influence of the Banks will soon deprive them of this profitable source

GENERAL REGISTER.

of employing capital and which had been entirely monopolized by them.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills, and Notes not exceeding 1 Month	6 per ct
On ditto ditto, 2 ditto	6 "
On ditto ditto, 3 ditto	7 "
On ditto ditto, 4 ditto	8 "
On Foreign Bills of exchange, not exceeding 30 days' sight	6 "
On Govt. and Salary Bills, 4 "	4 "
On Loans on deposit of Company's Paper not exceeding 3 months	5 "
On ditto Metals, Indigo and Opium, ditto	6 "
On ditto of other Goods, ditto	7 "
On accounts of Credit on deposit of Company's Paper	5 "
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indigo and Opium	6 "
Ditto on ditto of other Goods	7 "

* The same rate to all applicants whether Proprietors or not.

AGRA BANK—Stock Co.'s Rs. 20,00,000.—The institution is becoming better known and shares in it have been much enquired after. The value of shares at present stand at 20 Rs. premium. The refusal of Government to receive its circulation in payment of Revenue has much disappointed expectations.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates.	
At six months sight	per Co.'s Rs. 2 0
At three months' sight	ditto 1 11
At sight, for sums not exceeding £100	1 11

Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight	Discount p. c.	3 0 0
Ditto on Calcutta, at 31 days date	ditto	1 12 0
Ditto ditto at 10 days sight	ditto	0 12 0
Ditto ditto at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000)	ditto	0 8 0

BONDED WARE HOUSE—Shares Co.'s Rs. 500.—Shares continue at a discount and there appears no probability of any change until the completion of the building which is progressing fast.

DOCKING COMPANY—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1000.—At par.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1000.—At par.

Money, plentiful but confined resources of profitable employment.

Bullion is nominal at quotations as this is not the season for operations in them.

	BULLION.			
Spanish Drs. Co. Rs.	220	8	0	a 220 18 0 per 100 Sp. drs
Doubletons	82	0	0	a 33 0 0 each
Jones or Pennas	10	12	0	a 20 0 0 "
Dutch Ducats	4	8	0	a 6 0 0 "
Sovereigns	10	8	0	a 0 8 0 "
Old Gold Mohurs	18	8	0	a 19 0 0 ditto
New	17	0	0	a 2 0 0 ditto
Madras Gold Mohurs	0	0	0	a 10 5 0 ditto
Gold Bars	12	0	0	a 15 8 0 per ea. wt.
Silver	104	0	0	a 104 8 0 per 100 ditto
Gold Dust	12	0	0	a 15 0 0 per ea. wt. ac

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore at 60 days' sight, 205 pr. 100 Sp. drs.
France at 6 months sight, 270 pr. Co.'s r.
Bills on Bombay and Madras may be had at either sight or 30 days' sight according to amount at par and 2 and 3 per cent. premium.

PREMIUM OF INSURANCE.

* To Europe, not North of Great Britain	2 1/2 a 3	pr. ct.
Europe, North of Great Britain	2 1/2	"
America and New South Wales	3	"
China (on Opium and Specie) Manila and Java	2 1/2	"
China, on Ship and Goods	3	"
Penang	1 1/2	"
Malacca and Singapore	2	"
Bencoolen & Ports on the West Coast	2 1/2	"
Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmein	2	"
Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel	2	"
Madagascar and Bushire	3	"
Bussorah or Persian Gulf	3 1/2	"
Red Sea	4	"
Bombay, Mascat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalle	2 1/2	"
St Helena or Cape	2 1/2	"

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th
Vessels at the Company's Mooring, one quarter per cent
per month: at their own moorings, one-third per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain	3 1/2	pr. ct.
Six	6	"
Nine	7	"
Twelve	9	"

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

The rates on Block have been lately increased, and we draw the distinction.

OLD RATES.	PRESENT RATES
3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.	4 months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 ditto, 4 1/2 "	6 "
9 ditto, 6 1/2 "	7 "
12 ditto, 8 "	9 "

this making an advance from 1/2 a 1 1/2 per cent.—Harlan Overland Price Current, May 6.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF.

Bruce, Isabella	Wm. Martin and Charles Edmond Newcomen.
Donaldson, Hugh Douglas	Register Supreme Court.
Lowie, Ninian Captain	John Lewis.
Bradshaw, Magdalen Widow	Thomas Bevan.
Clerk, Henry Captain of Artillery	John Jackson.
Duffie, Adam Lieutenant Colonel	Mary Anne Duffin.
Kitchin, John Sir	Kishanmukh Sinay.
Marriage, Bryan James	Register Supreme Court.
Mitford, Robert Civil Service	James Cullen Esq.
Bruce, Isabella	William Martin and Charles Edmond Newcomen. Esq.
Montgomery, James ship builder	Register Supreme Court.
Ochterlony, David, Barronet, Major General Sir	Major Henry Fisher Walter, & L. C.
Seaton, Francis, Captain 66th R. L.	John Allan.
Nell, Richard Nelson, Sergeant	Mary Bell, Widow.
Leslie, Robert	Elizabeth Leslie, Widow.
Maclean John, Esq. Merchant	N. Alexander, Esq.
Manuk, A. C. M.	Register Supreme Court
Truscup, George Alexander	William Pringle, Henry Aubert.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS.

Wm. Martin and Charles Edmond Newcomen.
Register Supreme Court.
John Lewis.
Thomas Bevan.
John Jackson.
Mary Anne Duffin.
Kishanmukh Sinay.
Register Supreme Court.
James Cullen Esq.
William Martin and Charles Edmond Newcomen. Esq.
Register Supreme Court.
Major Henry Fisher Walter, & L. C.
John Allan.
Mary Bell, Widow.
Elizabeth Leslie, Widow.
N. Alexander, Esq.
Register Supreme Court
William Pringle, Henry Aubert.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Political Department, 17th April, 1839.—The following convention and papers annexed, which has been received through the secret committee of the Honorable the Court of Directors from Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, are published for the information of persons interested in the trade carried on with the Turkish dominions.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, with three additional Articles thereto annexed signed at Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, August 16, 1838.

Convention appended to the capitulations granted to Great Britain by the Ottoman Porte, amending and altering certain stipulations therein contained, as regards the commerce and navigation of the two countries.

During the friendly intercourse which has happily subsisted so long between the Sublime Porte and the Kings of Great Britain capitulations granted by the Porte, and treaties concluded between the two powers, have regulated the rates of duties payable on merchandize exported from and imported into, the dominions of the sublime Porte and have established and declared the rights, privileges, immunities and obligations of British merchants trading to, or remaining in, the imperial territories. But since the period when the above mentioned stipulations were last revised, changes of various kinds have happened in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire, and in the external relations of that empire with other powers and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Sultan have therefore agreed now to regulate again, by a special and additional act, the commerce and intercourse of their subjects in order to increase the trade between their respective dominions and to render more easy the exchange of the produce of the one country for that of the other. They have consequently named for their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John Lubbock, Lord Ponsonby, Baron of Imkeby, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight grand cross of the most honorable order of the bath, of the Nishan of honour &c. &c. Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, &c. &c. And His Highness the Sultan, most illustrious and most excellent Viceroy Mustapha Resid Pasha, minister for foreign affairs, bearing the decoration belonging to his high rank, a knight grand cross of the Legion of Honour of France, &c. &c. excellent and most distinguished Mustapha Kamur Bey, a member of the Supreme Council of State, assistant to the Prime minister, president of the council of agriculture and industry, a minister of state of the first class, bearing the two decorations belonging to his office, &c. &c. and the excellent and most distinguished Mahomed Nour Effendi, a Councillor of State in the department for foreign affairs, bearing the Nishan of honour of the first class, &c. &c. who after having communicated their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All rights, privileges and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing capitulations and treaties are confirmed now and for ever, except in as far as they may be specifically altered by the present convention, and it is moreover expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges or immunities which the sublime Porte now grants, or may hereafter grant, to the ships and subjects of any other foreign power, or which it may suffer the ships and subjects of any other foreign power to enjoy, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects and ships of Great Britain.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of her Britannic Majesty, or their agents, shall be permitted to purchase at all places in the Ottoman Dominions (whether for the purposes of internal trade or exportation) all articles, without any exception whatsoever, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the said dominions; and the Sublime Porte formally engages to abolish all monopolies of agricultural produce, or of any other articles whatsoever, as well as all *Permits* from the local governors, either for the purchase of any article, or for its removal from one place to another when purchased; and any attempt to compel the subjects of her

Britannic Majesty to receive such *Permits* from the local governors, shall be considered as an infraction of treaties and the sublime Porte shall immediately punish with severity any viziers and other officers who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and render full justice to British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered.

ARTICLE III.

If any article of Turkish produce, growth, or manufacture be purchased by the British merchant or his agent, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the British merchant or his agent shall pay at the purchase and sale of such articles, and in any manner of trade therein, the same duties that are paid in similar circumstances, by the most favoured class of Turkish subjects engaged in the internal trade of Turkey, whether Mussulmans or Rayahs.

ARTICLE IV.

If any article of Turkish produce, growth or manufacture be purchased for exportation, the same shall be conveyed by the British merchant or his agent, free of any kind of charge or duty whatsoever, to a convenient place of shipment, on its entry into which it shall be liable to one fixed duty of nine per cent, ad valorem, in lieu of all other interior duties.

Subsequently, on exportation, the duty of three per cent, as established and existing at present, shall be paid. But all articles brought in the shipping ports for exportation, and which have already paid the interior duty of entering into the same, will only pay the three per cent, export duty.

ARTICLE V.

The regulations under which firmans are issued to British merchant vessels for passing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, shall be so framed as to occasion to such vessels the least possible delay.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed by the Turkish Government, that the regulations established in the present convention, shall be general throughout the Turkish empire, whether in Turkey in Europe or Turkey in Asia, in Egypt, or other African possessions belonging to the sublime Porte, and shall be applicable to all the subjects whatever their description, of the Ottoman dominions; and the Turkish Government also agrees not to object to other foreign powers settling their trade upon the basis of this present convention.

ARTICLE VII.

It having been the custom of Great Britain and the sublime Porte, with a view to prevent all difficulties and delay in estimating the value of articles imported into the Turkish dominions, or exported therefrom, by British subjects, to appoint, at intervals of fourteen years, a commission of men well acquainted with the traffic of both countries, who have fixed by a tariff the sum of money in the coin of the grand Signior, which should be paid as duty on each article, and the term of fourteen years, during which the last adjustment of the said tariff was to remain in force, having expired, the high contracting parties have agreed to name conjointly fresh commissioners to fix and determine the amount in money which is to be paid by British subjects, as the duty of three per cent, upon the value of all commodities imported and exported by them; and the said commissioners shall establish an equitable arrangement for estimating the interior duties which by the present treaty, and established on Turkish goods to be exported, and shall also determine on the places of shipment where it may be most convenient that such duties should be levied.

The new tariff thus established, to be in force for seven years after it has been fixed, at the end of which time it shall be in the power of either of the parties to demand a revision of that tariff but if no such demand be made on either side, within the six months after the end of the first seven years then the tariff shall remain in force for seven years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding seven years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of seven years.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople within the space of four months.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed their seals thereto. Done at

GENERAL REGISTER

Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, on the 16th day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

(Signed in the Turkish Original.)
(L. S.) MUSTAFA KEMAL.
(L. S.) MUSTAFA KEMAL.
(L. S.) MEHMET NOURRE.

(L.) PONSONEY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Certain difficulties having arisen between the Ambassador to Her Britannic Majesty and the plenipotentiaries of the sublime Porte, in fixing the new conditions which should regulate the commerce in British goods imported into the Turkish dominions, or passing through the same in transit, it is agreed between His Excellency the British Ambassador and the Plenipotentiaries of the sublime Porte, that the present convention should receive their signatures, without the articles which have reference to the above mentioned subjects forming part of the body of the said convention.

But at the same time it is also agreed—the following articles having been presented to the Turkish Government—but they shall be submitted to the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, and should they be approved and accepted by Her Majesty's Government, they shall then form an integral part of the treaty now concluded.

The articles in question are the following:

ARTICLE. I.

All articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, and all merchandize, of whatsoever description, embarked in British vessels, and being the property of British subjects, or being brought overland, or by sea, from other countries by the same shall be admitted, as heretofore, into all parts of the Ottoman dominions, without exception, on the payment of three per cent. duty, calculated upon the value of such articles. And in lieu of all other and interior duties, whether levied on the purchaser or seller, to which these articles are at present subject, it is agreed that the importer, after receiving his goods shall pay, if he sells them at the place of reception, or if he sends them thence to be sold elsewhere in the interior of the Turkish Empire, one fixed duty of two per cent. after which such goods may be sold and resold in the interior, or exported, without any further duty whatsoever being levied or demanded on them.

But all goods that have paid the three per cent. import duty at one port, shall be sent to another free of any further duty, and it is only when sold there or transmitted thence into the interior, that the second duty shall be paid.

It is always understood that Her Majesty's Government do not pretend either by this article or any other in the present Treaty, to stipulate for more than the plain and fair construction of the terms employed; nor to preclude, in any manner, the Ottoman Government from the exercise of its rights of internal administration, where the exercise of those rights does not evidently infringe upon the privileges accorded by ancient treaties, or the present treaty to British merchandize or British subjects.

ARTICLE. II.

All foreign goods brought into Turkey from other countries, shall be freely purchased and traded in, in any manner, by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty or the agents of the same, at any place in the Ottoman dominions; and if such foreign goods have paid no other duty than the duty paid on importation, then the British subject or his agent shall be able to purchase such foreign goods on paying the extra duty of two per cent. which he will have to pay on the sale of his own imported goods or on their transmission for sale into the interior; and after that such foreign goods shall be resold in the interior, or exported without further duty; or should such foreign goods have already paid the amount of the two duties (i. e. the import duty and the one fixed interior duty) then they shall be purchased by the British subject or his agent, and afterwards resold or exported, without being ever submitted to any further duty.

ARTICLE. III.

No charge whatsoever shall be made upon British goods, (such being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or its dependencies, or the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and charged in British vessels and belonging to British subjects) passing through the straits of the Dardanelles, of the Bosphorus, and of the Black Sea, whether such goods shall pass through those straits in the ships that brought them, or are transhipped in those straits, or, destined to be sold elsewhere are landed with a view to their being transferred to other vessels (and thus to proceed on their voyage) within a reasonable time.

Merchandize imported into Turkey for the purpose of being transmitted to other countries, or which remaining in the hands of the importer, shall be transmitted by him for sale to other countries, shall only pay the duty of three per cent. paid on importation, and no other duty whatsoever.

Done at Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, the 16th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(Signed in the Turkish Original.)
(L. S.) MUSTAFA KEMAL.
(L. S.) MUSTAFA KEMAL.
(L. S.) MEHMET NOURRE.

(L. S.) PONSONEY.

OFFICIAL NOTE DELIVERED TO LORD PONSONEY BY HIS EXCELLENCY MEHMET NOURRE EFFENDI, ON THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1838, RELATIVE TO THE 2D ARTICLE OF THE PROCEEDING CONVENTION.

Translation.

It is stipulated by the 11th Article of the treaty of commerce concluded between the sublime Porte and the British Government on the 25th Djemazievvel 1254, (16th August, 1838 that) English merchants are at liberty to purchase all kinds of merchandize in the Ottoman Empire.

But in order that the right of English merchants to sell within the Ottoman Empire, or to export the merchandize which they may purchase, may not be liable to misapprehension, the embassy of her Britannic Majesty has desired that an explanation should be given on this point, either in the treaty itself, or in a special Note.

The meaning of the passage, of which an elucidation is requested is clear, from the relation which the subsequent points in the 11th Article bear to each other—but we nevertheless repeat, that English merchants may, in virtue of the treaty, purchase within the Ottoman Empire all kinds of merchandize, may, if they think proper, send the same abroad after having paid duty thereon stipulated by the treaty, or may, if they think fit, resell the same within the Ottoman Empire, on conforming to the arrangements established by the said treaty with reference to internal commerce.

Such are the arrangements of the Treaty, and we give this explanation in the Ambassador renewing to his excellency the assurances of our sincere and perfect friendship.

The 7th Djemazievvel, 1254, (27th August 1838).

DECLARATION AGREED UPON AND SIGNED BY THE RESPECTIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES UPON THE EXCHANGE OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE PROCEEDING CONVENTION

Whereas it appears, on examining the English translation of the 11th article of the Turkish original of the treaty signed at Balta-Liman, on the 16th of August 1838, that certain words are inserted in that article in the Turkish language, which have no equivalent words in the English original of the same article of that treaty signed by the British Plenipotentiary, these words being to the effect, that the treaty is not to come into operation until the first day of March 1839, and whereas it is desirable to prevent all doubts which might arise in consequence of the difference between the text of the English and Turkish originals of the Treaty; it is hereby declared to be the understanding of the Plenipotentiaries on both sides, that the Treaty aforesaid shall begin to have effect on the first day of the month of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

It is further agreed and declared,—the Turkish text of the first of the three additional articles containing the words "overland, or by sea," and the words "or by sea," having been omitted in the English text, but having been introduced into Her Britannic Majesty's Ratifications,—that these words shall be considered as having the same force and validity as if they had been inserted in the original articles signed by the British and Turkish Plenipotentiaries respectively.

Done at Calender, on the 16th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

(Signed in the Turkish Original)

(L. S.) MUSTAFA KEMAL.

(L. S.) MEHMET NOURRE.

(L. S.) PONSONEY.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

R. T. PRINSEP.

Secy to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Legislative Department, the 2nd April 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 2nd April, 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XI. of 1839.

1. It is hereby enacted, that from the time of the passing of this Act, no Stamp duty or Institution fee shall be payable in respect of any proceeding in any Appeal, or in respect of any paper or copy of any paper necessary for and Appeal from any Court of the East India Company to Her Majesty in Council.

Fort William, Legislative Department, the 20th April, 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 20th April 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XII. of 1839.

1. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, Regulation I of 1827, passed by the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall be repealed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the day aforesaid an assessment shall be levied on all dwelling houses, and other buildings within the limits of the towns of George Town, Singapore and Malacca according to the real annual value thereof, at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. of such annual value.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from the day aforesaid an assessment shall be levied on all property of the nature described in the foregoing section, but which shall be situated beyond the limits of the aforesaid towns of George Town, Singapore, and Malacca, at a rate not exceeding five per cent. on the annual rent or value thereof.

IV. Provided always that any property which would be subject to assessment as aforesaid, of which the real annual value shall be less than six Spanish dollars, shall be exempted from such assessment, if it be the sole assessable property of the owner.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the chief civil officer in authority within the incorporated settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca to fix the limits of the aforesaid towns in order to the determination of the rates of assessment leviable under this Act.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that all religious edifices, hospitals, cemeteries, and buildings strictly and exclusively appropriated to charitable purposes, shall be exempted from assessment under this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that all houses, bungalows and other buildings, situated within the limits of any military cantonment, and occupied by European or native officers, soldiers, or sepoys, shall be exempted from assessment.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a tax shall be levied on all carriages, carts, and cattle in use within the incorporated settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca at the following rates:

On every four wheeled carriage Spanish dollars 10 per annum.
On every two wheeled carriage Spanish dollars 8 per annum.
On every cart drawn by any description of draught cattle Spanish dollars 6 per annum.
On every horse, mare, gelding, poney, or mule, Spanish dollars 2 per annum.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that the chief civil officer in authority in the Straits under instructions from the Governor of Bengal, shall have power to appoint such officers as may be deemed requisite for the collection of the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act at the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the officers so appointed shall in the execution of their duty, be subject to the same responsibility as would attach to them if they were employed in the collection of the land revenue.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that if payment of the aforesaid assessment and taxes be not duly made, the officers appointed to collect the same shall certify in writing such non-payment to any justice of the peace, who, if he shall be satisfied that due diligence has been used to obtain payment, and that the same has been improperly withheld, shall issue his warrant for distraining the amount on any goods and chattels, to whomsoever belonging, in or upon the dwelling house, and other buildings respectively charged, or for distraining any person charged by his goods and chattels, in both, and for selling every such distress, and the overplus, after deducting the expenses, shall be paid to the owner of the goods and chattels distrained.

XI. Provided always, that it shall be competent to the officers appointed to collect the aforesaid assessment and taxes, in lieu of proceeding against defaulters by warrant of distress, to sue for the recovery of arrears through any court of justice to which defaulters may be amenable.

XII. Provided also, that if any party, from whom payment of the assessment or taxes leviable under this Act may have been demanded, objects to the demand either on the ground of surcharge or by reason of claim to the exemption or abatement under any of the foregoing provisions, it shall be competent to such party, after payment of the amount demanded, to appeal against such demand to the Justice of the Peace sitting in general quarter sessions at the Station where such party resides, and the said Justice shall have power to hear and decide on such appeal and to pass such order thereon as may seem just.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that out of the funds collected from the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act, provision shall be made, in conformity with such instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Governor of Bengal, for the efficient watching, cleansing, lighting, and repairing of the streets and thoroughfares in the towns of George Town, Singapore and Malacca, and for the making and repairing of roads and bridges and the execution of other purposes necessary for the comfort and protection of the inhabitants of the incorporated settlement aforesaid.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that as soon after the 1st day of January in each year as may be found practicable, the officer collecting the assessment and taxes under this Act at each of the three stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall prepare a detailed statement, exhibiting the sums collected under the several heads of taxes and taxes during the preceding year, and showing also the disbursements which have been made during the same period on account of the various purposes enumerated in the Act.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that the statement prepared in the manner aforesaid, and duly attested by such officer as last

mentioned, shall be published at the station to which it relates in a newspaper; and if such station have no newspaper, the publication shall be made in some other newspaper of extensive circulation published within the incorporated settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. And the said statement shall also be open to general inspection at the office of such officer, for a period of one month from the date of its publication.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer appointed to collect the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act shall, in the conduct of their duties, be subject to be general superintendence and control of the chief civil authority residing in the aforesaid incorporated settlement.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer superintending the Police at each of the stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, between the 1st and 15th day of January in each year, shall require the owners of all palanquin carriages, carts, and other vehicles, kept in such station for the purpose of being let to hire for the conveyance of passengers or goods, to enter such vehicles in a register to be kept for that purpose at the Police Office. And every owner of a palanquin carriage, cart, or other vehicle, subject to such Registration, who shall omit to enter such vehicle at the Police Office, in the manner required by this Act, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the peace, forfeit for each offence a sum not exceeding twenty Spanish dollars, with costs of suit, which forfeiture shall on non-payment be recoverable by warrant of distress and sale under the hand of the convicting Justice of the peace; and the overplus of the goods and chattels sold, after deducting the expenses, shall be paid to such owner.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act shall be paid yearly in advance and that the said assessment shall be charged on the dwelling houses and other buildings respectively assessed, and on the respective owners and occupiers thereof, at the time of such assessment, and that the said Taxes shall be charged on the owners of the respective cattle, carriages, carts, or other vehicles subject to such taxes.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that every owner of a registered vehicle who shall neglect to place in a conspicuous part of such vehicle a numbered board which shall be furnished to him by the registering office, shall on conviction before a Justice of the peace, forfeit the sum of five Spanish dollars for each offence, with costs of suit.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when any change in the occupation of any dwelling house, or other building assessed, shall take place within the year after such assessment as aforesaid, then such assessment may be levied in manner aforesaid as well upon the dwelling house or other building respectively charged as upon the goods and chattels of the occupiers thereof, according to their respective periods of occupation without any new assessment.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the owner of any dwelling house, or other building assessed which is not let to any tenant, shall be deemed the occupier thereof, provided always that if such owner can show that the premises have not been inhabited or used for a period of three months or upwards in any year, he shall be entitled to a proportionate abatement of assessment levied on the same for the said year.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that no assessment or charge made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to assessment or tax, or of any thing chargeable with assessment or tax, or any mistake in the amount of the assessment or tax charged, provided, the directions of this act be in substance and effect complied with.

Legislative Department, the 20th April, 1839.—Resolved, that whereas in Sections VI. and XIV. of Act XVII. of 1837, it is enacted "that postage duties shall be levied on the conveyance of letters and packets by the Govt. Post at the rates set forth in the Schedules marked A. and B. appended to the said Act;" and whereas the said rates are much in excess of those heretofore established for the conveyance of letters by the private docks prohibited by the said Act, and it is expedient to vest the Governor General of India in Council in his Executive capacity with a discretionary power of continuing the said rates wholly or in part the following draft of a proposed Act is accordingly published for general information.

ACT No.—OF 1839.

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General of India in Council, by an order and notice to be published in the Government Gazettes of the several Presidencies of India, to authorize the levy of Postage duties at rates different from those severally specified in the Schedules A and B annexed to Act XVII. 1837, and to publish revised Schedules from time to time to give effect to such modifications; provided always there be no increase made thereby in any particular of the rates prescribed in the said Schedules A and B; and likewise to fix the time when the levy shall commence to be made at such modified rates, and to cancel or modify any order and notice, or issued by further similar order and notice, and the said revised Schedules of rates shall, for so long as may be so ordered and notified, be of the same effect and validity as the Schedules annexed to the said Act.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 20th day of June next.

J. P. GRANT,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 9th April, 1839.—Mr. E. Lee Warner, Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhagnulpore has been deputed to Tirhoot on special duty. Mr. R. Williams will officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhagnulpore during Mr. Lee Warner's absence.

Mr. A. Grant, Additional Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, has been deputed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, until further orders.

The 16th April, 1839.—Moulvie Syed Hussain Buksh, Sudder Ameen of Boorboom, has been allowed ten days' leave of absence in addition to that granted him on the 12th ultimo.

The 20th April, 1839.—Mr. G. Loch, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, has been deputed to Bancora (West Burdwan) to relieve Mr. J. Ward, the Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District, who is at present incapable from illness of discharging the duties of his office. Moulvie Abdul Majid, the Principal Sudder Ameen will conduct the current duties, until Mr. Loch's arrival at Bancora.

The 23d April, 1839.—Mr. J. H. Young to be Junior Member and Secretary of the Police Committee.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

General Department, the 24th April, 1839.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

The 1st May, 1839.—Mr. Henry Alexander Aubert, acting Clerk to the Stationary Committee, to be Superintendent of Stationery.

General Department, the 24th April, 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. F. L. Beaufort, Writer, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The 1st May, 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. civil surgeon A. Chalmers, M. D., of Shaljehanpore, to be Post Master at that Station.

General Department, the 8th May, 1839.—Mr. R. C. Ruikes, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Ecclesiastical Department.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to grant to the reverend J. Vaughan, Chaplain at Dinapore, leave of absence for two years, from the 1st instant.

Separate Department.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant one month's leave of absence to Mr. R. Walker, collector of Calcutta customs, from the 3d instant.

Mr. W. Bracken the deputy collector of customs, will conduct the duties of the office during his absence.

Mr. Robert Ince, superintendent of Backergunge salt chokeys, is permitted to be absent, on private affairs, for a period of one month, from the 16th instant.

General Department, the 8th May, 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. R. C. Ruikes, writer, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 30th April 1839.—Mr. R. Hampton, officiating special deputy collector of Beyeeshyn, &c. has been allowed leave of absence for a fortnight, on private affairs, commencing from the 1st instant.

Moulvie Ghulam Rasool, principal sudder ameen of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for one week, from the 16th instant, on account of ill health.

Aman Ali Khan Behadoor has been appointed deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833, in zillahs Patna and Behar, vice Mr. Marley deceased.

The 3d May, 1839.—Mr. G. F. Cockburn, has been appointed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Malda, during the illness of Mr. Houston, or until further orders.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, Magistrate of East Burdwan, has been allowed leave of absence for ten days, on medical certificate, from the date of his making over charge of office to Mr. Stirling, the Collector of that District.

J. H. YOUNG.

Offy. Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 23d April, 1839.—Mr. J. Feron has been appointed deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the districts of Bhagnulpore and Monghyr.

Mr. C. B. Quintin, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champaran has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 4th instant, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave granted him on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. W. Brown, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833, in Balasore, has been allowed leave of absence for three days from the 21st on the 24th ultimo, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave obtained by him for one month, from the commissioner of the 16th or Cuttack division.

The 29th April, 1839.—Captain A. Bogle, commissioner of Arrakan, has obtained leave of absence for six weeks, on medical certificate, from the 16th instant, the date on which he left the Province, captain D. Williams has been appointed to officiate as commissioner of Arrakan until the return of captain Bogle.

The 30th April, 1839.—Lieutenant J. R. Abbott has been confirmed in the office of junior assistant to the commissioner of Arrakan from the 25th August 1838, the date on which Lieut. Abbott A. C. Rainey was appointed assistant to the political agent at Sabathoo.

Mr. D. J. Money has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of Patna, vice R. C. Caniff, but will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Tipperah, until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Young has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bhacora, vice Mr. D. J. Money, but will continue until further orders, to officiate as deputy secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Department.

Erratum.—In the Gazette of the 27th, instant, page 351, for "Mr. G. Loch, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sylhet, has been deputed to Bancora (West Burdwan) to relieve Mr. J. Ward," read Mr. T. G. Loch, assistant at Madden has been deputed, &c.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

General Department, the 6th May, 1839.—The civil officers and departments are hereby informed, that the stationery of Government is placed under the control of the Military Board, and that any rules or forms that may be laid down by that Board as proper to be followed in submitting indent, granting receipt, or in other ways connected with the stores or distribution of Government stationery, must be carefully attended to.

Military officers will send their indents direct to the Board, Judicial officers to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Revenue officers to the Board controlling them, officers of account and Audit and the Government Agent to the Accountant General Marine and medical officers through the Marine and Medical Boards other officers through the Secretary to Government with which they correspond, and the indents being checked by these authorities will be forwarded to the Military Board for execution through the superintendent of stationery.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 14th May 1839.—The leave of absence granted to the revd. W. Vaughan, under date 6th instant is to enable him to proceed to sea for two years, under medical certificate.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 7th May, 1839.—Mr. E. T. Trorer, assistant to the magistrate of Hughly, has been vested with the powers described in section II. regulation III. of 1821, Mr. H. C. Halkett, officiating magistrate and collector of Dinagpur, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, on private affairs. Mr. A. G. Macdonald will conduct the duties of the office during Mr. Halkett's absence.

Mr. A. Reid, special deputy collector in zillah Behar, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for two months, from the 2nd ultimo in extension. Mr. C. H. Lushington of Satna will act for Mr. Reid, Mr. R. N. Farquharson, the special deputy collector in Patna will, in addition to his own duties, dispose of the boundary disputes in Sarun and Shahabad, and complete the remaining Deerah and Towfeer, cases on Mr. Lushington's file.

Mr. R. Hampton, officiating special deputy collector of Bau. leah has been allowed leave of absence from his station for fifteen days, from the 1st instant, on private affairs.

The 10th May, 1839.—Mr. C. T. Davidson, magistrate and collector of Purneah, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month, in extension.

The 11th May 1839.—Mr. assistant surgeon G. N. Check, of Barhwan, has been permitted to be absent from his station for one month on private affairs, commencing from the 5th instant.

This leave of absence granted on the 3d instant to Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, magistrate of Barhwan, has been cancelled from the 9th idem, the date on which he reported to have resumed charge of his office.

The 15th May 1839.—Mr. J. Alexander special deputy collector of Bhagnulpore and Monghyr, has obtained leave of absence for six months, to proceed to sea, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 13th ultimo.

FRED. J. S. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL REGISTER.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Simla, the 14th April, 1839.—Captain James Briggs, 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry has been permitted, under medical certificate, to be absent from his duties as 2d assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, for the period of eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health.

The leave to have effect from the date of embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India,

Political Department, Simla, the 17th April, 1839.—Lieutenant John Mantland, Madras Artillery, Assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Major T. Wilkinson reported his having received charge of the Nuzpore Residency from Captain G. J. Fraser on the 27th ultimo.

Political Department, Simla, the 25th April, 1839.—Mr. assistant surgeon John Hope, surgeon to the residency of Gwalior, has this day been appointed to the Gwalior reformed contingent. This arrangement to take effect from the date of the arrival of Mr. Hope's successor at Gwalior.

Simla, 27th April, 1839.—Mr. assistant surgeon Thomas Gindera to the medical charge of the Jalaon Legion the appointment to take effect from the date of Mr. Gindera being relieved by Mr. Hope of the charge of Scindiah's contingent.

Mr. H. Vansittart to officiate, till further orders, as an assistant to the political agent at Umballa, with the powers of a joint magistrate.

Political Department Simla, the 2d May 1839.—Major Thomas Wilkinson, has this day been appointed to be resident at Nagpore.

Political Department, Simla, the 6th May, 1839.—The leave of absence granted to Captain D. Downing, commanding the Jodhpore Legion, under date the 17th January last is to have effect from the 1st instead of the 1st February last.

Captain J. Graham, 60th regiment native infantry, assistant to the general superintendent of Thugs, has obtained one month's leave of absence, from the 10th May to the 10th June, to visit Mussooree, on urgent private affairs.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Offg. Secy to Govt of India,
with the Govr. Genl.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Simla, 9th April, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint brevet colonel George Hunter C. B., of the 6th regiment native infantry, to the command of troops at Ferozepore, with the rank of brigadier of the 2d class.

The following appointment was made in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 14th instant.

Lieutenant P. J. Chiene, of the 34th regiment native infantry, and officiating station staff Mynapore, to officiate as post master at that station, from the 2d ultimo, until further orders.

J. STUART, Lt.-Col.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India Milly. Dept.,
with the Rt Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

Secret Department, Simla, the 14th April 1839.—Mr. Ross Bell, collector and magistrate of Delhi, has been appointed to officiate as political agent in Upper India, and is directed to proceed to Shikarpore to assume the duties of that office.

Lieutenant E. J. Brown, adjutant to the corps of sappers and miners, has been appointed to be assistant to the political agent in Upper India.

Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick has been appointed to officiate as resident in Simla during the absence of col. Pottinger, and to proceed to Hyderabad to assume charge of that Residency on being relieved at Shikarpore by Mr. Ross Bell.

Major R. Ross has this day been appointed to be Political Agent at Jypore.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr. General.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Political Department, N. W. P. Simla, 11th April, 1839.—Mr. assistant surgeon H. D. Donaldson M. D., appointed to the medical charge of the Umballa Agency, during the absence of Mr. assistant surgeon A. C. Gordon, or until further orders.

T. H. MADDOCK

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.
with the Govr. General.

General Department, Simla, the 6th April, 1839.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. F. Williams, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pilibheet, for one month, in extension of the leave, granted in orders of 26th January last.

Mr. G. F. Harvey, magistrate and collector of Allypore, on his private affairs, for three months, from the 15th inst.

Mr. W. De H. Routh, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district, during the period of Mr. Harvey's absence, or until further orders.

General.—Lieutenant P. J. Chiene, 31th regiment native infantry and acting station staff at Mynapore to officiate as post master at that station, from the 2d ultimo, until further orders.

General Department, Simla, the 9th April, 1839.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. A. H. Cocks, (appointed on the 17th January last to be an assistant under the commissioner of the (Hou.) land division) has been placed by the officiating commissioner under the orders of the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pilibheet.

Mr. E. M. Wylly (appointed on the 2d February last to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division) has been placed by the officiating commissioner under the orders of the magistrate and collector of Agra.

Mr. A. Ross (appointed on the 30th January last to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division) has been placed by the officiating commissioner under the orders of the magistrate and collector of Benares.

The 12th April, 1839.—Mr. R. K. Dick, officiating magistrate and collector of Bijnour, on medical certificate, for seven months, from the 1st instant, on such day as he may quit his station, to proceed to the Hills.

Mr. T. H. Symonds, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnour, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district during the period of Mr. Dick's absence, or until further orders.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.—The Reverend Mr. J. Jennings, chaplain of Cawnpore, to the performance of the Ecclesiastical duties of the station of Simla, during his residence in the hills, on leave of absence granted him in orders of 19th December last.

GENERAL.—Three young men educated at the new medical college, who have passed their examinations, having been placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for employment in the North Western Provinces, His Lordship has appointed them as follow:—

Omachurn Set, native doctor at Agra to be employed under the directions of Mr. B. B. Duncan, the civil assistant surgeon.

Mahisto Dey, native doctor at Delhi, to be employed under the directions of doctor J. Hanken, the civil surgeon.

Shamachurn Dutt, native doctor at Allahabad, to be employed under the directions of Mr. A. Beattie, the civil assistant surgeon.

Mr. T. C. Hunter, civil assistant surgeon of Futturhab, to be post master at that station, from the 1st December last, the date on which he received charge of the office.

The 13th April, 1839.—Mr. C. Macawren, secretary to the Governor General for the North Western Provinces in the Judicial and Revenue and General Department, having been admitted to furlough by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, embarked on board the ship "Thomas Grenville" on the 17th March last. The Governor General appoints Mr. Macawren's having remained at the presidency from the date of his return from the Cape to that of his embarkation.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. J. S. Damerque, the officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerpoore by orders dated the 9th February last, stationed at Calpee, has been vested with independent powers in the pergunnah Calpee, Koonch and Jolapoor, subject to the general instructions of the magistrate and collector under the provisions of para. 11 of the resolution of Government dated 1st November 1831.

The following arrangement made by the officiating Commissioner of the Benares division, is approved.

Mr. G. D. Raikes to be an assistant under the magistrate and collector of Jounpoor.

Mr. W. J. Burgess to be an assistant under the magistrate and collector of Mirzapoor.

The following disposition of officers made by the commissioner of the Saugor division, in consequence of the order of 30th ultimo, cancelling the leave of absence granted on the 8th February last, to Major R. Low principal assistant at Jubbulpore, is approved.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. D. F. McLeod to retain charge of the Saugor District.
Mr. M. C. Ommalley to resume charge of his office of junior assistant at Baitool.
Lieutenant G. P. Thomas, junior assistant, to return to Saugor.
Lieutenant J. S. Banks, ditto, to proceed to Jabalpur.
Lieutenant W. Hore, ditto, to proceed to Hooshangabad.

Simla, the 16th April 1839.—General Department.—Mr. J. Neave, of the civil service, was permitted by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, on the 20th March last, to proceed to Europe under a medical certificate submitted by him.

The 16th April 1839.—Judicial.—Mr. M. H. Turnbull, judge of the Sudhur Duwanee and Nizamut Adawlut, on medical certificate for eight months for the purpose of visiting the hills.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. C. G. Menzel, collector of Agra, on his private affairs, for seven months, from the 1st June next.

Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, Baronet, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Chakrapore, to remain in Calcutta till the sailing of the ship "Marion" on which he has taken his passage to England under the leave obtained by him in orders of 10th Jan. last.

General.—Brevet Major J. H. Mackinlay, post master at Cawnpore, on his private affairs, for six months, from the 1st proximo, for the purpose of visiting Simla.

Brevet Major C. Rogers, of the 30th regiment native infantry, deputy judge advocate general, to officiate as post master at Cawnpore, during the period of brevet major Mackinlay's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Captain R. D. White, of the 68th regiment native infantry, A. D. C. to Major General Sir Thomas A. Bury, Knight, and K. C. B., to be post master at Saugor, from 15th October last, the date on which he received charge of the post office from Mr. assistant surgeon Dickinson, under the station order by the major general commanding at Saugor.

Simla, General Department, the 20th April, 1839.—Judicial.—Mr. M. J. Tierney to be civil and sessions judge of Aligarh.

The foregoing appointment is to take effect from the 24th ultimo, the date on which the "Zohba," in which Mr. J. Neave embarked for England, was left by the pilot at sea.

P. CURRIE
Offg. Secy. to the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.

MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 19th April, 1839.—No. 63 of 1839.—Lieutenant George Reid, of the 1st Regiment Bengal Cavalry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay will be announced hereafter.

2d. Lieutenant William Hay, of Artillery, permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain G. H. Hyde, Commissioner of Ordnance at Allahabad, has leave of absence for eight months, from the 7th instant, to visit the Hills North of Dehra, for the recovery of his health.

The leave of absence granted to Captain E. Swetenham, officiating executive engineer at Delhi, in General Orders No. 31 of the 4th ultimo, on account of his health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

In consideration of the long and meritorious services of subadar major Meer Hossain Ali, of the 78th regiment native infantry, Government are pleased to sanction the grant to him of the brevet pay of his rank, from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 64 of 1839.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry and assistant surgeons, on this establishment, the cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs. James Ratnay, Robert Chardin Wroughton, John Oilplant Armit, Alexander Rose, Henry Richard Shelton, Elliott Walker Baugh, and Henry Charles Adam, date of arrival at Fort William, 27th April, 1839.

Medical Department.—Messrs. James Swiney Haig, and Henry Irwin, ditto ditto 27th April, 1839.

Fort William, 30th April, 1839.—No. 65 of 1839.—In continuation of General Orders No. 95, dated 16th May 1836, the Hon'ble the President in Council, in concurrence with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased to direct, that, whenever the contingencies of the service or any other cause may temporarily prevent the officers of a regiment meeting daily in files after one has been established, a report of the nature of the obstacle which opposes them to meeting is invariably to be made to Head Quarters, and no more allowance is to be drawn for such period, without the sanction of Government having been previously obtained.

Fort William, 6th May, 1839.—No. 66 of 1839.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs. Andrew Alsmeth Becker, Hastings Broughton, Imprev, date of arrival at Fort William, 28th April 1839.
Messrs. David Theodore Reid, & to 29th ditto and Robert Coverdale Eastwell, 30th ditto.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Sub-Conductor Robert Hunter to be conductor, and sergeant major George Prince, of the 74d regiment of native infantry, to be sub-conductor, from the 5th of April 1839, vice Feeny deceased.

Sub-Conductor William Jones to act as conductor and sergeant Wm Dodd, armorer sergeant of the arsenal establishment, to act as sub-conductor, from the 2d March 1839, vice Keelan, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Sub-conductor Wm Cowan to act as conductor, and sergeant major Joseph Saint, of the 18th regt of native infantry, to act as sub-conductor, from the date of publication of this general order, vice Lathgow, on furlough.

No. 67 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to confirm the undermentioned officer in the appointment in which he is at present officiating.

Major Richard Hume, of the 7d regiment native infantry, as pay master at the Presidency and to the queen's troops.

No. 68 of 1839.—The undermentioned officers of the cavalry and infantry, are promoted to the rank of captain, by her et. from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Lieutenants Edward Vohart, 2d regiment light cavalry, 1st & 2d Bn, 5th ditto, Horatio Lawrell, 3d ditto, and Wm Charles Carter, 34th regt, native infantry 1st May 1839, and Charles Cooper, 23d ditto, 4th ditto.

Mr. William Hampton, having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, accessible to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Lieutenant Colonel Warren Hastings, Leslie Frith, of the Bengal Artillery, has returned to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay 25th November 1838.

Captain William Joseph Phillett, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to the eastward for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

Serjeant F. Jones, of the 2d company 1st battalion of Artillery, is appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works, and placed at the disposal of the officiating Superintending engineer, South Western Provinces.

Fort William, 6th May 1839.—No. 69 of 1839.—Serjeant Sedgley of the stud department, is placed at the disposal of the commander of the Forces with a view to his being remanded to the regiment to which he belonged, previously to his transfer to the Hauper Stud.

Fort William, 13th May, 1839.—No. 70 of 1839.—Captain and brevet major Thomas Williams, of the 7th regiment native infantry is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the 30th ultimo on the pension of a major, in conformity with the regulation of the 29th December, 1837.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

37th regiment native infantry.—Ensign Frederick Hill Hawley to be lieutenant, from 20th March 1839, vice Lieutenant David Ramsay deceased.

63d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain William Francis Grant to be captain of a company and Ensign William Young Siddons to be lieutenant, from the 10th September 1839, in succession to captain N. Lewis deceased.

74th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain Edward John Betts to be captain of a company, and Ensign Rodrick Robertson to be lieutenant, from the 30th April 1839, in succession to captain and brevet major Thomas Williams retired.

The undermentioned officers are promoted in the rank of captain by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names:

Lieutenant Thomas Mackintosh, of the 34th regiment N. I., 5th May, 1839, and Lieutenant John Henry Blanchard, of the 63d regiment N. I., 11th May.

Lieutenant John Gilmore, executive engineer and superintendent of roads at Darjeeling, has leave to the Presidency for one month, from the 1st proximo, preparatory to applying for leave to go to sea for the benefit of his health.

Fort William, 13th May 1839.—No. 71 of 1839.—Major James Bourdon, of the 43d regiment native infantry, is permitted to

GENERAL REGISTER.

proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eighteen months.

WM. CASEMENT, M. G.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly Dept.

Fort William, 20th May, 1839.—No 73 of 1839.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 12, dated the 27th February 1839, are published for the information of the army.

Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty; viz

Lieutenants George Reid and W St Leger Mitchell, overland.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.
Captain S J Grove; Lieutenants Thomas Goddard, and G. W Williams, for six months.

3. We have permitted the following officers to retire from the service; viz.

Captain R E Ludlow, from the 23d July, 1837.
Lieut. Malcolmson Wilson, from the 23d July, 1837.
Surgeon A H Jackson, from the 29th January, 1839

No. 71 of 1839.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors No 16, dated the 20th March 1839, are published for the information of the army.

Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty; viz

Lieutenant Colonel P M Hay; Major J T Croft; Captain John Platt; Lieutenants E P Brant; Alexander Jack, (overland); and Leonard Hoar, J Porten and assistant surgeon J S Sutherland.

2. We have complied with lieutenant Boudillon's request for permission to return to his duty.

3. We have granted additional leave to the following officers viz.

Lieutenants A Tucker and N Palmer, assistant surgeon E Mitchell and Captain A C Scott, for six months.

4. The following officers have been permitted to resign the service; viz

Lieutenant Cecil Arding, from the 23d October 1837.
Assistant Surgeon D W Nash, from the 13th June 1838.

5. We have permitted brevet Captain O M Spurr to retire from service. This retirement takes effect from the 21st April, 1837.

No. 75 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

6th Regiment N L.—Major George Richard Pemberton to be lieutenant colonel, Captain and brevet major Hope Dak, to be major, lieutenant and brevet Captain Daniel Bamford to be captain of a company, and ensign Charles Drummond Bailey to be lieutenant from the 19th April, 1839, in succession to lieutenant Colonel J M Thomson deceased.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of cavalry and infantry and as assistant surgeons on the establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of colonel and ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Messrs. Charles Williamson Radcliffe; Anstruther Munro, and Charles Vaubrug Jenkins, date of arrival at Fort William, 20th May, 1839.

Infantry.—Messrs. John Henry George Taylor Frederick Trollope Henry Charles Griffiths; Charles Williamson Ford; Henry John Gussie; Thomas Hunter Smitpuge, Edward James Simpson, and James Lind Sherwalk, ditto ditto 6th May, 1839.

Messrs. Bredehall Quibus Tugson; Frederick D'Oyley Bignell; Frederick James Macgregor; Urban Moore, and Augustus Henry Truman, ditto ditto 17th May, 1839.

Mr. John Simpson Rawson, ditto ditto 18th May 1839.

Medical Department.—Messrs. Edward Edlin, M. D. and William Pitt, ditto ditto 17th May, 1839.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain Henry Cotton, 67th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 17th May, 1839.

Lieutenant Edward William Smyth Scott, artillery ditto ditto 16th May, 1839.

Lieutenant William Jervis, 42d regiment native infantry, ditto ditto 17th do.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Drassy, medical department, ditto ditto 17th do.

Surgeon William Stevenson, senior, of the medical department is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Francis Roberts Evans, of the 26th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bangalore, on account of his private affairs, and to be absent for six months, from the 1st of July next.

Ensign Gordon Mahwaring, of the 53d regiment native infantry, is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company, from this day.

Ensign Frederick Mills, of the 54th regiment native infantry, is to be considered as having resigned the service of the East India Company from the 26th May, 1839.

No. 76, of 1839.—Lieutenant George Duncan Mercer, of the 45th regiment native infantry, is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company from the 20th December, 1838.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and alteration of rank: 40th regiment native infantry—ensign Louther Thomas Forest to be lieutenant from the 18th May 1839, vice lieutenant and brevet Captain Charles Bastard Haldred deceased.

35th regiment native infantry—ensign William Henry Oakes to be lieutenant, vice lieutenant George Duncan Mercer resigned, with rank from the 27th January 1839 vice lieutenant William Biddulph promoted.

Lieutenant of Rank.—Lieutenant William Johnstone Hope Charters to rank from the 20th December 1838, vice Lieutenant George Duncan Mercer resigned.

Lieutenant James Tobin Dumb, of the 21st regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

No. 77 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to publish the following military despatch, No. 14 of 1839, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 20th March, viz.

Para 1. You are aware of the society we have long entertained that the whole of the departments of building, surveying and road and canal making and repairing, should be confided to officers of the corps of Engineers.

2. Upon a review of the present state of these departments, we find that notwithstanding the full employment of the officers of engineers at your Presidency upon duties belonging to their profession, there are still 16 officers not of that branch who are employed upon similar duties.

3. The establishment of engineers at your Presidency is 60, with the addition at present of 12 supernumeraries. These added to the officers of other arms employed as engineers, form an aggregate at your Presidency of 72 officers.

4. We have now to announce to you our resolution to raise the fixed establishment of officers at your Presidency from 60 to 87, composed of three battalions, each of the following establishments, viz.

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
- 2 Majors.
- 6 Captains.
- 12 1st Lieutenants.
- 7 2d Do.

29

5. This augmentation will still leave 11 of the 26 appointments above mentioned to be filled by officers not of the engineers—some of these are temporary in their nature, and we would hope that on their cessation and by a careful attention to the employment of the engineers, you will be relieved in a short period from the necessity of confiding such duties to officers, who have not been specially educated for this branch of the service.

6. There are now eleven supernumeraries to the corps of engineers at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The whole of these are to have the option of being transferred to Bengal, ranking with the supernumeraries at your Presidency according to their rank at Addiscombe as shown in the enclosed list. The option of transfer is to be given in order of seniority at each Presidency from the highest to the lowest.

7. The augmentation is to have effect from the date of its announcement in general orders.

8. The above augmentation will suffice to bring upon the establishment all the present supernumeraries at the three presidencies, and also two cadets who are on the eve of completing their studies at Chatham.

London, 20th March, 1839

We are, &c.

List of the present supernumeraries of engineers in the order in which they passed at Addiscombe.

Joseph Davey Cunningham, Bengal; Thomas Henry Sale, ditto; Alexander Cunningham, ditto; John Leigh Doyle Sturt, ditto; Norman Chester Macleod, ditto; James Spens, ditto; William Jones, ditto; Charles Lewis Spitta, ditto; Stephen Pott, ditto; Frederick Pollock, Madras; George Chancellor Collyer, ditto; Charles Cornwallis Johnston, ditto; John Hill, Bombay; Henry Wood, ditto; Robert Pignou, Bengal; James Henry Burke, Bombay; James Sutherland Broadfoot, Bengal; Charles Becher Young, ditto; Peregrine Madgwick Francis, Madras; Richard Stacey, Bombay; George Macleod, ditto; Richard Baird Smith, Madras; William Frederick Marriott, Bombay; Alexander David Turnbull, Bengal; Alfred George Goodwyn, ditto.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL.

Secy. Milly Dept.

East India House, 20th March, 1839.

The Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay are requested to give the supernumeraries of the corps of engineers at those presidencies, the option of being transferred to Bengal on the terms stated in the 6th paragraph of the Hon'ble Court's despatch, and to report to the Supreme Government the names of those officers who may wish to avail themselves of it.

The augmentation will have effect from this date.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No 78 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain E. T. Milner, of the 30th regiment native infantry, to officiate as an additional 2d assistant Military Auditor General, during major general MacGregor's absence, or until further orders.

Wm C. SEWMENT, M. G.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mly Dept.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Simla, 12th April, 1839.—The following appointment was made in the General Department North Western Provinces, on the 12th instant:

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hunter, Civil Assistant Surgeon, of Futtelghurh, to be Post Master at that station, from the 1st December last, until further orders.

Simla, 23d April, 1839.—The following appointments were made in the general department North Western Provinces, under date the 19th instant:

Captain R. D. White of the 69th regiment native infantry, to be post master at Saugor, from the 15th October last, the date he received charge of the office from assistant surgeon Dickson. Brevet Major C. Rogers, of the 24th regiment native infantry, to officiate as post master at Cawnpore, during the absence of brevet major Muckinsley, who has leave of absence, on his private affairs, for six months, from the 1st proximo, to visit Simla, or until further order.

Simla, 23d April, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment: Captain W. Grant, of the 27th regiment native infantry, to be major of brigade to the troops at Ferozepore.

Lieutenant A. Smeaton of the 4th regiment native infantry, late an officiating deputy assistant quarter master general, with the 2d division of the army of the India, is appointed to officiate as a deputy assistant quarter master general of the 2d class, during the absence on leave of lieutenant R. P. Alcock, and from the date on which his late duties at Ferozepore may have terminated.

The following temporary appointment was made in the secret department, under date the 16th instant:

Lieutenant E. J. Brown, attached to the corps of sappers and miners at Delhi, to be an assistant to Mr. Bell, who is deputed to Shikarpore to assume the duties of political agent in that quarter.

Simla, 7th May 1839.—Lieutenant James Bind, of the artillery in charge of revenue survey of Ferozepore, has obtained leave of absence, in the political department, on the 1st ultimo, to visit Simla, on medical certificate, from the 1st of April to the 1st of December next.

J. STUART, Lt.-Col.,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India Mly Dept.
with the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. Genl.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters Meerut, 15th March, 1839.—The Meerut station order of the 9th instant, directing Major Hander Alee and Major Alee native doctors late of the recruit depot at Kurawal to do duty, the former with the 20th and the latter with the 17th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Meerut station order of the 23d ultimo, directing Ramper and King, native doctors, arrived from Cawnpore with the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to do duty with the recruit depot, until further orders, is confirmed.

Sergeant Major Thomas Kennedy, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, is at his own request, remained in the European regiment, in the rank he held at the time of his transfer to the town major's list.

The permission granted to gunner M. Boyle, of the veteran company at Chinhat, to remain and draw his allowances in the vicinity of Benares, by general orders of the 17th January 1839, is cancelled, the gunner having forfeited all claim to indulgence by repeated misconduct.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence: both regiment native infantry.—Captain H. Troup, from 15th April to ——— to precede his regiment to Cawnpore, and assume charge of his appointment as major of brigade.

Head Quarters Meerut, March 16.—The Keasoon district order of the 8th instant, appointing ensigns H. Beecher, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Lalohangant, and as adjutant to the Keasoon local battalion, during the absence of lieutenant and adjutant Lyptrott, detached on command to Petoagurh, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 10th instant, appointing assistant surgeon A. Stewart, M. D., to the medical charge of the 17th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 4th instant, directing assistant surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D., to receive medical charge of the 71st regiment of native infantry, from assistant surgeon G. Brown, M. D., who stands appointed to the 4th battalion of artillery, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Sewbhukhs, compounder in the hospital establishment of the 3d battalion of artillery, to act as native doctor with a detachment of drafts proceeding to join the half-company of that battalion, is confirmed.

The commander of the forces is pleased to make the following appointments: 4th regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant A. H. Corfield, of the 21st regiment of native infantry to act as interpreter and quarter master.

7th Regiment light cavalry.—Ensign W. H. Onkes, of the 45th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

The commander of the forces directs the following removals of medical officers:

Assistant surgeon C. Griffiths, from the 47th to the 65th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant surgeon E. V. Dayles, from the 68th to the 44th regiment of native infantry, and to join the left wing of the corps at Banda.

Assistant surgeon A. Stewart, M. D. is posted to the 47th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence: 50th regiment native infantry.—Ensign A. G. Plowden, from 10th May to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deoloh on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, March 18.—The Dinapore division order of the 17th ultimo, directing all reports of the station of Dinapore to be made to colonel R. Bartley, of her Majesty's 40th regiment of foot, is, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, confirmed.

Major General Sir W. Cotton's order of the 15th ultimo, appointing sergeant Craddock, of the European regiment, to act as hospital sergeant, from the 10th of December last, with the sick of the army of the India, proceeding by water to Shikarpore, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed as a special case.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 19th March 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 21st ultimo, directing all reports of the division to be made to major general H. Bowen, G. B. is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The brigade order of the 20th of January last, by brigadier J. H. Little, commanding the eastern frontier, directing assistant surgeon G. S. Cardow, lately appointed to the 70th regiment of native infantry, to continue in medical charge of the troops and establishments at Luckpore, is confirmed.

The Bundah station order of the 14th of September last, directing the commissariat agent to hire four extra monthly Bearers, one Bheerw and one Sweeper, for the hospital of the 20th regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

Major General A. Lindsay, G. B. is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, permitted to reside at Dargeling, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Presidency pay office.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Fiddes (on temporary staff employ) is removed from the 45th to the 61st regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel T. Wardlaw (new promotion) is posted to the 45th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned men, of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the town major's list, from the 30th of June last, and appointed to the School corps of sappers and miners at Dargeling, in the rank specified opposite their names:

Corporal George Ryan,	as sergeants.
Joel Hibbottson,	
Gunner Thomas D. Hawthorne,	as corporals.
George W. Robinson,	

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

54th regiment native infantry.—Captain A. A. L. Corri, from 16th April to 16th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

59th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G. W. Stokes, from 15th February to 26th February, in extension, to enable him to join.

61st regiment native infantry.—Captain R. A. McNaghten from 6th April to 6th July, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to retire from the service.

68th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. G. Canfield, from 22d April to 22d October, to visit Lucknow and the presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 20th March 1839.—The Simla division order of the 4th instant, directing assistant steward E. Kew attached to the artillery hospital at Ferozepore, to act as assistant apothecary with lieutenant J. W. Brunell's detachment, of European troops proceeding to join the army of the India, is confirmed.

The Simla division order of the 6th instant, directing hospital apprentice J. Sylvester to do duty in the artillery hospital at Ferozepore, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Presidency division order of the 5th instant, appointing ensign J. W. L. Bird, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 50th regiment of native infantry at Mysore, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 11th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Anderson, commanding the 34th native infantry, appointing ensign C. H. Wako to act as interpreter and quarter master to the regiment during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant G. W. Hamilton, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 29th of January last, to Lieutenant J. MacDonald, of the 60th regiment native infantry is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Division Staff.—Captain F. Angelo, deputy judge advocate general, 4th division, from 16th March to 16th March, 1849, to visit Mysore, on medical certificate.

5th battalion artillery.—Lieutenant A. M. Seppings, from 16th March to 16th December, to visit Landour, on medical certificate. 7th regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Sandwell, from 16th March to 16th March, 1849, to visit the hill provinces north west of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

40th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. M. Franklin, from 1st April to 1st July, to visit Darjeeling, on private affairs.

17th regiment native infantry.—Captain G. Corfield, from 20th April to 20th October, to visit Landour, on private affairs.

56th regiment native infantry.—Captain A. J. Fraser, from 1st April to 20th May, to visit Benares, on private affairs.

71st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant H. A. Reid, from 16th April to 16th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 21st March 1839.—The Pultehurst station order of the 7th instant, directing assistant surgeon S. M. G. Smith, of the 14th native infantry, to proceed to Mysore, making over medical charge of the regiment and troops at the former station to assistant surgeon T. C. Hunter, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 11th instant, directing assistant surgeon S. M. Smith to relieve assistant surgeon J. H. Serrell from the medical charge of the left wing of the 43rd regiment of native infantry at Mysore, is confirmed.

Lieutenant and brevet captain J. Dixon, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as deputy judge advocate general of the 4th division, during the absence, on leave, of Captain F. Angelo, or until further orders.

Major Haidar Alee, native doctor, doing duty with the 26th, is posted to the 49th regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy, and directed to join.

Modhu Alee, native doctor, doing duty with the 17th regiment of native infantry, is posted to the 3d regiment of local force, to complete the establishment of that corps.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 22d March 1839.—The Cawnpore division order of the 17th instant directing assistant surgeon R. Rankine, of the 4th native infantry, to proceed and join his corps making over the medical charge of the 10th to the Surgeon of the 72d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Aizawl station order of the 15th instant, appointing lieutenant and adjutant G. C. Pigott, of the recruit depot, to act as station staff, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 15th instant, appointing staff sergeant John Pech, of the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to act as sergeant major, and sergeant F. Marx of the European regiment, as provost sergeant, to detachment, of convalescents proceeding to the depot at Landour, is confirmed.

Hospital apprentice John Decluzas, attached to the 3d brigade of horse artillery, is to be discharged the service, from the date of publication of this order at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

40th regiment light Cavalry.—Captain G. D. Blair, from 25th April to 25th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

30th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant major and quartermaster W. Kennedy, from 1st April to 1st November to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 4th instant, appointing ensign W. Champion, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 15th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 45th regiment native infantry.—Lieut. W. J. H. Charteris from 20th February to 20th December, to visit Mysore, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March 1839.—The Commander of the Forces publishes for the information of the army, the following instructions for the sword salute, and carrying the sword both on the march and when halted, and directs a strict observance of them.

Instructions for the drill of officers in order to establish and ensure a uniform mode of carrying the sword, saluting, &c. both on the march and when halted.

The officers to be formed in line at five paces distant from each other, and standing at ease in the following manner, holding the sword in the right hand with the point lowered between the feet the edge to the right, the hands together, the left covering the right.

The following motions will then be performed by word of command WORDS OF COMMAND.

Attention (close order.)

DIRECTIONS:

Bring the arms to the position of "attention," the sword being held between the fore-finger and thumb, the remaining fingers along the side of the handle ready to grasp it. The upper part of the hilt resting upon the hand across the back part of the thumb, the edge direct to the front, and the back of the blade in the hollow of the right shoulder; elbow close to the body.

Recover swords.

Take a grasp of the handle, bring up the hand, the thumb as high as the chin, and close in front of it, the thumb on the side of the handle, the blade perpendicular, and the edge to the left.

Port swords.

Bring the sword diagonally across the body, with the edge upwards, at the same time bending the left elbow, so that the hand rises as high as the shoulder, the fingers being lightly closed with the blade passing between the fore-finger and thumb; elbows close to the sides.

Stand at ease.

Attention (open order.)

As directed above.

Resume the position of "port swords."

Rear rank (take open order) March.

At the word "order," bring the sword to the "recover."

Move forward three paces, and on completing the last, at the word "steady," let the sword be brought to the position of "port swords."

Present arms.

Bring the sword up to the "recover" at the second motion of the firelock, and drop it at the third motion of the firelock, extending it to the right, parallel with the right foot; elbow close to the side; and at the same motion raise the left arm as high as the shoulder, the hand being brought round by a circular motion over the peak of the cap; the knuckles uppermost and fingers extended.

Shoulder arms.

Bring up the sword to the "recover," at the first motion of the firelock, the left arm resuming its position, at the same time, and at the second motion of the firelock, resume the position of "port swords."

Rear rank (take close order) March.

Face to the right, and as the right foot is drawn to the rear, bring up the sword to the "recover."

Move back into the original line, and front at the same time, bringing the sword down to the right in the position of "attention," (close order.)

TO SALUTE ON THE MARCH.

The officers will fall in at five paces distant from each other in column, three or four officers being in one file, as when in front of a company, when they will march past and salute as follows:

The salute on the march in open order, is to commence when at ten paces from the general, the officer on the right of the company giving a signal, to prepare the other officers, by raising the fingers of the left hand. The sword is brought to the "recover" by slowly extending the arm to the right, and by a circular motion of the hand to the left: the time occupied in performing this movement will be that of four paces (commencing with the left foot) and, without pause, the sword is gradually lowered with an extended arm to the right: the left hand is then gradually raised over the peak of the cap, to the position already directed, two paces being required also for these motions, the head being turned to the officer saluted during the time of marching past. Having passed the general six paces, the sword is again brought to the "recover" and to its original position in four paces, the officer on the right of the company giving the signal with the left hand.

In marching past in quick time, the arms are to be kept perfectly steady to the sides, the sword in the hollow of the shoulder. The band and drums are to practice at this drill, which is never to be without a pendulum and pace stick.

In taking post exercise in the rear, at open order the officers when fronted, will bring the sword to the position of "attention," (close order), and on moving from thence to their places in line at close order, the sword to be brought to the "recover," and when they have reached their place in line resume the position of "attention."

On the march, or when the battalion is manoeuvring, the following motion of the sword is to be adopted: viz.

The sword is to be carried to the full extent of the arm, the right side of the guard resting on the inside of the fingers, the

GENERAL REGISTER.

thrust having a sufficient grasp on the outside, so as to hold it with ease and flexibility, the back of the blade being kept against the hollow of the right shoulder.

With reference to the regulations for the field exercise and evolutions of the army, page 249, and in which it is directed, that when troops in column at quarter distance are marching past inspections in quick time, the mounted officers are to salute, it is to be understood, that, if the troops have previously marched round in slow time, the mounted officers are not to salute.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 25th March 1839.—The Dinapore division order of the 11th ultimo, appointing 1st corporal Vernal, of the sappers and miners, to act as an assistant overseer in the department of public works, during the absence of sergeant Brown with his corps on service, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Major general Mansom Boyd, who was appointed to the divisional staff of the army, in general orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General of the 9th instant, is posted to the 31st division, to succeed major general Duncan on his vacating his command.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th March 1839.—The undermentioned Meerut division orders are confirmed:

21st March.—Directing surgeon D. McQ Gray, of the 26th regiment of the native infantry, to proceed to medical charge of consequences in progress at Landour under the command of Captain F. Kayvet, of the 64th native infantry.

25th March.—Directing surgeon G. T. Urquhart, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 66th regiment of native infantry, and to the staff attached to the head quarters of the Meerut division, and the station of Meerut, during the absence of surgeon Gray, or until further orders.

Brigadier J. H. Little's order of the 4th instant, directing assistant surgeon G. A. Gardew, in medical charge of the troops at Lucknow, to join the 70th regiment of native infantry without delay, is confirmed.

Major general G. Cooper is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, permitted to reside at Fathelpur, and draw his pay and allowances from the Agra pay office.

Surgeon C. McQ. Gray, M. D. (new promotion) is posted to the 6th regiment of native infantry.

The commander of the forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

4th regiment of light cavalry.—Lieutenant J. M. Drake, of the 46th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quartermaster.

N. B. This cancels the appointment of lieutenant Corfield (absent on duty) published in general orders of the 16th ult. as an interpreter of the 4th regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant T. A. Price of the 4th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quartermaster, during the absence of lieutenant Bassant, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

6th regiment native infantry.—Captain G. Cox, from 16th March to 15th December, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters Meerut, 27th March 1839.—The Meerut division order of the 25th instant, appointing assistant apothecary W. Joeman to act as apothecary, and Appearances T. Murphy as an assistant apothecary, in the hospital of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, during the absence, on duty, of apothecary C. Biffin, is confirmed.

The Kurram station order of the 12th ultimo, ordering the recruits of the 7th regiment of native infantry to proceed to Ferozepore, under charge of Bhawanpreet Singh, Khindor of the corps, and directing two companies of the late Kurram depot to march to Meerut, under the command of captain T. E. A. Depletion, of the 20th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Kurram station order of the 11th instant, appointing private Huls, of Her Majesty's 44th foot, to act as church clerk, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 14th instant, directing assistant surgeons W. Jackson, T. R. Strover, J. A. Guise and E. V. Shuter to proceed to Cawnpore by water, and place themselves under the orders of superintending surgeon at that station, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 28th March 1839.—Major R. Delmeida's order of the 14th instant, appointing captain G. C. Armstrong to act as commandant, and lieutenant E. Garrett as aid in command, to the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Rajpootana district order of the 5th instant, directing the officer commanding the 74th regiment of native infantry to detach P. S. S. native doctor, to Bawer, for the purpose of doing duty with the Akhwarwarah local battalion proceeding on service, is confirmed.

The commander of the forces directs the following removals of staff officers:

Brigadier colonel J. A. Hodgson, (on furlough) from the 64th to the 26th regiment of native infantry, and brevet colonel W. Vincent from the latter to the former corps, which he will proceed and join at Allahabad, at his earliest convenience.

The commander of the forces directs the following removals of staff officers:

Brigade major J. Hamilton, from the Meywar field force to the station of Cawnpore.

Brigade major R. Wellie, from the latter to the former.

March 29th.—Captain E. Wintle, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as brigade major to the Meywar field force on the departure of captain Hamilton to join his new station, and during the absence, on medical certificate of captain Wellie, or until further orders.

Captain J. Crandace, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Aide de Camp to major general G. R. Fenby, commanding the Dinapore division.

Lieutenant H. A. Shuckburgh of the 40th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to do duty with the convalescent depot at Landour, during the present season.

Sergeant William Walton, of the pension establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cawnpore, instead of Fathelpur.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th regiment light cavalry.—Coronet W. Wyld, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

4th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant H. T. Tucker, (commanding detachment of local horse attached to the Ramghur light infantry battalion) from 20th March to 30th June to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

14th regiment native infantry.—Captain C. Douglas, from 1st March to 31st December, to proceed to the north western hills on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 30th March, 1839.—The Ramgarh light infantry battalion order of the 9th instant, directing lieutenant T. T. Weller, doing duty with the battalion, to proceed to Chycharan and relieve lieutenant H. T. Tucker, who has obtained leave, on medical certificate, from the command of the detachment of local horse attached to the corps, is confirmed.

Hospital apprentice H. Gawke who has been absent from his duty, without leave since the 1st of August last, is discharged the service.

Kashe Persaud, native doctor, is removed from the 74th to the 46th regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy.

Salemahamed Khan having been recommended qualified for the situation, is appointed a native doctor, and directed to join the 74th regiment of native infantry at Banseerabad.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 1st April 1839.—The Sagar division order of the 22d of January last, appointing captain H. H. Miles, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as executive officer of the department of public works in that division, during the absence, and so the responsibility, of captain Kayvet, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Major General T. P. Smith is with the sanction of government, permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowance within the limits of the Meerut circle of payment.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 2d April 1839.—The Syhet station order of the 13th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon G. S. Candew to assume medical charge of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to which he stands posted, is confirmed.

Major A. F. Rickman's regimental order of the 12th ultimo, directing surgeon H. Taylor, of the 3d, to afford medical aid to the company of the 20th regiment of native infantry, accompanying the escort of the governor general's agent in Bunderbund, during its stay at Jhansi, is confirmed, and to have effect from the 19th February last, the date on which he assumed charge of the detachment.

The Neenach station order of the 22d ultimo, appointing lieutenant C. G. I. Scott, of the 5th regiment of native infantry to act as interpreter and quartermaster to the 71st regiment of native infantry, (vice Brown deceased) until further orders, is confirmed.

The order of the 24th ultimo, issued by major G. Brooke, commanding the 1st brigade of horse artillery, appointing 1st lieutenant H. Waller to act as adjutant, vice Sunderland, who has obtained leave of absence, is confirmed.

The following removal and postings are made in the regiment of artillery:

Captain O. Baker, from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 2d company 3d battalion.

1st lieutenant F. Turner (new promotion) to the 3d company 7th battalion.

The leave of absence granted to captain C. D. Blair, of the 10th regiment of light cavalry, in general orders of the 23d ultimo, is cancelled.

Sergeant John Sheehan, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, who was appointed by general orders of the 30th of January last, to act as a laboratory man in the Agra magazine, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed permanently to that situation, to complete the establishment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th regiment light cavalry.—Coronet M. J. T. Trubull, from 5th April to 15th October, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

Artillery.—2d lieutenant W. Hay, from 31st January to 29th February, to remain at Akyab, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER

44th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. Burton, from 1st April to 5th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.
Ordnance department.—Conductor J. Gower, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying to retire from the service.
Subordinate Medical department.—Assistant steward J. W. Franks, from 2nd March to 23d April, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 24 April, 1839.—Assistant surgeon H. J. Tucker, M. D. is removed from the 61st to the 54th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Sergeant M. Powell is removed from the 54th to the 64th regiment of native infantry, which he will proceed to join on being relieved from his present charge.

Assistant surgeon W. Veal doing duty with Her Majesty's 31st foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the troops stationed at Petoogah, in the province of Kumaon, and will proceed to his destination as early as possible.

The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 13th February last, to brevet major W. H. Earle of the 39th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at his request.

Ensign J. E. Gastrell, of the 15th native infantry, is appointed to act as adjutant to the regiment, until further orders, vice Edwards promoted.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 5th April 1839.—The battalion order of the 6th of February last by brevet major W. Simonds, commanding proceeded by water to the Assam Schundies, directing the head quarter of the corps to Bishnauth, in with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The regimental order by lieutenant colonel G. W. Mosley, dated the 31st ultimo, appointing captain W. H. Joreau to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 35th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant W. Kennedy, is confirmed.

Lieutenant F. W. Buckenong, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to visit Allahabad instead of Simla, as sanctioned in general orders of the 2d of January last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
10th regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant M. H. Haines, from 5th April to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyran, on medical certificate.

7th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. R. Mainwaring, from 15th April to 15th June, to visit Etawah, on private affairs.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Head-Quarters, Meerut, 5th April, 1839.—The following renewals of medical officers are ordered:
Surgeon W. Dull, from the 21st to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant surgeon W. M. Buchanan, M. D. (on furlough) from the 21st to the 19th regiment of native infantry.
Assistant Surgeon H. J. Tucker, M. D., from the 54th to the 21st regiment of native infantry.

Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders No. 25, of the 16th of February last, is posted to the 7th regiment of light cavalry.

By order of the Commander of the Forces.

Head Quarter, Meerut 6th April 1839.—The Sirhind division order of the 26th ultimo directing hospital apprentice James Coles recently arrived at Kurnal as acting assistant Apothecary with artillery details from Dum Dum, to do duty in the hospital of the 1st brigade of artillery, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 30th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon G. G. Brown, M. D. of the 4th battalion of artillery to attend medical aid to the depot of the European regiment, is confirmed.

The Mysore station order of the 22d ultimo, appointing lieutenant F. J. Chene, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 25th ultimo, by captain P. Braham, of Her Majesty's 16th lancers, directing a st. Surgeon J. C. Brown of the 23d regiment of native infantry, to make over the medical charge of the detachment of Her Majesty's troops to assistant Surgeon J. Macintyre, is confirmed.

Sergeant George Singer, of the 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery, and Charles Young of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, are transferred to the town major's bat, and appointed inventory-men to the arsenal of Fort William, to fill existing vacancies.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

30th regiment native infantry.—Captain E. T. Milner, from 15th May to 15th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 6th April, 1839.—Brevet major J. Steel, of the 41st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the command of the Bangalore light infantry battalion, during the absence, on leave, of Major Lawrence, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 6th April 1839.—With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, the destination of the 46th regiment native infantry, in progress from Jubbulpore, is altered from Agra to Delhi, where it will be stationed.

The Kumaon district order of the 24th ultimo, directing lieutenant and Adj. at J. Lintrott, of the Kumaon local battalion to act as 2d in command to the corps, from the date of his undercharge of the post of Petoogah until he may be relieved by captain J. Drummond, appointed by general orders of the 24th ultimo, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 31st ultimo, directing assistant surgeon A. Stewart, M. D. of the 47th, to receive medical charge of the right wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry, from surgeon W. Mitchelson, proceeding to join the 6th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 8th instant, directing surgeon D. McC Gray to resume medical charge of the 26th regiment of native infantry, and the staff attached to the head quarters of the division and station of Meerut, from surgeon G. T. Urquhart, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

The commander of the forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

52d Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Martin to be a junior vice Jamieson, who is permitted to resign the situation Adjutant, vice Jamieson, who is permitted to resign the situation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

47th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. C. Hollings, from 1st April to 1st August, to remain at Secapore, Oude, on private affairs.

67th regiment native infantry.—Lieut. colonel H. L. White from 27th March, to 31st March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

4th regiment light cavalry.—Lieut. colonel C. P. King, from 1st May to 30th December, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 10th April 1839.—Captain C. G. Dixon's order of the 2d ultimo, appointing captain J. Bartleman, 2d in command, to act as adjutant to the Mharwarah local battalion, during the illness of brevet captain and adjutant Burnett, on until further orders, is confirmed.

Captain C. G. Dixon's detachment order of the 27th ultimo, appointing captain J. Bartleman (2d in command, Mharwarah local battalion) to act as detachment staff to the force on service at Kot, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. T. Gordon, of the 15th, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 69th regiment of native infantry.

Staff sergeant Michael Mahon, of the 4th company, and sergeant Edward Kirby, of the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, are transferred to the town major's bat, and appointed, the former sergeant major, and the latter quarter master sergeant, to the Assam Schundy corps, and directed to join without delay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2nd regiment native infantry.—Ensign G. P. Brower, from 15th April to 1st August, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

Unposted.—Ensign T. M. Cameron, doing duty with the 40th N. I., from 16th February to 10th March, in extension, to enable him to join.

40th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A. Macdonald, from 10th February to 10th March, in extension to enable him to join.

Medical Staff.—Superintending surgeon G. Playfair, Meerut division from 25th May to 25th September, to visit Mussoorie on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 11th April, 1839.—The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 14th ultimo, to major G. Finch, of the 26th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at his request.

Surgeon R. Grahame, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances from the deputy pay master at Meerut.

The general order of the 26th ultimo, appointing lieutenant T. S. Price of the 8th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quartermaster to the 21st regiment of native infantry, is, at the request of that officer, cancelled.

Ensign W. Lowther, of the 40th, is, at his own request, removed to the 41st regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 12th April, 1839.—Captain C. Framers's detachment order of the 29th ultimo, appointing lieutenant C. Ratray, of the 26th regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant to the detachment of British troops proceeding with the mission to Peshawar, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for one month, granted in general orders of the 14th February last, to assistant surgeon T. Leake, attached to the civil station of Dhangulpore, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, extended to the 31st ultimo, to enable him to rejoin.

The undermentioned ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government general orders No. 25, of the 15th February last, are posted to corps as follows, and directed to join:

Ensign George Walker Cunningham to the 54th regiment of native infantry at Kurnal.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Ensign Thomas Charles Henry D'Oyly to the 45th regiment of native infantry at Shahjehanpore.

Ensign Robert Henry David Tulloh to the 39th regiment of native infantry at Neermuch.

Ensign Patrick Chemp Clark to the 41st regiment of native infantry at Secrole Benares.

Ensign Charles Rickots Maling to the 58th regiment of native infantry proceeding to Dinapore.

Ensign James Travers to the 3d regiment of native infantry at Penzance.

Ensign William Champion to the 48th regiment of native infantry with the army of the Indus.

Ensign Thomas Pench Waterman to the 13th regiment of native infantry at Nussereabad.

Ensign Edward Cornwall Garden to the 40th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign Egerton Mackenral Wyll to the 49th regiment of native infantry at Neermuch.

Ensign George Strangways to the 71st regiment of native infantry at Neermuch.

Ensign Saml Ebenezer Bacon to the 54th regiment of native infantry at Mirzapore.

Ensign David Scott Dodgson to the 50th regiment of native infantry at Neermuch, at his own request.

Ensign Peter Archibald Robertson to the 68th regiment of native infantry at Allahabad.

Ensign Thomas Mount Cameron to the 55th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign John Hewston Reynolds to the 53d regiment of native infantry at Loodiansah.

Ensign William John Hicks to the 32d regiment of native infantry at Nussereabad.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :
5th regiment light cavalry.—Coronet E. W. C. Plowden, from 20th April to 20th December, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

5th regiment native infantry.—Captain G. F. F. Vincent, from 20th May to 20th November, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

By order of the Commander of the Forces

J. R. LITTLE, Major General.

Adjutant General of the Army.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Maerut, 18th April 1839.—No 193. At a general court-martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Thursday the 21st day of February 1839, Ensign James Andrew Campbell, of Her Majesty's 16th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

First. In having neglected to attend parade for muster on the 1st January 1839, (though he had been on the 10th of the preceding month, censured for neglect of duty as officer of the day) and having, in a letter addressed to Lieutenant and Adjutant John Bruce, falsely assigned illness as the cause of his absence from muster parade.

Second. In having, on the afternoon of the 1st January 1839, entertained, and associated with soldiers' wives, and other women, in the house of, and in company with Harriet Monks, a woman of bad character, during which evening the house was visited by gunner James Printon, of the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, who, for a short time, sat at the table; notwithstanding that Ensign Campbell had been earnestly and repeatedly cautioned by his commanding officer against the ruinous consequences of intimacy with Harriet Monks, and had led his commanding officer to believe that he had separated himself from her entirely.

Third. In having, on the evening of the same day, whilst in an extreme state of intoxication, severely beaten and kicked without any immediate provocation, Khoda Bux, Khidmutgar.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

First Additional Charge.—With having, at Cawnpore, on the evening of the 10th January 1839, broken his arrest, by entering the bungalow of Dr. Charles McCurdy, civil surgeon of Cawnpore.

Second Additional Charge.—With Conduct highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

First Instance. In having, on the above mentioned occasion, without the slightest provocation, grossly abused and maltreated Khoda Bux, Khidmutgar, in the service of Dr. McCurdy.

Second Instance. In having at the same time, during the absence of Dr. McCurdy, broken open a box, and supplied himself with beer, after drinking which he, Ensign Campbell was conveyed to his buggy in an extreme state of intoxication.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :

Finding.—The court having considered the evidence before it, is of opinion, that Ensign James Andrew Campbell, of Her Majesty's 16th regiment of foot, is, with respect to the first instance of the charge, guilty, excepting the word 'falsely,' of which the court acquits him.

" That the second instance, he is guilty, with the exception of the word 'entertained,' of which the court acquits him, as well as of the criminality conveyed in the following passage, during which evening the house was visited by Gunner James Printon, of the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, who, for a short time, sat at table. The court considering the evidence insufficient to establish the fact here represented.

" In the third instance, that Ensign Campbell is guilty of having, on the evening of the same day, whilst in a state of intoxication, beaten and kicked Khoda Bux, Khidmutgar; but the court finds him not guilty of the remainder of this count and acquits him thereof.

" The court is of opinion, with respect to the facts found in these three instances, that Ensign Campbell is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

" The court is further of opinion, [that on the first additional charge Ensign Campbell is guilty]

" That in the first instance of the second additional charge, he is guilty, and in the second instance, that he is guilty, with the exception of having 'broken open a box,' and of being conveyed to his buggy 'in an extreme state of intoxication,' of which excepted portions the court acquits him, and with respect to these two instances the court finds Ensign Campbell guilty of unbecoming conduct.

Sentence.—"The Court Sentence Ensign James Andrew Campbell, of Her Majesty's 16th regiment of foot to be cashiered."

Approved,

(Signed H FANE, *General*.)

Recommendation by the Court.—"The court having discharged its duty in recording the above sentence, in obedience to the articles of War, would, in consideration of Ensign Campbell's youth and inexperience, and the earnest regret and contrition he has expressed respectfully recommend his case to such alleviation as the Commander of the Forces may be able to afford to it."

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief can see no grounds for the "alleviation" which the members of the court recommend; because the misconduct of the personnel was in direct disregard of an attention to, the warning of his commanding officer, convey the letter of the 9th of December 1837.

This sentence to have effect from the date of its publication at Cawnpore.

J. BYRNE, Major

Asst. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces, in India.

Head Quarters, Maerut, 9th April, 1839.—No 11.—Assistant surgeon Stevenson, of H. M. 3d foot, is directed to do duty, until further orders, with H. M. 3d light dragoons.

The Presidency division order issued by
Sergeant..... 3 Major General Watson, under date that the
corporals 2 January 1837, appointing captain O'Neill,
Drummers.... 3 4th foot to the command, brevet captain
Privates..... 121 Mullins and Woolhouse to do duty, and assistant surgeon Balfour to the Medical charge
of a detachment of Sick, &c. (as per margin) of that corps, ordered to proceed of Ghazee-
pore by water, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

4th foot—Lieutenant E. S. Canberland, from 11th April to August next, to proceed to the hills, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Maerut, 11th April, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, granting leave of absence to brevet captain T. Sanders, 9th foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Colonel 8th regimental order of the
9th instant, appointing assistant surgeon
Ensign..... 1 Balfour to assume medical charge of H. M.
Sergeant..... 1 44th regiment from surgeon W. H. Young,
Corporal.... 1 who has been appointed to the 2d or queen's
Privates..... 19 royals, is confirmed.

The Maerut division order of the 10th inst.
22 instant, directing lieutenant Dodgson, 44th foot, to assume command from captain Benham of the details for H. M. 18th and 44th regts, (as per margin) proceeding to Kurrul, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Dodgson's detachment order dated 11th inst, appointing a sergeant major and non commissioned staff to the above 4 detachments, is confirmed, to the extent
Corporals..... 3 sanctioned by Government general orders
Privates..... 71 of the 26th December 1839.

79 The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

3d Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant R. A. Smith, from 15th April to 1st October next, to proceed to Mussoorie on private affairs.

" Lieutenant W. Unwin, ditto, ditto.

" Lieutenant R. T. Montgomery, ditto, ditto.

" Cornet H. Wood, ditto, ditto.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KODGEREE.

May 1st.—English Ship *Mayland*, J. Baker, from London 20th June, and Madras 27th April. English Ship *Nerbudda*, F. Patrick, from Madras 21st, and Vizagapatam 29th April; English Brig *Rizabeth*, M. Thaddeus, from Rangoon 16th ditto.

7th.—English Barque *Bengaller*, Thos. Hamlin, from London (no date); and Rangoon 27th April; English Barque *Thalia W. Boothby*, from Rangoon 24th April; English Barque *Christopher Ramson*, E. Edwards, from ditto 14th ditto.

8th.—English Ship *Thalia W. Gistam*, from Liverpool 16th June; English Barque *Kyle*, F. Fletcher, from London 15th ditto; English Barque *April*, W. Longdale, from the Mauritius 28th March; English Barque *Governor Doherty*, D. O'Brien, from Singapore 6th April; English Barque *Mahomed Shah*, J. Randle, from Rangoon 26th ditto; English Brig *Paquet*, D. Sherling, from the Cape of Good Hope 18th March, and Ceylon 27th April; French Barque *Trident*, M. Moulouet, from Bourbon 2d March and Madras 1st May.

9th.—English Ship *Medusa*, J. Purdie, from Sydney 27th January, and Madras 3d May.

10th.—English Ship *Fairly Henry*, Ager, from Hobart Town 1st March and Madras 27th April. English Ship *York*, J. H. Landers, from Rangoon 2d May; English Bark *Woolstington*, W. Burrows, from London 18th October, Cape 6th March and Mauritius 9th April; English Bark *Margaret Connell*, D. Morris, from Greenock 16th January; English Bark *Mithra*, E. Bayle, from Mauritius 15th April; English Bark *Adams*, J. Mijle, from Mauritius 17th February and Madras 1st May; English Bark *Cecilia*, P. Roy, from Bombay 18th April and Vizagapatam 7th May; English Brig *Snipe*, W. C. Smith, from Mauritius 29th April; American Ship *Henry Eubank*, J. Smith, from Boston 21st December.

12th.—H. M. S. *Favourite*, Croker, from Amherst 1st May; English Ship *Lord Louthar*, A. Yates, from London 6th and Madras 24th December, and Madras 4th May; English Schooner *Rome*, J. McGill, from Singapore 27th April.

13th.—The Ship *Acetia*, D. Cunningham, from Greenock 15th January; English Bark *Rosahnd*, J. Farnose, from London 15th December; English Bark *Emma*, Engestr. G. Wade, from Cma 11th March and Penang 6th April; English Bark *Edward*, S. Morton, from Rangoon 21st April; English Brig *Patricot*, R. J. Morris, from Penang 17th April.

14th.—English Ship *Abercrombie Robinson*, R. Scott, from London 20th January, and Madras 9th May; English Ship *Antigua*, J. McNight, from London 17th October, and Mauritius 15th April; English Ship *Margaret*, E. Canney, from Sydney 12th February, and Singapore 21st April; English Barque *Theresa*, W. Young, from Sydney 24th February, and Madras 9th May; English schooner *Prata*, L. S. DeLange, from Madras 24th April and Vizagapatam 1st May.

16th.—English Bark *Louise*, J. Seager, from Masulipatam 13th May.

19th.—Dutch Barque *Maria*, E. Bergman, from Rotterdam 16th December, and Batavia 14th April.

20th.—American Ship *Harold*, L. Howes, from Boston 14th December, and Cape of Good Hope 28th March; English Barque *Diana*, E. Lane, from the Mauritius 20th April, and Madras 15th May.

23d.—English Barque *Mona*, J. Glass, from Singapore 1st, and Nicobars 11th May.

24th.—English Ship *Good Success*, H. Fraser, from China 10th April and Madras 14th May.

25th.—English Ship *Frankland*, F. Harrison, from Liverpool 18th January; English Ship *Aleanor*, P. Wallace, from Cape of Good Hope 10th April.

25th.—English Ship *Indiana*, A. Gillett, from Deal 24th Jan.; English Ship *Enterprize*, J. Salkeld, from Liverpool 22d January; English Barque *Sylph*, Thos. Viall, from Bombay 8th, and Madras 21st May.

26th.—English Ship *Drongan*, J. Mackenzie, from Cochin 12th, and Madras 22d May; English Barque *Portaca*, S. J. Lowe, from Singapore 26th April, and Madras 21st May; English Barque *William Dampier*, S. W. Howlewood, from Rangoon 27th April.

27th.—English Barque *Europa*, J. Brown, from the Cape 20th March, and Madras 22d May; English Barque *Catherine*, A. Brown, from the Cape 6th April, and Madras 22d May.

29th.—English Brig *Royal William*, Thos. Irvine from Ham. bough 16th December, and Plymouth 17th January.

31st.—English Ship *Donna Pascoa*, J. Hullock, from Rangoon 19th May.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon.—Mr. J. Gregory Lucas.

Per *Governor Doherty* from Malacca.—Master John Westcott, Charles Westcott, and Herbert Westcott.

Per *Packet*, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Sherling.

Per *Mahomed Shaw* from Rangoon.—Mrs. Hamille and family.

Mrs. Francis, and Birza Mahomed Ali and family.

Per *Paulette* from Hobart Town.—Colonel George W. Walker, Lieutenant Colonel, Her Majesty's 21st Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel George Deane; Capt. J. G. Ansley; Lieutenant H. France; W. McKnight, A. Andrews, A. L. Johnston, G. Deane, J. L. Mortimer, and H. W. Martin; P. Jean, Paymaster; Robt. Smith, Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. Col. Walker; Mrs. Jean, Misses I. Jean, E. Jean and A. Jean; 415 Non-Coms, along Officers, Drummers and Privates; 48 Women and 110 children, being the Head Quarters of H. M. 21st Regt.

Per *Mithra* from Mauritius.—C. Bond, Esq.

Per *Henry Knibank*, from H. M. S. P. Foster.

Per *Margaret Connell* from Greenock.—Mrs. Captain Morris.

Per *Adams* from Mauritius, from Pointe de Galle and Madras.—J. Hughes, Esq. Merchant.

Per *Salpe* from Moulmein.—Revd. Mr. Bonnett and Lady with four Children; Dr. P. New, H. M. 63d Regiment.

Per *Lord Louthar*, from London.—Miss Earle; Lieut. Scott, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Hobhouse, H. M. 13th Regt. Light Infantry; Ensigns Williams and Van Strawnhanger, H. M. 13th, ditto; Walshe, H. M. 9th Regt.; Captain Dawson, Taylor, Trevor, Bignall and Poggan, H. C. S.; Messrs. Nicks, Gamble and McKossie; Mr. Lewis, Steerage Passenger; 3 Private Soldiers; 1 Woman and 1 Child, of H. M. 13th; From Madras.—Mrs. Lonsdale; Capt. Lonsdale, Commanding Detachment of H. M. 21st Fusiliers; Lieutenants Drice, Lamb and Bace, of H. M. 21st Fusiliers; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bone, in medical charge; Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Steerage Passengers; 61 Men Troops of H. M. 21st Fusiliers; 1 Man, Private of H. M. 26th Regiment; 1 Woman and 20 Children, Wives and Families of H. M. Fusiliers.

Per *Abercrombie Robinson* from London.—Mrs. Jarvis, and Mr. Edlin, and Mr. Beesley, Dr. Edlin, and Mr. Pitt, Assistant Surgeons, Lieut. Jervis, H. M. 54th Regt.; Mr. Anderson, Merchant; Messrs. Simpson, Griffiths, Moore, Macfarlane, Grass, Ford, Radcliffe, Eliza, T. Tallop, Jenkins, Seram, Sherwell and Smallridge, Cadets; Messrs. Gilly, Jones and Warden, Pilot Service, from Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, and Miss Kingston.

Per *Theresa*, from Madras.—Mr. Saml. Swinton, Ensign, H. M. 44th Regt.

Per *Rosahnd*, from London.—Messrs. Edwd. Juntman, and Geo. Dowson.

Per *Christopher Ramson*—Mrs. Edwards and Child.

Per *Rome* from Singapore.—J. H. Fortie, Esq.

Per *Eden*, from Rangoon.—Mrs. Morton.

Per *Antigua* Packet, from the Mauritius.—Mrs. Harogan and 6 coolies.

Per *Limaoh*, from Masulipatam.—Fardunjee Hormages and Byramjee Manickjee, Merchants.

Per *Good Success*, from China.—James How, Esq. Merchant, from Singapore.—J. H. Hays, Esq. Surgeon, from Madras.

Per *Harold*, from Boston.—J. J. Bell, Esq.

Per *Suvarna*, from Allahabad.—Mrs. Major Qubus;—Cornish and—Kinnear, Esqs.

Per *Indiana*, from London.—Mr. Wm. Johnston, Consul, for Madras; Mr. Wm. Agnew, ditto for Bengal; Mr. H. B. Hinton, Assistant Surgeon.

Per *Sylph*, from Bombay.—Mr. Viall, and Mr. Road, Mariner.

Per *Catherine*, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Brown, and Mr. R. Stein.

Per *Europa*, from the Cape.—Mr. T. Holte, Soldier.—From Madras.—Mr. H. Torie.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUGOR.

May 1.—*Hindou*, McGill, for Liverpool.

3.—*Patriot*, Mulhwa, for Mauritius.—Lio. Whelan, for London.

4.—*Flora McDonald*, Hurue, for Rangoon.

6.—*Amherst*, (H. C. S.) Paterson, for Arracan.—*Isabella Robert*, son, Hudson, for Singapore and China.—*Catherine*, Miller, for Singapore.

8.—*Travis Freres*, Aulie, for Bourbon.—*Arachne*, Thurtell, for Mauritius.

9.—*Lorraine*, Shaw, for Liverpool.

11.—*Prince George*, Chilcott, for Sydney.—*Ayle*, Guillemot, for Hong.

15.—*Eleanor*, Griffin, for Sydney.

16.—*Margaret*, McGrath, for Moulmein.—*Wdra*, Owen, for London.—*Lalworth*, King, for Swan River.—*Abdilla*, Bartho, for Bourbon.

17.—*Capendish*, Bealock, Meunter, for Mauritius.

18.—*John M. Lellan*, McDonald, for London.—*Palmyra*, Parsons, for London.

1.—*Bengal*, Marjoram, for London.—*Mariam*, Timms, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—*Emma*, Bonamour, for Bourbon.—*Cape Parket*, Lamb, for the Cape of Good Hope.

21.—*Lionel*, Garrett, for London.—*Gloucester*, Crooke, for Boston.

23.—*William Nicol*, Potter, for London.—*Gentia*, Dadds, for Liverpool.

25.—*Augustus*, Gordon, for Madras and Colombo.

27.—*Clethdale*, Davies, for Liverpool.—*Elizabeth*, Dewar, for Liverpool.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Cape Packet, for the Cape—P. W. Kintock, Esq.; B. C. C. Service.
Per Margaret for Montmein and Rangoon—Mr. How.
Per Maroonble, for Bourbon—A. P. P. Service.
Per Eleanor, for Sydney—Mr. Thomas Peake; John Cumble, Esq. and Leslie Cample.
Per Adelaide, for Bourbon—J. Savigne, Esq.
Per Yorkshire, for Montmein and Rangoon—David Marcard, Armament Merchant, and 32 Natives of India, Mechanics.
Per Marlon for Montmein and Rangoon—Messrs Manook, Thomas, G. J. Manook, Jacob Apian, C. Vassil, and S. Mullick.
Per Gloucester, for Boston—Charles Scholfield.
Per John Bagshaw, for Liverpool—Mrs. Clucas and Mrs. McCarthy.

Per Renown, for London—Jas. Pollock, Esq.
Per Roberts, for London—F. B. Kemp, Esq., C. S.; Pittman, Assistant Surgeon; W. Bell, Esq.; Major William; Mr. Colville; Mrs. Erkin; Lieut O'Callaghan; Dr. Stepperson; Lieut Gifford; Mrs. Dismick; Mr. Wood, C. S.; Lieut Bush; Mr. Fraser; Lieut. J. G. Brown.
Per Lady Kennaway—H. M. Reid, and — Barrow, Esqs.
Per Tenthredin—Mr. Murrehead, H. M. S.
Per Timor, for Boston—G. H. Mackey and J. Lodge, Esqs., Merchants.
Per Condor for Boston—J. D. Hall and Isaac Tucker, Esqs.
Per Blundell, for Mauritius—J. Alexander Esq.
Per James Perkins, for Boston—J. S. Parker and F. H. Hoopers Esqs.
Per William Turner, for Liverpool—Mr. William Gattie, Mr. Scott and 2 Children, Mr. Querous.
Per Governor Doherty, for Madras—A. Nelly, and — Dalrymple, Esqs.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

March 26 At Delhi, Mrs. M. D. Lawrie, wife of Mr. J. W. Lawrie, in the service of (H. M. the King of Delhi), of a son.
 April 12 At Bareilly, the lady of H. H. P. Clarke, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 12 At Benares the lady of the Revd J. A. Shurman, of a son.
 15 At Sultempore, Oude, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Nicopolita, 25th Regt, N. I. of a son.
 18 At Almorah, the Lady of Lieutenant J. C. Innes, Interpreter and Quarler, Master 6th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.
 19 At Mussoorie, the lady of Captain Augustus Abbott, of the Artillery, of a daughter.
 20 At Landour, the lady of Francis Macnaghten, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., of a son.
 23 At Bareilly the lady of Brevet Captain Taylor, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.
 24 At Dumour, the lady of H. Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.
 27 At Bardwan, the Lady of Lieutenant Rigby, Engineers of a daughter.
 29 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Pannier, of a daughter.
 30 At Calcutta Mrs. C. T. Stapleton, of a son.
 31 At Ratanagerry, the lady of Dr. Bouchier, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
 May 1 At Girden Reach, the lady of Moring A. Bagnell, Esq. of a daughter.
 — At Dacca, the lady of James Reilly, Esq., of a daughter.
 2 At Calcutta, the lady of John Cowie, Esq., of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Burkinyoung, 5th Regt, N. I. of a daughter.
 3 At Calcutta, the wife of the Revd R. Byrne, of a son.
 — At Pinjool Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of John Gale, Esq., of a daughter.
 4 At Maudslere, the lady of Charles N. Read, Esq. Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
 6 At Barrackpore, the lady of Captain John Dixon Neas, of a son.
 7 At Jamnulpore, the lady of Capt P. S. Milner, 26th Native Infantry, of a daughter.
 8 At Rajahmundry, the lady of W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
 9 At Chowringhee, the lady of Francisco Pereira, Esq., of a son.
 10 At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Marshall, the wife of Mr. John Marshall, of Cuthbert, of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieutenant Alfred Hinch, Horse Artillery, of a son.
 11 At Nussersbad, the lady of Captain James Hewitt, 52d Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.
 12 At Mirzapore, the lady of R. T. Taylor, Esq., Civil Service of a daughter.
 — At Simla, the lady of Captain Rutherford, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Grimball, of a son.
 — At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. Frederick Angelo, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Kilton, of a son.
 11 At Nussersbad, the lady of Lieut. D. T. Pollock, Sub Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, at the house of J. French, Esq., the lady of the Reverend G. E. Driberg, of a son.
 15 At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Potter, of a daughter.
 16 The lady of Donald McCullum, Esq., of a son.

17 At Calcutta, Mrs. George Galloway, of a daughter.
 18 At Saugor, Central India, the lady of John Syme Toke, Esq., Surgeon, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of C. W. Morrison, I. N., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Weichman, A. A. O. of the Army, of a son.
 19 At Ooruckpore, the lady of E. A. Reade, Esq., C. S. of a son.
 19 At Calcutta, the lady of Capt F. W. Birch, Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
 21 At Calcutta, the lady of Capt H. Doyton, of a son.
 — At Calcutta the lady of Daniel Amherst, Esq., of a son.
 22 At Chowringhee, the lady of N. Alexander, Esq., of a son.
 23 At Calcutta the F. O. Stewart of a daughter.
 24 At Calcutta, Mrs. John Rice, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 6 At Saharunpore, by the Reverend J. Whittington, Chaplain or Minister, William Sweet Haws, Conductor, to Miss Ellen Taylor.
 14 At Dum Dum, by the Rev Mr. Hutton, Mr. William Watson, to Mrs. A. Tait.
 16 At Calcutta, by License, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Reverend W. O. Ruspini, M. A., Mr. J. E. Dunn, of the Preventive Service, to Margaret, eldest of the late Mr. C. Gale.
 27 At Lucknow, by the Reverend F. A. Dawson, P. W. Luard, Esq., Lieutenant 53th Regiment Native Infantry, to Emma Egan, only daughter of the late Captain W. Thompson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.
 29 At the Cathedral, by the Revd Henry Fisher, Thomas Sanders, Esq., to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Francis C. Chute, of White Hall, in the County of Kerry, Esq.
 May 4 At the Old Church, by the Revd A. Pratt, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, Roger Duns, Esq., to Miss Sarah Eliza Newman.
 8 At Calcutta, at the Old Mission Church by the Venerable Archbishop Deatry, Mr. W. R. Walms, to Miss Lavina Salmon.
 9 At Meerut, at William Hickie, of Delhi, to Miss Caroline Peterson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Peterson, of Calcutta.
 — At Calcutta, at the Mission Church, by the Venerable Archbishop Deatry, James Black, Esq., to Miss Maria Wolf.
 — At Calcutta, at the Roman Catholic Church, Duurmantollah, by the Reverend Fr. Jan Corion, Vicar, Mr. Thomas Andrews, to Miss Frances Dagriell.
 21 At Buxar, by the Reverend Mr. H. M. Spry, Mr. Assistant Apothecary Nully, to Miss Alice Harrison, daughter of Conductor J. Harrison, Delhi, also Mr. Thomas Harrison to Miss Jennet Davy.
 25 At St James's Church, by the Revd R. B. Boswell Mr. C. H. Gower, to Miss Margaret Smith, the widow of the late Mr. John Smith.
 27 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral Mr. William Fairplay Solicitor, to Miss E. Tiffin.

DEATHS.

March 26 In Camp at Assam, Nnabe, in the Blau Pass Lieutenant D. Ramsay, 37th Regiment Native Infantry.
 April 6 At Maudslere, after a short but painful illness, Mr. George Sykes, formerly of the Navy.
 7 At Maudslere, Captain Alexander Edger, of Her Majesty's 63d Regiment, aged 71 years, after a brief illness of a few days.
 13 Near Jubbu pore, on the journey to Kamptee, the infant son of Major William Prescott.
 — At Gournahatti, Assam, Mr. John Goldsmith, Printer, of fever, aged 28 years, 9 months and 9 days.
 16 At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Moraleo Souter, Contractor of Marine stores, aged 28 years and 7 months.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 30 At Fatty Ghor, Mrs. Catherine Potter, aged 50 years and 9 months, leaving a disconsolate husband and two daughters, to whom their irreparable loss.
- At De hi, Eliza the infant daughter of Mr. J. Buttrass of the Barrack Department, aged 3 months and 15 days.
- 23 At Delhi, Maharnish Dheeraj Kulkarni singh Bahadur of Krishnagar, of Dysentery aged 45 years.
- 27 At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Ann Stone, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Stone, aged 50 years.
- 24 At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Black, of the H. C. Marine, aged 30 years.
- At Shooly, Marian, daughter of Mr. W. A. Peacock, aged 3 years.
- April 30 At Sea on board the H. C. Steam Vessel *Hugh Lindsay*, Assistant Surgeon David Campbell, deeply regretted.
- May 3 At Hazareebagh, of fever, Thomas Alexander Montgomery, Sergeant Major H. M. 9th Regt., aged 30 years.
- May 4 At Delhi, Harriet, the infant daughter of Mrs. and Quarter Master Sergeant Loveday, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 6 months.
- 4 At Delhi, Georgiana, the infant child of Mrs. Champion, aged 1 year.
- At Dinapore, William, the beloved and only son of Mrs. M. Longway, widow, aged 11 years and 6 months.
- 6 At Dargooling, the infant son of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pearson.
- 9 At Calcutta, Fanny Emily, fourth daughter of Major General J. A. Paul Munro, aged 19 years, deeply regretted.
- At Dacca, W. H. Kerr, Esq., third son of H. N. Kerr, Esq. of St. Anna, Fortmashro, aged 16 years, deeply regretted.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Mercado, the wife of Mr. John Mercado, Sr., of the Presidency Pay Office, aged 44 years and 7 months.
- 10 At Dumdum, Miss A. W. Hughes, aged 18 months.
- 20 At Calcutta, Master Henry Constantine Kleya, son of Mr. Thomas Kleya, aged 8 years and 9 months.
- At Calcutta, Emily, the wife of Mr. Wise aged 27 years.
- 14 At Simla Hills, Mr. Edward Bree, second son of the late Mr. Michael Bree, of Calcutta, aged 22 years.
- 15 At Calcutta, William Kerr Ewart, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Merchants and Agents, aged 34 years.
- At Calcutta, Anna, the wife of Mr. E. P. de Beaufort, aged 23 years.
- 14 At Calcutta, Malcolm Maclean, Esq., of Culna, aged 30 years.
- Henry Walters, the infant son of Mr. B. Barber, Junr. aged 1 month and 24 days.
- 17 Retout, suddenly, the infant daughter of M. G. Ommannov, Esq., Civil Service, aged 4 months and 10 days.
- 18 At Calcutta, at Spencer's Hotel, Brevet Captain C. B. Hall, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, much esteemed and regretted by his brother officers.
- 19 At Calcutta, Captain Isaac Smith, of the American Ship *Henry Eubank*, aged 35 years.
- 23 At Calcutta, Capt. W. J. Phillott, of the Invalids, aged 38 years.
- 25 At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte White, wife of Mr. Robt. White, of the Firm of Currie and Co., aged 37 years and 6 months.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia Gould Healey, the lady of J. L. Healey, Esq., aged 44 years.
- At Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Milner, Assistant to Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Johnson, aged 38 years.
- 26 At Pooree, the Revd. Richard Arnold, District Chaplain, Cutlack.
- 27 At Calcutta, Miss Bridget Mary Hudson, aged 52 years and 2 months.
- 28 At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria King, wife of Mr. John King, aged 30 years.
- 29 At Calcutta, the infant son of Captain J. Welchman, A. G. of the Army.
- Ellen Mary, the infant daughter of James Colquhoun, Esq., aged 11 months and 18 days.
- At Chaudernagore, Louisa Cocchia, the lady of B. Hartley, Esq., aged 36 years, 10 months and 22 days.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Hurkaru Office, 5th June, 1839.

The state of our market since the last Overland Mail is represented in the following detail.

Notice.—Our market is altogether inactive, and no sales either private or Auction have been effected.

Since our report by the last overland mail, we have had accounts of rains in all quarters, and although they have been heavy in some districts, they have caused no injury to the plant, which is reported to be generally healthy and promising. With regard to the out-turn of the season nothing yet can be said, but it will, on the whole, depend upon the way in which the rains which have now set in may proceed, and the rivers may rise prospectively.

The exports of the crop of the last season, as ascertained from the Custom House entries, to the end of May last, are as below.

To Great Britain.....	fy mds 45,313
„ France and Foreign Europe ..	20, 99
„ North America	3,611
„ Bombay and Gulph.....	6,925

fy. mds. 82,728

RAW SUG.—Is in demand for the Home market, but there is very little of good quality available for purchase, and parcels are taken up immediately on arrival.

We expect a good quantity soon to arrive.

The following are the prices of the day for the assortments.

Madanagore,	Co.'s Rs. 12 8 a 10 0 per 1 ar
Commercially.....	12 8 a 10 0 per 1 ar
Hauleah,	12 4 a 10 8 per 1 ar
Cosimbazar,	12 12 a 13 4 per 1 ar
Hurriahul,	12 8 a 13 0 per 1 ar
Jonatan,	12 8 a 13 0 per 1 ar
Jungypore,	12 8 a 13 0 ditto.

The exports in all May were—

To Great Britain, bz mds 1,600

Bombay, „ 20

and prices goods.—Corahs are in demand, but the first quality are not procurable, nor even the medium kind the high price of the raw material has deteriorated the manufacture which has been the cause of this scarcity; fine Choppahs and Bandanas are also wanted, but scarce. The following are the prices of the day for the assortments.

Corahs, first quality, ..	Co.'s Rs. 145 a 152 per ar
second ditto,	132 a 134 „
Choppahs, 1st quality, ..	155 a 162 „
2d ditto,	142 a 148 „
3d ditto,	130 a 125 „
Bandanas, 1st quality, ..	150 a 155 „
2d ditto,	140 a 145 „

The exports in May were—

Corahs, to Great Britain, pieces 25,926

Choppahs and Bandanas to ditto, .. 14,296

Silk Piece Goods to America, 9,100

corron.—Nothing is doing in this article in consequence of the late discouraging accounts from China; Banda of the first quality is not procurable, other descriptions are daily arriving in the market. The following are the quotations of the day.

Banda.....	Sa Rs. 14 0 a 14 4 pr 1 md.
Bhoonagur,.....	13 12 a 14 0 „
Jaloon.....	13 4 a 13 12 „
Cutchoura,	12 8 a 13 0 „

The following were the exports in May:

To Great Britain, bz mds 1,326

China, „ 15,783

SALT.—Continues to engage attention for the Home market owing very probably to the fall in the rates of freight, but good shipping quality to a large

GENERAL REGISTER.

extent is not procurable, and prices keep firm, and are quoted as below.

Gudra,	Sa. Rs. 5 12 a 5 14	per fy ar
Ghazepore,	" 5 10 a 5 12	"
Triboot,	" 5 0 a 5 8	"
Chuprah,	" 5 4 a 5 8	"
Cawnpore,	" 4 10 a 4 14	"

The shipments in May were as below :

To Great Britain,	bz mds 54,572
America,	5,928

SUGAR.—Is in good enquiry for the Home markets, and some purchases of the new crop have been made but the prices now demanded, although shipped at the present reduced rate of freight, will hardly admit of a good return.

The following are the quotations of the day :

New Bauxes, White, ..	Sa. Rs. 11 0 a 11 8	p. b. md
Brown,	" 5 8 a 6 8	"
Khaur,	" 4 8 a 5 0	"

The shipments in all May were as below :

To Great Britain,	bz mds 51,427
Bombay,	1,003
New South Wales,	6,559

SHELL LAC.—Of ordinary to good middling kinds engage attention for the English and American markets, and prices have slightly improved, viz.

1st quality,	Sa. Rs. 30 a 32	pr bz md.
2d ditto,	" 26 a 29	"
3d ditto,	" 15 a 17	"

The exports in May were—

To Great Britain,	bz mds 6,372
America,	1,174

LAC DYE.—Of the 2d and 3d qualities are also enquired for, and their prices have advanced, the quotations of the day are—

1st quality, Sa. Rs. 50 a 60	pr bz md	very little in market.
2d ditto, ..	30 a 40	"
3d ditto, ..	20 a 26	"

The exports in May were—

To Great Britain,	bz mds 1,274
-------------------------	--------------

WICK.—Has been in demand, and prices are inclined to rise, the quotations of the day are—

Patna,	Co.'s Rs. 2 10 a 2 14	pr b. md
Patcherry,	" 2 5 a 2 10	"
Luckybellas,	" 2 8 a 2 10	"
Monghy,	" 1 8 a 1 10	"
Ballum,	" 1 7 a 1 9	"

The exports in May were—

To Great Britain,	bz mds 53,782
Mauritius,	58,600
Bombay,	1,312

SAFFRON.—Is much sought after for England, but very scarce, and prices have considerably advanced and are quoted :

Puttaghatta,	Co.'s Rs. 28 a 35	pr bz md
Bollispor,	" 18 a 20	"

The exports in May were—

To Great Britain,	bz mds 504
-------------------------	------------

DRY CORK.—Is demanded for broken stowage at improved prices, viz. Co.'s Rs. 3 6 a 3 10 per b. md

The shipments in May were—

To Great Britain,	bz mds 2,368
America,	1,142

JUTE.—Is enquired after for England, at improved rates, viz.

Co.'s Rs. 6 8 a 6 10	per acrew'd bale of 300lb
----------------------	---------------------------

HEMP.—Is not much in demand and remains at 13 annas per hazar maund.

The Exports in May were :

Jute, to Great Britain,	bz mds 16,463
-------------------------------	---------------

Hemp, to ditto,	3,630
-----------------------	-------

MUNJEET.—Is in moderate demand, and quoted at Rs. 1-14 to 2-1 per hazar maund.

The Exports during May were—

To Great Britain,	bz md. 685
-------------------------	------------

WIDES.—Large and heavy green Cow and Buffalo continue in good enquiry for England and America, but the market is here of these descriptions. The Prices continue firm and are quoted

Buffalo, Green,	Co.'s Rs. 40 a 0	per corgo
Cow, Green, Patna,	" 28 a 35	"
Ditto, dry,	" 14 a 20	"

The Exports during the month of May were—

To Great Britain, Buffalo and Cow, 32,227 pieces

America, do. do. 58,775 "

HORNS, BUFFALO.—Are also in good enquiry, and good large size very scarce in the market.

Buffalo, Co.'s Rs. 9 8 a 13 0 | pr 100 |

Ditto Tips, " 6 4 a 7 0 | p. b. md. |

Deer, " 6 10 a 7 4 | " |

The Exports in May were—

To Great Britain, Buffalo, 51,692 pieces |

Ditto Tips, 229 mds |

LINSEED.—Continues to be purchased for the English market, and the price has slightly advanced and quoted at Co. Rs. 1-6 a 1-9 per hazar maund.

The Exports in May were—

To Great Britain, bazar md 9,566 |

OPUM.—A public Sale of the following quantity by the Hon'ble Company was held on the 27th ultimo, the result of which is as below.

Chests Highest Lowest Average Processed

Behar,	1430	275	220	235	6 8	3,36,650
Benares,	975	220	190	196	5 4	1,91,415

The Sale went off much better than was reasonably anticipated, in the desperate circumstances of the trade; there was a full attendance, and buyers were principally Natives—the market has remained inactive since this Sale, and nothing is expected to be done until the arrival of the *Rob Roy*, which vessel is hourly expected.

EUROPE GOODS.

MULE TWIST.—Is in demand, but Sales are not extensive owing to the fall in prices, in consequence of the pressure on the Money Market. The following are the prices of the day for the assortments.

Nos.	20 Co.'s Rs.	6 6 a 6 8	per morah.
" 30	"	5 9 a 6 0	"
" 40	"	4 10 a 5 0	"
" 50	"	4 8 a 4 9	"
" 60	"	4 2 a 4 4	"
" 70	"	3 10 a 4 0	"
" 80	"	3 9 a 4 0	"
" 90	"	3 10 a 4 1	"
" 100	"	4 0 a 4 2	"
" 110	"	4 8 a 4 10	"
" 120	"	5 2 a 5 6	"
" 130	"	5 9 a 6 0	"
" 140	"	6 3 a 6 4	"

TURKEY RED YARN.—Good German Dye is enquired for—and prices keep steady, viz.

German Dyed Yarn,

Nos. 40 a 80 Co.'s Rs. 2 4 a 2 6

English, .. 40 a 80 .. 1 11 a 1 12

ORANGE AND OTHER COLORED YARNS.—Are in moderate demand.

Oranges, 1st quality—

Nos. 40 a 80 Co.'s rs.	1 1 a 1 2	pr lb.
2d ditto Nos. 40 a 80	" 0 14 a 0 15	"
Yellow, Nos. 40 a 80	" 0 12 a 0 14	"

CHINTZ.—Single Color Sets and Bangal Stripes have been somewhat enquired for, for the Mirzapore market, but at no improvement in prices. Neutrals, Pines and Turban Sets are also saleable but at low prices.

COLORED COTTONS.—Ginghams are neglected,—Turkey Red Twisted Cloth is in good enquiry, and selling at a small improvement in price.

WHITE COTTONS.—Good middling kind bleached Long Cloths or Shirtings of the price of about 3 annas 3 pie to 3 annas 6 pie per yard are in much request. Madapolams of medium quality of the price of Rs. 3-4 to 3-8 per piece are wanted. Middling qualities of Cambrics and Jaconets are sought after at an advance of 8 to 10 annas per piece—finer descriptions are neglected. Book Muslin and Lappeta, large supplies in the market but few enquirers. Honey Combs, Mulls, Japan Spots and Lappet Scarfs are saleable, but at reduced prices; these light Goods will improve in demand and price a month or two previous to the Doorga Pooja Holidays.

WOOLLENS.—Market dull, and without any prospect of early improvement.

GENERAL REGISTER.

COPPER.—Our market for this Metal may be reported inactive, in the absence of orders from the Upper Provinces. We have no particular change to report in prices since the dispatch of the last Overland Mail and the assortments remain—viz.

Sheet, 16 to 32 oz.	Sa. Rs. 33 15 a 34 0 pr fmd
Braziers, 40 to 120 oz.	" 34 4 a 34 6 "
Tile, 14 lbs.	" 30 14 a 31 0 "
28 lbs.	" 31 0 a 31 6 "
Ingot,	" 31 0 a 31 2 "
Old,	" 32 0 a 32 4 "
Roll,	" 34 0 a 36 0 "
Nails 1 to 1½ inch.	" 50 0 a 55 0 "
South American,	" 30 8 a 31 2 "

IRON.—Has been in moderate enquiry, and prices since the dispatch of the last Overland Mail have fluctuated, the rates of the day are quoted:

Swedish, flat	Co.'s Rs. 5 7 a 5 9 pr fmd
Square,	" 5 6 a 5 8 "
English, flat	" 3 12 "
Square,	" 3 12 "
Bolt	" 3 12 "
Round Rod,	" 5 0 "
Square ditto,	" 4 14 "
Nail ditto,	" 4 12 a 4 14 "
Sheet, of good size	" 5 12 "
Small and ordinary	" 5 0 a 5 2 "
Hoop,	" 5 8 a 5 10 "
Nails of sizes	" 14 a 15 per cwt.
Kentledge,	" 1 4 a 1 8 "

STEEL.—Without report of sale, but the assortments are quoted at a shade of advance, viz.

Swedish,	Ct. Rs. 7 14 a 8 pr fmd.
English,	Co.'s Rs. 5 14 a 6 "
Blistered,	" 8 2 a 8 4 "

LEAD.—Is in demand, and very little is in the hands of importers. Pig—a large supply of unstamped has arrived, for which there are no buyers. The prices of the day are

Sheet,	Sa. Rs. 7 12 a 8 4 pr fmd
Pig, stamped	" 7 8 a 7 10 "
Unstamped	" 7 4 a 7 6 "

APRIL.—Has slightly fallen in price since our report by the last Overland Mail, and is now quoted at Ct. Rs. 8 8 a 8 10 per factory maund.

TIN PLATE.—Remain without any change in price, viz. Co.'s Rs. 18 a 19 per box.

QUICKSILVER.—The recent importation of about 130 bottles has caused a small reduction in the price of this article which is now quoted at Ct. Rs. 4 14 a 5 per factory seer.

BEAN.—Bass' and Allison's are inquired for, at an advance in price—other descriptions are not selling very freely. The quotations of the day are

Bass'	Co.'s Rs. 58 a 60 per hogshead
Allison's	" 55 a 56 "
Hodgson's	" 32 a 35 "
Elliott's	" 32 a 35 "
Tennent's	" 32 a 35 "
Ashby's	" 30 a 32 "
Ind and Smith's	" 30 a 32 "
Hibbs White's	" 20 a 25 "
Trueman's	" 25 a 30 "

BOTTLES.—Recent importations have affected the market, the prices of the day are

For London, Quarts and Pints	Co.'s Rs. 11 per 100
Liverpool, ditto ditto	" 9 8 a 10 "

CROWN GLASS.—Unsaleable by private contract, unless at heavy losses. Several lots have been sacrificed at public sales.

14X10 at Co.'s Rs. 5 0 a 5 8 per 100 feet.

6X4 a 8X10 2 8 a 30 "

PERFUMERY.—Genuine Rowland's Macassar Oil and Smyth's Tooth Brushes are the only articles saleable at remunerating prices—other descriptions are plentiful in our market and selling at heavy discount on invoice.

OIL AND STORES.—Of good assortment saleable at 40 per cent. advance on invoice, and Hams and Cheeses at 12 ss. a 14 ss. per lb.

FREIGHTS.—Have fallen, caused by the arrival of several vessels, and may be quoted as below:

Saltpetre	£ 4 0 a 4 4 per ton of 20 cwt.
Sugar	£ 4 4 a 4 10 ditto ditto.
Rice	£ 4 10 a 4 15 ditto ditto.

Shell Lac	} £ 4 per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Lac Dye	
Jute	
Cotton	
And other rough measurement Goods	

Indigo £ 7 10 a 6 0 per ton of 50 cubic ft.

Silk Piece Goods £ 6 0 a 0 0

Raw Silk £ 6 6 a 0 0 per ton of 10 cwt.

Hark. Overland Price Current, June 5.]

MONEY MARKET.

Hark. Office, Calcutta, 5th June, 1839.

We have nothing here to add regarding the position of our Money Market since the departure of our last by way of the Persian Gulf a route to be followed by the present dispatch.

Our Bill market continues in the same state with no alteration in the rates, nor with any addition to our Stock of Bills. It is generally believed that the unsettled state of our relations with the Chinese Government (from which quarter we have not had more recent intelligence) will induce the holders of the large supply of all descriptions of Bills there, to send the same round to our market, it is impossible to say with any certainty what influence this great influx will have upon our rates, but judging from the common course of things that if we are to be thus inundated our exchange must rise. Again, they may be remitted round and confined only to first hands, when there will be a less desire to realize and consequently afford a better opportunity

for the maintaining of our current quotations, which stand particularized under:

	s	d.	s	d.
Bank Bills	2	0	a	0 0 p co's rs.
E. M's. Treasury Bills	2	0	a	0 0 "
Private Bills under credit	2	2	a	0 0 "
Ditto family purposes	2	1	a	2 2 "
Ditto with documents	2	2	a	0 0 "
Ditto on France	2	7	a	0 0 French money.

There has been considerable business done through the Company's Export Ware House at previous rates, viz: 2s 2d. per Company's Rupee, and at which figure private purchases of nearly to the extent of four Lacs have been made under security of Shipping documents.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—These securities have been very much neglected of late, so various are the reasons framed in the Bazar that it requires no little ingenuity to arrive at the truth, in fact, we doubt whether there exists any truth to arrive at the most current

of the reports, is that the Company's finances are such that they must soon open a fresh 5 per cent. Loan, this has operated much to effect the value and we wonder that such can be so generally credited when the very circumstance of the Government sending money out of the country must deny the assertion and carry conviction. The fluctuations are the mere vagaries of the brokers.

Stock Paper	Transfer 5 p. ct. of 1835.36, interest payable in Eng. land	Prem. 11 0 a 12 0 p. ct.
Second 5 per cent.	According to Nov 1131 a 16,200	8 0 a 2 8 ..
Third or Bombay 5 per cent.	4 per cent.	2 9 a 2 6 ..
	Disct. 5 1/2 a 6 0 ..	

During the last few days some Stock Paper changed hands at 1 1/2 Rupees premium.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Stock Rupees 1,12,50,000 shares are at 2,000 Rupees premium they have not been much operated in.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.—Approved Private Bills and Notes not having been more than 3 months to run, discount 6 per cent. per annum

Government and Salary Bills ditto 4 ditto.

Loans not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. 5 ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium 5 1/2 ditto, ditto, and on other goods, 6 1/2 ditto ditto.

Accounts of Credit to be open on deposit of Company's Paper, &c., Interest 5 ditto ditto On Metals Indigo and Opium, 5 1/2 ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6 1/2 ditto ditto.

The Mirzapore branch is effecting discounts on Calcutta a 1 1/2 per cent.

UNION BANK.—Stock 80,00,000. The Stock of this Bank it is in contemplation to increase to a Crore or a hundred Lacs, shares remain at 280 a 300 Rupees premium.

Discount on Private Bills,	3 Months ..	6 per cent.
On ditto ditto, ..	3 ditto ..	7 "
On ditto ditto, ..	4 ditto ..	8 "
On Foreign Bills of Exchange, not exceeding 90 days' sight, ..	6 "	
On Government and Salary Bills, ..	4 "	
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, not exceeding 3 months, ..	5 "	
On ditto Metals, Indigo and Opium, ditto, ..	5 "	
On ditto on other Goods ditto, ..	2 "	
On accounts of Credit on deposit of Company's Paper, ..	5 "	
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indigo and Opium, ..	6 "	
Ditto on ditto of other Goods, ..	7 "	

The Mirzapore branch of this Bank is transacting business with Calcutta at Rs. 3-2 as. per cent. on good Bill a 9 1/2 aight.

AGRA BANK STOCK.—Company's Rupees 20,00,000 Shares at 20 Rupees premium.

The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates:

At six months' sight, ..	per 100 a Rs.	2 0
At three months' sight, ..	ditto	1 1 1/2
At sight, for sums not exceeding £ 100 ..		1 11

Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight, ..	Discount p. ct.	2 0
Ditto on Calcutta, at 51 days' date ..	Do.	1 1/2 0
Ditto ditto at 10 days' sight, ..	Ditto	0 12 0
Ditto ditto, at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000) ..	Ditto	0 8 0

BOND WARE-HOUSE.—Shares Company's Rupees 500, none offering for sale.

DOCKING COMPANY.—Shares Company's Rupees 1000 at par.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—Shares Company's Rupees 1000 at par.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—Shares at 500 Rupees, within the last fortnight two rival Companies under the above name, with powerful English support, have started up, the shares of one Company are filled, the other is yet open; it is much too early to form any opinion.

MON Y. though not scarce, cannot be said to be plentiful; the speculation experiences more difficulty in procuring loans, the common rates of interest vary from 8 a 10 per cent. at 3 to 6 months; Dollars are looking up, in consequence of preparations being made for remittances to China

BUILLION.

Spanish Dira. Co. Ra.	220 8 0 a 20 12 0 per 100 Sp. dra.
Mexican do.	220 5 0 a 0 0 0
Doublons	22 0 0 a 32 0 0 each
Jons or Peasas, ..	19 12 0 a 20 0 0 "
Unich Ducats,	4 8 0 a 5 0 0 "
Sovereigns	10 3 0 a 3 0 0 "
Old Gold Mohurs ..	18 0 0 a 19 0 0 "
New ..	17 6 0 a 0 0 0 "
Madras Gold Mohurs, ..	0 0 0 a 15 5 0 "
Gold Bars	12 0 0 a 15 8 0 per wt.
Silver ..	104 0 0 a 104 8 6 per 100 ditto
Gold Dust	12 0 0 a 15 0 0 per wt according to quality.

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore at 60 days' sight, 205 pr 100 Sp. dr.
France at 6 months' sight .. 270 pr. Co.'s Ra.
Bills on Bombay and Madras may be had at either sight or 30 days' sight according to amount at par and 2 and 3 pr. ct. premium.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, not North of Great Britain	2 1/2 a 3 pr c.
.. Europe, North of Great Britain	3 1/2
.. America and New South Wales	3
.. China, (on opium and Specie) Manilla and Java ..	2 1/2
.. China, on Ship and Goods ..	3
.. Penang ..	1 1/2
.. Malacca and Singapore ..	2
.. Benoolen & Ports on the West Coast	2 1/2
.. Rangoon, Amherst Town & Moufmen ..	2
.. Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Comorand ..	2
.. Madagascar and Bushire ..	3
.. Bussorah or Persian Gulph ..	3 1/2
.. Red Sea ..	4
.. Bourbon, Mascot, Bombay, Cote d'Or, Princeville ..	3 1/2
.. St. Helena or Cape ..	2 1/2

Insurances on Bullion have an abatement of 1 6th
Vessels at the Company's Moorings, one-quarter per cent. per month; at their own moorings, one-third per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain	3 1/2 pr. ct.
Six ..	5 "
Nine ..	7 "
Twelve ..	9 "

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

An extra premium is charged on French Vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

The rates on Block have been lately increased, from 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. and we draw the distinction.

OLD RATES.	PRESENT RATES.
3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.	4 months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 ditto, 4 1/2 "	6 "
9 ditto, 6 1/2 "	7 "
12 ditto, 8 "	9 "

Hulk, Overland Price Current, June 5 1/2

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c.

&c.

&c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Political Department 22d May, 1839.—Captain Vetch, Principal Assistant at Trichinopoly, received charge also of the official relation with the tribals and chiefs of upper Assam, on the 22d ultimo.

Mr H. Inghs, assistant to the political agent in the Cossyah Mts, resumed charge of his office on the 24th March last.

General Department the 23d May 1839—The Honble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain Lums, former staff officer at Seerpore, to be post master at that station.

Legislative Department at the 20th May, 1839—The following is passed by the Honble the President at the Council of India in Council on the 20th May, 1839, with the assent of the Right Honble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the act be promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XLIII. OF 1839.

I. It is hereby enacted, that the several charges of the port and wharfe duty, as levied under the heads of Anchorage duty, light dues duty, and that here and report Callan duty, shall hereafter, from the first day of August next, be consolidated and commuted into a port duty to be levied at the rate of three annas per ton upon every vessel, not being a vessel sailing under the colours of a foreign European, or American nation, of which the tonnage shall not exceed 700 tons, by measurement and in the manner prescribed by act 5 and 6 William IV. Cap. LV., and if the vessel exceed 700 tons by measurement or tonnage, the port duty shall be levied as upon that tonnage.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every upon vessel sailing under the colours of a foreign European or American nation, that may anchor in the port of Madras, there shall be levied a consolidated port duty at the rate of three annas six pre per ton, or other, to be measured and paid in the manner above prescribed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any vessels, British, native or foreign, anchoring in the port of Madras, shall not break bulk to cargo, and shall not terminate complete days from the time of dropping anchor, there shall be levied upon such a duty as follows, that is to say, five shillings of the to any vessel above shall be levied upon every vessel that breaks bulk shall be levied upon them there in said again out of the port within forty eight hours, and six shillings and six pence without breaking bulk shall stay more than forty eight hours and less than a complete day.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all the powers and authorities, penalties and other means whereby the payment of any charges of the port and wharfe of Madras may have been legally enforced before the passing of this act, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted port duties imposed by virtue of this act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Government of India, to order the consolidation and commutation of any port or harbour duty, as levied in any subordinate port of any presidency into a tonnage duty, which shall be leviable at the rate and in the manner specified in the next following section of this act, upon the vessels anchoring in and trading with such port.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor General of India in Council shall direct the port duties to be consolidated and commuted at any port of the Madras presidency other than that of Madras, or any subordinate port of any other presidency the total amount levied at such port shall not exceed one anna per ton for British and native vessel not exceeding 700 tons, and upon vessels exceeding that measurement at the rate for 700 tons, and upon foreign European, and American vessels, at the rate of one anna four pre per ton, and all vessels anchoring in any such outports shall be charged with reduced duty in the proportions above provided for the ports of Madras, if they leave such port without breaking bulk before completing four entire days from the time of anchoring therein.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the consolidated and commuted port duties above prescribed, when ordered to be levied in any port by the Governor General of India in Council shall be levied by the Officer appointed the Government of the presidency within which the port is situate to give port clearances or other

customary documents to vessels sailing from such port, that is to say by the Master Attendant, or by the Collector of Customs at such Port, as may be ordered by such Government, and if such duties be not paid upon demand, it shall be competent to such officer to withhold from the vessel on account of which payment may be refused, any port clearance or other customary document required to be possessed by ships leaving such port until the same shall be paid.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all the powers and authorities, penalties and other means by which any port or harbour duty of any subordinate port of any presidency which shall be consolidated, and commuted by virtue of this act, may have been legally enforced before the consolidation and commutation thereof as hereinbefore provided, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted duties at such port imposed by virtue of this Act.

J. P. GRANT.

Offy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Political Department, Fort William 3d June, 1839—The following Official Despatch from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shamaul Noork, dated the 24th of April last, is published for general information.

(Copy)

To T. H. MAURICE Esq.

Offy Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govt. Genl.

SIR,—In my letter to your address of the 12th instant, I ventured to record an opinion to the effect, that the lapse of a few days would suffice to shew the high estimation in which His Majesty Shah Shamaul Noork is held by his countrymen, as well as the wisdom of the policy pursued by the British Government, throughout the whole of the proceedings in which we are now engaged.

2. Yesterday the Shah, with his disciplined troops, made a march of 22 miles to Doh Hadgee, where we had the satisfaction of learning, that the Sindars were about to decamp. We have since ascertained that they actually set out about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, attended by about two hundred followers. Their conduct to the last was marked by meanness and rapacity. Whilst with one hand they were seeking their stores of grain to the Mirasbunds of the City, with the other they were practising every species of extortion and violence towards the peaceable inhabitants, and they departed amidst the execrations of all classes.

3. This morning we marched upon Candahar, a distant of about 15 miles, and we are now encamped within two miles of the City. The spectacle which presented itself to us on the road, was the most interesting one I ever felt to my lot to witness. His Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Keane, with the Army of the Indus, was one march in our rear, our advance having been made on an erroneous calculation of the distance which, owing to the heat of the weather, was too great to be performed by the European troops. The Shah's supple troops were behind us, and His Majesty advanced, attended only by the officers of the Mission and his own immediate retainers. At every hundred yards in our progress, we were met by bands of well mounted and well armed men, all rendering their allegiance to His Majesty, whilst the peaceable inhabitants of the country assembled in crowds, and manifested their joy at the Shah's restoration in the most unfeigned terms.

4. Tranquillity is restored—the people flock to our camp with the greatest eagerness. There is no longer any apprehension of severity, and even the confidential servants of the Sindars, several of whom have caused me, declare their satisfaction at the change of Government, and state that they would sooner have joined the Shah, but for the dread, that some evil would have been inflicted on their families, whom they must have left in the city.

5. His Majesty proposed to send out a party in the hope of overtaking the fugitive Sindars, and they certainly appear deserving of later consideration after the wickedness and folly which they have displayed, in spite of repeated and solemn warnings. It doubtless would be dangerous to allow them to remain at large, and excite disturbances in the country, but I was apprehensive that in the present excited state of men's minds, they might, if seized by the Shah's party, be subjected to unnecessary cruelty; I therefore prevailed upon His Majesty to permit me to make the Sindars out more often, which, if accepted, will enable them

GENERAL REGISTER.

to retire to our Territories in safety. Any provision which his Lordship the Governor General may please to assign to them will, of course, fall far short of what they would have received had they at once come into our terms, and I am of opinion that five hundred Rupees per mensem for each of them would be an ample provision.

6. - It is my intention therefore to write to the Sirdars through Moollah Nussou, their confidential adviser, and I am not without hope that they will come into my terms, inas-much as they are by nearly all the followers who left the City with them, and surrounded as they must be by dangers, and difficulties of every description.

7. I now proceed to detail the progress of events from the date of my last communication.

8. Since the dispatch of my letter to your address, dated the 12th instant, giving the substance of my communications with the birders, nothing of sufficient importance occurred to require a separate report.

9. In the Kak Pass, we found a natural obstacle of a much more formidable nature than we anticipated, but it was speedily surmounted by the energy of the British troops. Brigadier Arnold, who went to reconnoitre the Pass, suddenly came upon a smaller party detached by the Sirdars, and was fired upon. The party however made a precipitate retreat, and it was evident that the Sirdars had been surprised by the rapidity of our advance.

10. In the same Pass, letters were intercepted from the Sirdars, addressed to the authorities in Seive, and the Eastern Provinces, stating that they intended in advance and oppose us in Peshawar, and calling upon all true Mohammedans to join in a religious war fare, against the invading infidels. We further learnt that the Sirdars were still unremitting in their endeavours to excite the same feelings of animosity against us at Candahar

11. It subsequently came to our knowledge that Rahim Dil Khan, and Mehr Dil Khan, with a number of other Chiefs and a body of between two and three thousand Cavalry, had united Candahar with a view of annoying us in every possible way, leaving Kohan Dil Khan to guard their interests in the City. The main body advanced as far as Killa Fathullah, whence they detached parties to the vicinity of Dunda Goolan. These parties succeeded in killing several of our followers who had incautiously strayed, and in carrying off two of my Elephants which had been, against orders, taken for the purpose of procuring fodder to so great a distance from the Camp. They also put us to considerable inconvenience for a short time by diverting the stream, which supplied our Camp with water.

12. On the morning of the 26th instant Hajee Khan Kakur, who had accompanied the Sardars from Candabar, and who is decidedly the most powerful Chief in those parts, reported his arrival, with about 200 H. men, to pay his respects to the Shah. He was escorted into Camp and received with all honor both by His Majesty and myself. This defection, it was obvious, would at once prove fatal to the hopes of the Sardars.

13. On the same day two other persons of considerable influence came in, namely, Abdoul Majed Khan, the son of Shah Pusaad Khan, Governor of Lach, and Ghulam Akhromzadeh, a Mollah, who I have good grounds for believing, was one of those who were most violent in stirring up the population to oppose us.

14. The appearance of these individuals and the near approach of our Troops, filled the Snides with consternation, and they fell back rapidly upon Caudahar.

25. The ancient nobles of the land have been nearly exterminated by the ignominious tyranny of the Barakzy Campiers; but it was gratifying to find that the Shah was cordially welcomed in every stage of his progress by the many of respectability, who had been left in the country, and that his Majesty's reception at Candahar, as above detailed, has fully justified the opinions that have been pronounced, as to his popularity with all classes of his subjects.

16. I shall report further proceedings in the course of tomorrow.

I have, &c ,

(Signed) **W. H. MACNAUGHTEN,**

Envoy and Minister.

Camp at Candahar, the 24th April, 1839.

Legislative Department the 27th May, 1830.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 27th May 1830, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No XIV. OF 1836.

1. It is hereby enacted, that Acts No. XXXII of 1837 and No. V, of 1837 be repealed on the first day of July next.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that on and after the said first day of July next, every person who shall make with any Native of India any contract for labour to be performed in any British or Foreign colony within the Territories of the East India Company or who shall knowingly abet or aid any Native of India in emigrating from the said Territories for the purpose of being employed as a laborer, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Native so contracted with aided or abetted, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

111. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to apply to any Native Seaman who shall of his own free will contract to navigate any Vessel or who shall embark on board such Vessel in pursuance of such contract or to any person who shall contract to serve as a mariner servant only or who shall embark as such mariner servant.

{ N. 915 }

Judicial and Revenue Department, 5th June 189—The following extract from a resolution by the Hon'ble the President in Council, under date 20th March 1899, communicated to the Bengal Government with Mr J. P. Grant's letter No. 42 of the 15th ult'no, is published for general information.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated the 20th March, 1939

RESOLUTION—Resolved, that the 16th November 1836, the date when the Hon'ble Court's despatch dated 11th May of 1836 was laid before the Council at India for action, be the date which is to regulate the claim of merchants to return the allowances held by them on that date.

2d Resolved, that the date of the receipt of the present dispatch in its application to the officers of the Benal Division, of the Presidency be the date when the letter from the Secretary of the Right Honble the Governor General inwards to the Honorable the Lordship came and laid before the Council, viz. 20th February 1839

3d. With reference to the above dates Mr. C. Tucker, extra temporary Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat, under date 10th December 1836, (made permanent 9th September 1838, and whose salary since the former date has been fixed at Rs. 6000) must, from the 20th ultimo, be reduced to Rs. 42,000

4th In like manner the salary of Mr. Hawkins, Register, which, on the 16th January 1864 was fixed at \$2,000 must, from the same date, be reduced to \$3,000.

6th. Of the Civil and Sessions Judges the officers drawing salaries in excess of 30,000 rupees, who, will fall under the orders for reduction contained in this despatch, are—

McGraw, R. P. Ninbett.

A Dick,

J. Templar,

W. Dem,

H. Oldheide,

11 of whom draw 32,000 upon augmentations made and since the 1st November 1830. The other officers named in the list as drawing more than 30,000 are old incumbents, viz Messrs. Crauford, Lee Warner and J. D'Oyley; and those who have received the higher rate of 36,000 before the 16th November 1830, viz. Messrs R. Barlow and H. Moore.

6th. Of the Civil and Session Judges (in Number 28) the following draw allowances less than \$0,000 Messrs Smart Russell, Smoot, Southard, Gough, Cutler, Golding, Decker and Dunbar. The salary of all three officers being \$9,000 they are each respectively entitled to an increase of \$2,000 per annum provided that a deduction equivalent to furnish such an addition be immediately available, and if the deduction afford only a partial increase the amount is to be "equitably" apportioned among officers of the same class.* The present annual available from

Civil and Seasonal Judge is \$10,000, but His Honor in Council regards the immediate saving made in the allowances of officers of the Sudder Court as likewise available for the augmentations of Civil and Season Judges' salaries. Thus the amount in hand applicable for augmentations from the 1st February last is \$15,000.

7th. Since that date Mr. Cracroft's resignation has been received; this gentleman's salary was £1,000 being that of a 2d. Judge of Circuit under the old system. Considering of the amount the excess above £6,000 as personal, His Honor in Council deems £,000 to be available for augmentation of the inferior grade of salaries of Civil and Session Judges. Thus the total amount at present available is £21,000, but in addition to the nine Justices named as filling the office of Civil and Session Judge (Mr. Russell, draws the same allowances of £2,000 and an additional Civil and Plough Session Judge, and the extra

duties to be performed in the trial of these offenders, are at least of equal responsibility and grade with those of ordinary Sessions. His Honor in Council is therefore disposed to admit the claim of this gentleman to be placed on the same footing in point of salary.

8th. Thus there are ten officers entitled to receive in the whole 20,000 rupees for the 30th February, but from that date till the departure of Mr. Crockett, the amount available being only 15,000, they will each respectively receive only three-fourths of the augmentation allotted to them until the date when Mr. Crockett's salary fell in, and from that date the rate of increase, the additional judges performing only Civil duties will continue to draw, as before ordered, only 25,000.

9th. In the statement laid before the President in Council the next officers named are superior Magistrates. Of these the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta and Magistrate of 21 Peshawars are special officers, the allowances of which have been sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court. The remainder, twelve in number, have been appointed under an arrangement not to force the Court at the time of issuing their orders. The appointments having been substituted for those of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

10th. The despatch of the Hon'ble Court contains no orders specifically referring to these officers, but His Honor in Council is of opinion that the principle of the orders will apply, and therefore that the office of Magistrate must be established with an equal salary, the duties performed and the powers exercised being all of the same description.

11th. Of the twelve Magistrates appointed in Bengal, three are drawing 18,000 Rs. per annum and the remainder 17,000. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has proposed to fix the equal salary of 15,000 per annum for this class of officers, in Mr. Messrs Oudlow, Ginnure, and Elliott would lose 3,000 per annum, and the remaining nine would obtain a corresponding increase. This would involve a total of 18,000 per annum, to meet which there is no deduction available from the salaries of officers of the same class, and as these officers were not embraced in the previous orders of the Hon'ble Court, and there has been no special salary assigned to this class of Officers which was rationally distributed unequally upon the principle of keeping the total the same, it cannot be assumed that there are vacancies of the higher grade.

12th. The President in Council concurring in the expediency of fixing the salaries of the Magistrate on the uniform scale proposed, to wit, 15,000 per annum, feels that he would not be justified in providing the means by so large a net charge upon the resources of the country, and therefore the despatch in question contains no specific orders in regard to this class. Resolved, that the several of the Magistrates be submitted to the Hon'ble Court with a recommendation that they may be uniformly placed on the footing of 15,000 per annum.

REVENUE.

13th. In the Sydney Board of Revenue the salary of Mr. R. D. Maclean, temporary Member, will require to be reduced from 40,000 to 42,000, but as this gentleman has taken his departure in the interim the case is only noted, for the salary which he comes available in consequence for other augmentations.

14th. Of the Commissioners, Mr. Dampier only draws more than the amount fixed by the Hon'ble Court his salary was fixed at 30,000 to 16,000 3,000 for travelling charges on the 26th January 1836. The orders for reduction do not therefore apply to him.

15th. The remaining six Commissioners of Revenue draw uniformly, 35,000, i. e. 35,000 + 3,000 travelling charges, (vide Civil Auditor's statement) which is the rate now finally established by the present despatch of the Hon'ble Court. There are thirteen gentlemen filling the office of Collector only, of these, three, A. C. Barwell, J. Wilkinson and Wm. H. Belli, are old incumbents, not affected by the present orders.* Of the remainder of the officers of this class two (Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, and H. Dick) draw 25,000 under appointments made subsequent to 16th November, 1836, each of these gentlemen will, therefore, under the present orders, lose, 2,000 per annum, 4,000 to reduce their salaries to the scale of 23,000 fixed by the Hon'ble Court for this class. There are eight officers—

These Officers draw the old salary of 18,810, besides commission, which more than makes up the deficiency Mr. Barwell draws the special salary hereinafore drawn by him as Collector at Baccra, with the addition of a salt charge. The aggregate allowances of all these gentlemen is of course in excess of the present highest scale of salary viz. 23,900.

A. Ogilvie,
N. Smith,
E. Sterling,
J. Laurell,
R. Forbes,
F. Skipwith,
W. Drom,
H. C. Hamilton,

drawing only 21,000 per annum, and to each of whom therefore an increase of 2,000 per annum would have to be awarded were there funds available under the order to apportion the amount available from the same class which is in this case 4,000 per annum; each of the above eight gentlemen would receive from the 24th ultimo, 500 per annum, and if the gain from reduction, of Mr. Mangla be thrown into the account they will each receive in addition one-eighth of 3,000 per annum from the 14th March, the date of Mr. Mangla's departure, to wit, 375 per annum.

16th. According to the letter of the Hon'ble Court's despatch there is no other fund at present available for addition to the allowances of the Collector's drawing only 21,000, but as each of the three old incumbents must be considered as Collector of the 1st class, there will be a further 2,000 Rs. to be distributed upon each vacancy, and when the whole of the officers have lapsed the total salary of each of the Collectors now drawing 21,000 will be 21,000 + 2,000 = 23,000. Messrs. Erskine and Dick will, however, draw 23,000, there would still therefore be a sum amongst these officers for their successors will still draw 23,000 i. e. superior allowances to other Collectors.

17th. There is however an important point still to be noticed which is this, that in the Resolution of the 21st May 1837, upon the previous despatch of the Hon'ble Court, it was laid down as a rule that the total Government payment to the class being taken at the amount fixed by the Hon'ble Court the distribution, instead of being equal should be in grades, one half drawing an amount in excess of the average, and the other half in the same proportion less. But if this principle had been followed out as intended, the amount available for increase of the underpaid officers would, of course, have exactly equalled the demand, and it appears that the only reason why this is not the case is, that promotion to the higher grade has for sometime been suspended, and on that account there is, reckoning the three incumbents of the former system as upper grade officers, a vacancy of one of the grade to complete the number six, or one and a half, if the exact half of 13 be taken, assuming 3,000 Rupees per annum to be available for the augmentations on this account a sum of 375 will be added immediately to the allowances of the underpaid Collectors, which is the complement of the exact sum of 23,000 for each. The effect of the Court's present orders will therefore be that, instead of drawing 23,000 immediately, 375 per annum of that amount will be payable from the date of Mr. Mangla's departure, and 750 in three parts, as Messrs. Barwell, Belli and Wilkinson vacate.

JUDICIAL-REVENUE.

18th. The next officers on the list are Magistrate Collectors—these the Hon'ble Court has allotted the uniform salary of 25,000 per annum, with exception to the three employed in Cuttuck, who being also Salt Agents, are allowed to draw 28,000. There are 11 officers of this class, of whom one only, Mr. Rakow draws 28,000 upon the ground of having a small charge of Customs—all the remainder, the Cuttuck officers excepted, who draw also 28,000 as allowed by the Court in consideration of the districts being unsettled, and of there being a salt charge annexed to each receive 24,000 per annum. There are thus ten officers to be increased 2,000 Rupees each, and as the Salary authorized by the Court for Chittagong in the previous despatch was 28,000, the Government having since its being raised to 30,000 in special grounds personal to Mr. Harvey, which the present despatch recognizes, there are none who will suffer corresponding deductions. According to the same principle of the Hon'ble Court's despatch there is no fund from which to provide for these officers the increases allotted to them, and as the expediency of dividing the Magistrate's office from that of Collector's appears now to be very generally admitted in Bengal, it may not be considered of so much importance to seek prospectively for the means of raising the salaries of the Magistrate Collectors in the manner proposed by the Court.

19th. It is to be observed however, that the cause of their being no Collectors Magistrates on the higher salary of 28,000 is the same, as remarked in our case of the Collectors only, viz. the suspension of promotions to the higher grade. The entire halt therefore of the number of these officers may, on the same principle, be deemed entitled to the augmentation though they have not received it, in which case the fund, though in advance exists for raising the whole to 20,000 from the 20th February last.

20th. In the business of administration there are evidently three distinct duties to be performed. The collection of revenue, the administration of Civil Justice, and the preservation of the Police and peace of the country.

21th. The natural provision for the performance of these duties is through separate officers for each, and if heretofore the Police and Peace have been united first with the administration of Civil Justice, and subsequently with the collection of Revenue, the doubling up of distinct duties has been a necessary imperfection arising from the desire to diminish the number of public officers as well for the sake of economy as from the want of servants in sufficient number to provide separate officers for all three duties.

22th. The latter want is not at present felt, because of the extraordinary supply of Civil Servants furnished by the Hon'ble Court in the years 1830, 1837, and 1838.

GENERAL REGISTER

28th.—Of the fifty servants nominated in each of these years forty have now passed their tenth year, which is a period of service at which full competence for the most responsible duties is of necessity reached. It is this condition of the service which enables the Government and seems to require of it to provide separate officers for each of the three classes of ministerial duties, which have of necessity to be performed in every district.

29th. The only class of officers remaining to be noticed is that of independent John Magistrates and Collectors, who have always been appointed at out stations. Of these there are at present nine, of whom five receive ₹8,000 per annum, and four 12,000. If in order to follow out the principle laid down by the Hon'ble Court it be deemed necessary to equalize these allowances, and consequently it should be determined to place them all on the scale of 15,000, there will be an excess of 3,000 beyond the amount required to raise the smaller salaries which may be added to the allowances of the Magistrate-Collectors, making a further addition to them of 500 rupees each per annum; but his Honour in Council is inclined to respect the rights of incumbents of the class under review, and would not therefore order a present reduction, more especially as they are not included amongst the classes, revised by the Hon'ble Court, so that the salary assigned is not in contravention of any orders of the Hon'ble Court. More over in several instances the separate joint office at the out station had existed at the same salary for a long time, and thought of necessity known to the Hon'ble Court, they have not been ordered to be reduced.—His Honour in Council therefore, instead of equalizing the allowances of these out station officers, prefers establishing 18,000 rupees as the ordinary salary of them, and seeking to reduce their number by a new distribution of Zillahs so as to abolish the lower grade on 1,000 per mensem.

30th.—There is an inferior class of Officers not entered in the list called Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the 2d grade on the salary of Head Assistant under the old system, viz. 8,400 per annum.

31st. These officers were until lately divided into two classes the higher, of which received 1,000 per mensem. These have now however been entirely absorbed. The abolition of the Gradation System will therefore have no application to the remaining single grade of these officers, which, as an useful and in troublesome districts, may require to be maintained.

32d. It only remains to notice the individual cases,—these are the cases of Mr. W. Young, Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to whom the Hon'ble Court confirm his previous allowances of 30,000, but direct the salary of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to be reduced to 28,000 on a vacancy. This reduction will of course take effect.

33d. The cases of Messrs. Harvey and Mills require no orders as both these officers are now Commissioners.—The case of the Salt Agents of Hidgeltee and Tumlook is again referred to by the Hon'ble Court. The salary of these officers were in the previous despatch, ordered to be reduced from 60,000 to 42,000. Mr. Barlow, the Salt Agent of Hidgeltee, as an incumbent, is entitled to continue upon his present allowances of 50,000, but Mr. Martin was appointed in August 1835, upon a salary of 30,000.

34th. It is not clear to the President in Council whether this latter salary shall be raised.

35th. Having thus disposed of the questions arising out of this despatch, so far as they apply to Bengal,—Ordered that copy of the above Resolution be sent to the right Hon'ble the Governor General for his Lordship's information, in order that the President in Council may have the benefit of His Lordship's views and sentiments as to the manner in which the Court's orders should be carried into effect also in the North Western Provinces.

Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Government of Bengal through the revenue and Judicial Department of the Government of India, with a view to the several augmentations and reductions being carried fully into effect from the dates and in the manner stated.

(True Extract

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

J. T. GRANT

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

It is understood that the salaries to be drawn by special revenue officers for resumption and settlement duties will hereafter be separately determined.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, the 7th June 1839.

General Department, the 5th June 1839.—Under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the following amendment of the Stamer Postage, as approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in England is established to be in force from the date of the arrival at any Post Office in the Honorable East India Company's Territories in India of the Gazette, prescribing the same in supercession of the rules established by the order of this department, dated 17th January 1838.

A Letter weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Tola to be charged 9 Ans.			
Do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas	1 Rupee.	
Do.	2 Tolas	1 Rupee 10 Ans.	
Do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	2 Rupees	

and upon every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Tola 9 Ans.

The President in Council has further directed the following para. 2 and 3 of the latter of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated 13th February, No. 3 of 1830, prescribing the establishment of the above rates to be published for general information:

2. "We now enclose copies of the correspondence on the subject between our Secretary and the Secretary to the Post Office, from which you will perceive that the Lords of the Treasury approve of the postage on all letters being charged in proportion to their weight and not according to the number of enclosures, and that they also approve of the following scale. —

A Letter weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Tola to be charged 9 Ans.

Do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas	1 Rupee
Do.	2 Tolas	1 Rupee 10 Ans.
Do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	2 Rupees

and upon every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Tola 9 Ans."

3. "You will therefore cause these rates to be substituted for those at present in force. It must be clearly understood that the above scale applies to such letters only as may neither be received from nor addressed to the United Kingdom. On letters of the latter description whether transmitted by Her Majesty's Mediterranean Packets or by way of Marseilles, Island Postage only is to be charged in India, the postage due to the British Government being levied on their arrival in or departure from this country."

By Command of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt. of India.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department the 21st May 1839.—Messrs P. A. E. Dalrymple and W. Strachey, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. P. A. E. Dalrymple and W. Strachey, writers, reported qualified for the public service, the former to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William and the latter to the North Western Provinces.

Judicial and Revenue Department, 14th May, 1839.—Mr. P. L. Benthall has been appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector at Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. C. Rakes has been appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nadwa.

Lieutenant J. S. Phillips, Revenue Surveyor in Zillah Tipperah, is invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 for the purpose of delimiting boundaries.

The 21st May, 1839.—The leave of absence, for one month, granted to Baboo Doodnath Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX of 1833, in Zillah Dacca, on the 18th April, is to take effect from the 25th of that month, instead of from the 16th idem.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Deputy Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. Lee Warner to be a permanent Judge and Messrs. A. Dick and J. F. M. Reid to be temporary Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Moulvie Abdoos Sumud, Principal Sudder Ameen at Midnapore, and Moulvie Abdool Ullce, Principal Sudder Ameen at Rajshyee, have been, at the recommendation of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, promoted to higher grade of Principal Sudder Ameen, in succession to Moulvie Cazez Mahommed Mah dismissed, and Baboo Roy Parsenath Bose resigned.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt has been appointed, from the 1st instant, third commissioner of the Court of Requests, vice Mr. J. W. Alexander resigned.

The 23d May, 1839.—Mr. C. W. Bristow, senior Commissioner of the Court of Requests, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for ten months, to commence from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his office.

Mr. J. Ward, Assistant to the magistrate and the collector of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. His leave to date from the sailing of the Ship Roberts.

Mr. F. Stainforth has been appointed additional Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. H. Atherton has been appointed Magistrate of Beerbhoom.

Mr. W. Bell has been appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muldah.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. R. Siuri has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bunkergerge.

Mr. G. Loch has been appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. G. Loch has been appointed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sphet.

Mr. D. H. Fergusson has been appointed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Dacca.

Religious Department the 29th May, 1839.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to the Reverend William Palmer, an extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th May 1838, till the period of his arrival in Calcutta.

The Reverend Mr. Palmer reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th ultimo, when he assumed charge of his appointment as Junior Presidency Chaplain.

The Reverend H. Fisher, J. or or, has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Dinapore during the absence of the Reverend Mr. Vaughan, on leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

Separate Department, the 6th June, 1839.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction that the leave of absence granted on the 8th ultimo to Mr. Robert Ince, Superintendent of Bunkergerge Salt Choke, for a period of one month, shall take effect from the date on which he may make over charge of his office.

General Department, the 29th May 1839.—Messrs. C. W. Kitchin and H. S. Ravenshaw, of the Civil Service, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the Ship "Cape Parrot," which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 22d instant.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. W. Edwards at the disposal of the Right Honorable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces.

H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt of India.

Judicial and Revenue Department the 23d May 1839.—Captain H. Kitchin, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Lieutenant Stuart will be in charge of the Gowaipah Division during the absence of Captain Kitchin.

Mr. E. Repton, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, has been allowed leave of absence from his station for one month, to visit Pooree and Cuttack, on private affairs; the leave will commence from the date on which he may deliver over charges of his office to Mr. E. Woodcock.

Moulvie Abdul Wahid Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen in Tirhoot, has obtained leave of absence for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th March last.

The 24th May, 1839.—Mr. J. Alexander, Special Deputy Collector of Bazarpore and Monghyr, has been allowed an extension of leave of absence to that granted him on the 15th ultimo, until the sailing of the Ship Winnet, (in which Vessel it is understood he has taken his passage) when the leave of absence granted to him for six months, on the 15th instant, will take effect.

The 28th May, 1839.—Mr. J. C. Brown, Civil and Sessions Judge of Behar, has obtained leave of absence for seven days, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

Mr. C. B. Quintin, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chhinnarun, has obtained a farther extension of fifteen days' leave of absence from the 15th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. Hampton, officiating Special Deputy Collector of Bauleah, under date the 7th instant, will take effect from the 13th instead of the 1st idem.

Moulvie Mghomed Ruff, officiating Sudder Ameen of Monghyr, has been allowed leave of absence for one week, from the 4th to the 10th proximo, to enable him to proceed to Bhagulpore for medical advice.

Judicial and Revenue Department, 30th May, 1839.—The promotion of Moulvie Abdoo Sumad, principal sudder ameen of Midnapore, announced in the Gazette of the 23th instant, has been suspended for the present.

J. H. YOUNG,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 21st May 1839.—Bahoo Biharee Prasad has been appointed Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1818 in Zillah Patna.

The 28th May, 1839.—Mr. R. Hampton, Officiating Special Deputy Collector of Bauleah (Rajshye) has obtained a farther extension of leave of absence for ten days to that granted him under date the 28th instant.

The 31st May, 1839.—Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, Writer, *pro tempore* qualified for the Public Service and attached to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William under date the 2d instant, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to sea for two months from the 1st proximo, for the benefit of his health.

The 4th June, 1839.—Mr. J. S. May, Superintendent of the Nuddeh Rivers has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate for one month, from the 7th ultimo, to visit the Presidency.

Mr. A. Grant has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, vice Mr. Abercrombie Dick promoted. Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot until further orders.

Mr. H. Nishet Civil and Sessions Judge of Saran, has been allowed leave of absence from his station for ten days, from the 29th ultimo, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. P. Nishet, Civil and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for three months, from the 10th instant, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health.

The 5th June, 1839.—Mr. E. T. Trevor, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence for one week, from the 10th instant, on private affairs.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 26th May, 1839.—The leave of absence granted by the Commissioner of the 12th or Bhagulpore Division to Mr. G. F. Houlton, late Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, for one month, from the 16th instant, on medical certificate, has been confirmed.

The 1st June, 1839.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Macmah, attached to the Civil Station of West Benawan (Bancoorah), has been appointed Registrar of Deeds under Act No. XXX. of 1836, in Bancoorah.

The 11th June, 1839.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Abercrombie Dick, under date the 15th January last, has been recalled from the 8th instant, the date on which he took his seat as a temporary Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nazamut Adawlat at the presidency.

Mr. G. W. Batty has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. P. Nishet, or until further orders. Mr. Batty will make over charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate of Monghyr to Mr. E. Latour, who will officiate temporarily in those offices.

Mr. G. F. Houlton has been appointed to officiate as Collector of Patna.

The 18th June, 1839.—Mr. W. Travers, Special Deputy Collector of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 12th instant, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Mr. O. W. Malet will officiate Special Deputy Collector of Cuttack until further orders.

Mr. W. Bell, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda has obtained leave of absence, in extension for twenty five days, from the 10th ultimo.

By order of the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal,

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Sumia the 25th April, 1839.—The appointment on the 6th ultimo, by the Envoy and minister at the Court of Shah Suja-ool Moolk, of Captain J. D. D. Bean, of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, and commanding 1st Regiment of Shah Suja's Force, to the Political charges of the Shawl Province, has been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India as a temporary arrangement.

Political Department, the 6th May, 1839.—Captain G. B. Mitchell, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding Infantry Regiment Smith's reformed contingent, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 2nd April to the 15th November next to proceed to the Hills North of Deyrah.

The 9th May, 1839.—Lieutenant H. M. Donaldson, 50th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has been permitted, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Neighnerry Hills, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from his duty for that purpose until the 30th June next.

Lieutenant W. H. Nicholletts, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Oude Auxiliary Force, has been appointed Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Shaw.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Secret Department, the 13th May, 1839.—Lieutenant W. Loveday, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Assistant to the officiating Political Agent at Shawl.

Political Department, Simla, the 16th May 1839.—Major F. H. Sandys, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, and Principal Assistant to the Resident at Indore, in charge of Nimar, has obtained an extension of his leave of absence, on private affairs, from 27th February to 11th March 1839.

Political Department Simla, the 20th May, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India has this day been pleased to make the following appointments.

Major T. Robinson, 1st Assistant to the Resident at Indore, to be Political Agent at Hosh. Major Robinson will continue to officiate as Political Agent at Meywar, until further orders.

Captain J. W. Douglas, 2nd Assistant to be 1st Assistant to the Resident at Indore.

Lieutenant W. T. Eden, 3d Assistant to be 2nd Assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. R. H. Irvine, M. D., Assistant Surgeon at Ajmere, has this day been appointed to the medical charge of the residency at Gwalior.

Captain E. Watt, 6th Light Cavalry, attached to the 1st Regiment Cavalry Oude Auxiliary Force, has been permitted to be absent from his duty from the 15th May to the 14th October 1839, for the purpose of visiting the Hills North of Doyrah, for the benefit of his health.

Political Department, North Western Provinces, Simla the 20th May 1839, Appointment. Mr. Assistant Surgeon William Jameson to the medical charge of the Umballa Political Agency.

Political Department Simla the 27th May, 1839.—Captain C. H. Thomas, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the suppression of Thuggee, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, for four months, from 1st May to 1st September next, to visit America, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Political Department, Simla, the 27th May, 1839.—Lieutenant W. J. H. Charteris, 45th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to be 2d Subaltern of the 2d Regiment of Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 24th May, 1839.—The following appointment was made in the General Department North Western provinces, on the 24th instant:

Assistant Surgeon James Alexander Daubar, M. D., to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Aizangurh.

Simla 28th May, 1839.—At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:

Colonel Belton, of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, to be a Brigadier of the 2d class, and to command the troops at Kurnaul, while the Head Quarters of the Birhind-Division are fixed elsewhere.

The Major of Brigade at Ferozepore will repair to Kurnaul, to which station he will be attached, while the services of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Division are required at Ferozepore.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mfty. Dept.

with the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

General Department, Simla, the 23d April 1839.—REVENUE.—Mr. H. Unwin to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Meerut, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Kitchin on leave, or until further orders.

The 24th April, 1839.—SEPARATE REVENUE.—Mr. A. U. C. Flood, Collector of Government Customs at Agra, on medical certificate for six months, from the first proximo, to visit the Hills North of Doyrah.

The 25th April, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. C. Grant, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dehlee during the period of Mr. A. R. Bell's deputation to Aikharpoor, as Political Agent in that quarter, or until further orders.

The 26th April, 1839.—Mr. G. H. Clarke, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, is invested with special powers described in Section 2 Regulation III of 1821, and Section 8, Regulation VIII of 1831.

JUDICIAL.—Khadin Houssein Khan, Saddar Amern of Cawnpore on his private affairs, for two months, from the 8th instant.

General Department, Simla the 30th April, 1839.—JUDICIAL.—The following appointments were made on the 19th March last:

Mr. H. H. Harrington to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Gurruckpoor, during the absence of Mr. G. P. Thompson, leave, or until further orders.

Mr. M. Smith to officiate as Register of the Courts of Sunder Dewanny and Nizamut Amawlat at Alimulabad, during the absence of Mr. H. B. Harrington, on deputation to Gurruckpoor, or until further orders.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to extend to all the Courts of the Cawnpore Zillah, the provisions of Regulation XII. of 1833.

The 21st May, 1839.—Mr. A. Speirs to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore.

Mr. C. B. Tulloh to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Aizangurh, until further orders.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. H. St. G. Tucker to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpoor, until further orders.

Separate—Revenue.—Mr. G. H. Smith, Collector of Customs, N. W. Frontier, Dehlee, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for six months, from the 1st instant, to visit the Hills.

The 3d May, 1839.—JUDICIAL and REVENUE.—Mr. W. Wynyard, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Muttur, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence, to enable him to join his station.

General Department, Simla, the 10th May, 1839.—JUDICIAL and REVENUE.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted, on the 9th March last, to J. H. Taylor, Uncommissioned Assistant to the Commissioner of the Dehlee Division, is cancelled from the 24th April last, the day on which he resumed charge of his duties at Dehlee.

F. CURRIE,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. Genl. N. W. P.

MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 20th May, 1839.—No. 79 of 1839.—Captain A. Bogle, Commissioner of Arracan, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 23d ultimo, leave of absence for six weeks, on medical certificate, from the 15th idem, the date on which he left the province. and Captain D. Williams was appointed to officiate for that officer until his return.

Lieutenant J. R. Abbott was confirmed in the Judicial and Revenue Department under date the 30th ultimo, in the office of junior assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, from the 25th August 1818, the date on which Lieutenant A. C. Rainey was appointed assistant to the political agent at Sabahoo.

Fort William, 22d May, 1839.—No. 89 of 1839.—Ensign William Fraser of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

Fort William, 24th May, 1839.—No. 81 of 1839.—Ensign William Remington Mercer of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Fort William, 27th May 1839.—No 82 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased in the revenue department, to resolve, that the provisions of the general order, No. 301, dated 23d December 1826, granting to military officers under certain circumstances, exemption from the payment of tolls at Junpore, Kishennur and Managhaut, shall be cancelled, and the following rules substituted in lieu thereof.

Every officer of individual of whatever class attached to the Army, who passes the Toll House at these places, or in toll's nullah, shall, in the first instance, pay the toll according to the regulated rate of charge.

In such cases as may fall under the former rule of exemption or any which may hereafter be established, the amount of toll paid will be refunded, on presentation, in the nearest Pay Master, of a receipted bill vouched by the Collector's certificate or that of the superintendent of canals, showing the sum that has been levied.

The only exemption to this rule is the case of an officer proceeding in command of troops, and one officers on duty under him.

No. 85 of 1839.—The undermentioned officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

68th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Wm. Alston, 20th May 1839.
56th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Bryan; Wm Darwin Cooke
42d Regiment N. I. Lieut. Charles Campbell, 6th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Thomas Eoskine, 64th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Wm Frederick Campbell, 30th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. Jm. James Hamilton, 23d ditto

No 86 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to confirm, as a temporary arrangement the division orders issued by the officer commanding the Bangalore division, dated the 18th February last, permitting Captain Barclay, of the 53d Regiment N. I., to proceed to Benares and take charge of it of the Pension Pay master of native invalids, consequent on the absence of Major Gidde, on medical certificate.

No. of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank

Infantry.—Lieutenant colonel and brevet colonel Wm Dunlop to be colonel, from the 1th February 1839, vice Colonel (Major General) John Staples Harriot deceased

Major Stephen Davis Riley to be lieutenant colonel vice lieutenant colonel and Brevet Colonel Wm. Dunlop promoted, with rank from the 19th April 1839, vice lieutenant colonel John Thomson deceased

3d Regiment N. I.—Captain James Glencairn Burns to be major, lieutenant William Charles Hicks to be captain of a company, and ensign Gerald Augustus Frederic Hervey to be lieutenant, from the 19th April 1839, in succession to major Stephen Davis Riley promoted.

20th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Robert Steuart to be captain of a company, and ensign Samuel Thomas Alexander Goad to be lieutenant, from the 23d July 1837, in succession to Captain Edmund Emilias Ludlow retired

27th Regiment N. I.—Ensign Samuel Arden to be lieutenant from the 23d July 1837, vice lieutenant Malcolmson Wilson retired.

53d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Tylee to be Captain of a company, and ensign Gordon Mainwaring (resigned) to be Lieutenant, from the 4th March 1839, in succession to Captain Wm. Barnett invalided.

Ensign William Reade Hillersdon to be Lieutenant, from the 20th May 1839, vice Lieutenant Gordon Mainwaring resigned

N. B. The promotion of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Oliver William Span, published in general orders No. 34, of the 11th March 1839, is cancelled.

58th Regiment N. I.—Ensign Archibald Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Cecil Arding resigned, with rank from the 16th April 1838, vice Lieutenant Frederick Barroty Lardner resigned.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon George Gilbert Brown, M. D., to be surgeon from the 19th January 1839, vice Surgeon Alexander Russell Jackson, M. D. retired.

Assistant Surgeon Duncan Stewart, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Andrew Murray, M. D. deceased, with rank from the 9th March 1839, vice Surgeon William Grime retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK

53d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. C. Lloyd, to rank from 21st April, 1837, vice Lieutenant O. W. Span retired

56th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Pemberton Major H. Dick. Captain D. Pemberton, and Lieutenant C. D. Bailey, to rank from 13th February, 1839, vice Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Wm. Dunlop promoted.

58th ditto.—Lieutenant G. Dalton, to rank from 23d October, 1837, vice Lieutenant O. Arding resigned.

Medical Department.—Surgeon I. Menzies, to rank from 1st August, 1837, vice Surgeon A. Murray M. D., (deceased) struck off irregularly to G. O. No 166, of the 30th May, 1836; Surgeon H. Wiland, ditto 31st December, 1837, ditto Surgeon J. Swiney, M. D. retired; Surgeon J. McGovern, ditto 10th February, 1838, ditto Surgeon J. M. Todd deceased; Surgeon J. Smyth, M. D., ditto 1st March 1834, ditto T. M. Munro retired; Surgeon R. Rankine, ditto 1st March 1838, ditto J. Turner retired; Surgeon W. Stevenson, M. D., Jr., ditto 17th March 1838, ditto Surgeon R. Tytler, M. D., deceased. Surgeon W. Thomson, ditto 2d April, 1838, ditto Surgeon D. Harding retired; Surgeon J. H. Palgrave, ditto 5th April, 1838, ditto Surgeon T. Stoddart retired; Surgeon H. Taylor, ditto 1st May, 1838, ditto Surgeon C. Macdonald retired; Surgeon J. Taylor, 23d July, 1838, ditto Surgeon J. Longstaff retired, Surgeon H. Bondfield ditto 3d August, 1838, ditto Surgeon T. R. Baker retired; Surgeon G. Craigie, M. D., ditto 14th September, 1844, ditto Surgeon R. W. Pennington deceased; Surgeon A. Chalmers, M. D., ditto 19th November, 1844; ditto Surgeon G. Smith deceased; Surgeon J. O. Dwyer, ditto 1st January, 1839, ditto Surgeon T. Inglis, M. D. retired and, Surgeon D. Mc Q. Guy, M. D., ditto 6th January, 1838, ditto Surgeon K. Marquett retired.

Mr Arthur Hill Trevar is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry, on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 18th May 1849.

The leave of absence granted to Riding Master Thomas Peake, of the 1th Regiment Light Cavalry, in General order No 61, of the 8th ultimo, on medical certificate, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Mr Assistant Overseer Thomas Brien O'Loughlin is removed from the Department of Public Works.

Fort William, 29th May, 1839—No. 87 of 1839.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry and an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment

Infantry.—Mr. William Agnew, date of arrival at Fort William 27th May, 1839.

Medical Department.—Mr Henry Benjamin Hinton, ditto 27th May, 1839

Lieutenant James Ramsay, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, has leave of absence for twelve months from the 15th February last to proceed via the Indus to Bombay, and thence by Sea to Calcutta, on medical certificate.

Fort William 3d June, 1839—No 11 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments.

1st Lieutenant Robert Napier, of Engineers, to officiate for Lieutenant J. Gilmore, in superintending the construction of roads in the vicinity of Durrjeeling.

supernumerary 2d Lieutenant T. H. Sale, of Engineers, to take charge of the Burrisul Division of public works, during Lieutenant Napier's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. Octavin Hamilton is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Cavalry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Fort William 16th May 1839.

Captain Archibald McKean of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. A. Weller, of the Corps of Engineers, Superintendent of the Allahabad road, has leave of absence to visit the hills north of Deyrah, for nine months, for the benefit of his health.

Gunner John Hunter, of the 3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of public works, and placed at the disposal of the superintending Engineer North Western Provinces.

No 19 of 1839.—Authentic intelligence of the surrender of Candahar having been received, the Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to order, that a royal salute may be immediately fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of the event.

No 99 of 1839.—Mr. William Young having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations is admitted to the service as Cadet of Cavalry, on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honorable the

GENERAL REGISTER.

Court of Directors.—Rank of Cornet was assigned to Mr. Young in General orders No. 116, of the 6th August 1838.

Captain Robert Adam McNaghten, of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the pension of his rank, from the 16th July next.

Fort William, 3rd June 1839.—No. 91 of 1839.—Col. Richard Benson, Regiment at Ava, obtained leave of absence, on the 10th April last, in the Secret and Separate Department, for four months, on medical certificate, from the 2d of that month.

Fort William, 10th June 1839.—No. 92 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

36th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Wm. Cassart Carleton to be captain of a Company, and Ensign Frederick Augustus Carleton to be Lieutenant from the 27th May 1839, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major Saml. Peter Croket Humphreys deceased.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Messrs. Charles Jackson, Theodore Gordon, Alex. and Sutton Osborn Dunnison and Lewis Augustus Cook.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 8th June 1839.

Medical Department.—Mr. Duncan Macrae, and Alexander Charles Macrae, M. D., into ditto 8th June 1839.

No. 93 of 1839.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Messrs. Samuel Charles Aston Swinton, and Frederic Aubert.—Date of arrival at Fort William 8th June 1839.

Fort William, 15th June, 1839.—No. 94th of 1839.—In conformity to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors published in General orders No. 77, of the 20th ultimo, authorizing an augmentation to the Corps of Engineers, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions. Date of Commissions 10th May 1839.

Corps of Engineers.—To be Majors.—Captains William Nairn Forbes, (Brevet Major) Archibald Irvine, C. B. and Edmund Swetnam.

To be Captains.—1st Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Goodwin, Alexander Henry Edmondstone Bailem, Paul Wynch Willis, George Horslaw Tromphreys, William Henry Graham and William Mathew Smyth.

To be 1st Lieutenants.—2d Lieutenants William Abercrombie, Joseph Alexander Weller, John Nixon Shand, James Roger Western, Henry Agliv, Thomas Renay, George Jackson Fagan, Francis Hill, Henry Siddons, Edmund John Brown, John Trail and Joseph Davey Cunningham.

Superannuaries 2d Lieutenant Thomas Henry Sale, Alexander Cunningham, John Leigh Doyle Stuart, Norman Chester MacLeod, James Spens, and William Jones.

The following Superannuaries officers are brought on the effective strength of the Corps, as 2d Lieutenants, with their present dates of rank, their standing with reference to the transfer to this Presidency of such of the Superannuaries in the Corps of Engineers at Madras and Bombay as may avail themselves of the option given them, will be in the order in which they passed at Addiscombe, as directed in the Honorable the Court's instructions:

Superannuaries 2d Lieutenant Charles Lewis Spitta, Stephen Foot, Robert Pigon, James Sutherland Broadfoot and Charles Becher Young.

WM. CASEMENT, M. G.

Secy. of the Govt. of India, Mily Dept.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 10th May 1839.—The following appointment was made in the Political department North Western Provinces, on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Ginders to the medical charge of the Jalaon Legion. The appointment to take effect from the date of Mr. Ginders being relieved by Mr. Hope from charge of Scindia's contingent.

Simla, 14th May, 1839.—Captain J. Graham, 50th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, has obtained, in the Political department, under date the 6th instant, one month's leave of absence from 16th May, to 16th June, to visit Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs.

The leave of absence granted in general orders, on the 23rd January last, to Captain Dawson, commanding the Jadhpure Legion, is to have effect from the 16th instead of the last February last.

Simla 17th May, 1839.—Major R. Ross, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, was appointed, in the Political Department, under date the 18th ultimo, to be Political Agent at Jeypore.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Offy. Secy to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.,

with the Rt. Honble the Govt. Genl.

Simla 27th May, 1839.—Brevet Captain G. B. Mitchell 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding Infantry Regiment of Sindhes Retained Contingent has obtained in the Political Department under date the 16th instant, leave of absence on medical certificate from the 20th April to the 15th November next, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah.

The following appointment was made in the Political Department, under date the 9th instant.

Lieutenant W. H. Nobillets, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and Acting Adjutant of the 1st Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Shaw.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Offy. Secy to Govt. of India Mily. Dept.,

with the Rt. Honble the Govt. Genl.

BY THE COMMANDER OF FORCES.

Head Quarters Meerut, 17th April 1839.—The Commander of the Forces directs the publication of the following extract of general orders issued under date the 18th October 1834 and enjoin the strictest attention to the instructions therein contained.

"Whenever the finding and sentence of a native general court martial is published to the army, the Commander in Chief expects that commanding officers of native regiments and battalions will not content themselves with merely having the same read at the head of their respective corps; they must use their best endeavours through the medium of their interpreters to cause the whole subject, including the Commander in Chief's decision and remarks, to be fully understood at least by the native officers. This is to be considered as a standing order of the service, and to be entered in the book of general regulations with each corps."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Unposted.—Veterinary surgeon J. Willis, (doing duty with 5th L. C.) from 25th April to 25th December, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

4th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. W. Bird, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

14th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign C. L. Showers, from 16th March to 5th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

39th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign A. O. Farquharson, from 15th April to 15th April 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

40th Regiment native infantry.—Surgeon W. Stevenson, senior, from 25th April to 25th July, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

62d Regiment native infantry.—Ensign A. D. Caulfield, from 25th April to 25th October, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

Head Quarters Meerut, 18th April 1839.—It having been brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces, that committees of survey have occasionally rejected buff bayonet belts, from an opinion that the plate-straps were too short to allow of the breast-plates being placed at a proper height on the chest, it is notified, for future guidance, that the length of the plate strap sanctioned by Government is 14½ inches, which is deemed amply sufficient even for men of greater height, and committees are therefore cautioned against rejecting serviceable belts of the length specified.

The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 1st instant, directing lieutenant and adjutant C. S. Reid, of the 5th battalion, to act as artillery division staff, and 2d lieutenant G. H. Clifford, of the 4th company 6th battalion, as adjutant to that battalion during the employment, on duty, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain McDonald, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Superintendent station order of the 24th instant, directed Khasanbhai, native doctor lately released from 7th of the 4th regiment of native infantry, to continue his duty with former corps as a temporary arrangement.

The appointments in general orders of the 17th infan. of As
sistant Apothecary, W. Tugway, to act as such, and Com
piled apprentice T. Murphy as assistant Apothecary with Her Ma
jesty's 3d dragoons, are to have effect from the 15th ultmo

Head quarters, Beirut, April 16, 1920.—The Japanese are in a hurry to get the 15th division, including Assistant Surgeon General Archer of the 11th Regiment and the Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 1st General Native Infantry, and the detachment of artillery, from the 15th division, as can be seen.

The Cawnpore division order of the 12th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon C J Macdonald of the 24th Madras Infantry, to relieve Assistant Surgeon S M Griffin from the medical charge of the 11th Bn., 15th Regiment Nizam Infantry, on its arrival at Dinis and ordering the latter officer to proceed and rejoin his regiment at Kuleghat, is confirmed.

The Sirhind division in order of the 11th instant appointing Assistant Adjutant General W. G. Corrihan temporarily as acting Adjutant General with the sick of Her Majesty's 44th foot to the hospital of the head quarters and last company of the Battalion of Artillery, and removing Hospital Apprentice D. Fleming from the letter to the 31st and 4th brigades of horse artillery at Ludhiana, to command

Ensign J W L Budd at present attached to the 40th comp.
posted to duty with the 15th regiment of native infantry at
Sacramento

Drill & first James Carroll of the 31 brigade of horse artillery is transferred to the Town Major and appointed quartermaster Sergeant to the 5th regiment of light cavalry

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

10th Regt L C - Lieut W E Mosley from 30th April to 31st May to visit Muscovie, on private affairs

Headquarters Macart 24th April 1980—The Narroorah district officer of the 13th instant appointing Lieutenant C S McKeown of the 22d regiment of native Infantry to act as adjutant to the Wairarapa local battalion during the absence on medical certificate of lieutenant and brevet captain Barnett, or until in their absence is confirmed.

The Darra station order of the 27th Indian Directorate civil surgeon G L and to receive the local charge of the 27th from Assistant Surgeon W Wilson 78 D posted to the 9th regiment of native infantry at Chittagong is confirmed.

The 4th and division order of the 30th instant directing Assistant Surgeon J. M. V. to do duty with the 3rd regiment of rifle infantry until relieved by the medical officer posted to the 10 ps is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 31st ultimo directing Captain J L Maxwell deputy commissary of ordnance, to take over charge of the Cawnpore magazine to lieutenant and brevet captain J H McDonald adjutant of the 6th battalion of artillery and proceed by dawn to assume charge of the magazine at Dault with the sanction of the right honorable the Governor General, is confirmed.

The 9th and artillery division order of the 15th instant appointing lieutenant and acting adjutant is Waller, of the 1st brigade to act as Adjutant to the 9th and artillery division of artillery, second Army.

The Cawnpore division order of the 5th instant, directing Native Doctors Ghulam Baffar and Mustow Paltuck, the former to proceed and join the Salween legion, and the latter to do duty with the 52d regiment of native infantry, is disbursed.

The undermentioned officers have borne of witness

1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery - Captain T. McNeill from
1st May to 1st November to visit his parents, on private affairs.
5th Regiment native infantry - Lieutenant and brevet captain
G. J. F. Burnell (Sgt. Charlesworth sent his father) from 26th
April to 26th July, to visit his mother, at Newcastle, and the
vicinity of Mount Abu, on medical certificate.

Headquarters, Meiruz 24th April 1922 - The Meiruz division order of the 24th Infantry, appointing Captain C. Jordan of the European regiment, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate of the European general court martial directed to assemble at Agre, confirmed.

Lieutenant W Young, of the 15th native infantry, is permitted at his own request, to resign the adjutancy of his company.

The undersigned affirms days leave of absence.

19th regiment native infantry—Major J D Byars, from 1 May to 1st October, to visit Musoorie, on private affairs.

7th regiment light cavalry—Corporal M J Turndell, from 28th April to 15th October to visit family, on private duty. This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 14th instant.

Medical department—Surgeon J Taylor from 15th November 1898 to 15th April to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Handwritten: Memorandum, Serial, 27th April, 1939—The undersigned
thinks that the following is a list of the

45th regiment native infantry—Major W C Gardstone from 40th May to 30th October, to visit Subulpero on private affairs.

Head quarters, Missouri SGA, April 1890--The Donners divided order of the 1st instant, permitting Assistant Apothecary 3 Henry, doing duty with 1st detachment of the 65th, to proceed to the upper portion under the command of Captain E. Simpson, of the 65th regiment of militia in entry to return to the post, and join thearrison dispensary of Fort William, appointing hospital apprentice R. W. Chize to do duty with the detachment, he continued

The Newport division order of the 30th instant, appointing Staff Sergeant Eli, of the 5th battalion of artillery, to act as Sub-conductor, from the 1st January last, the date on which he was placed in charge of the ordnance and stores directed to be sent to Japan, is confirmed.

The Ferozapore station order of the 18th instant, appointing lieutenant interpreter and quarter master T Phumbe of the 24th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, is confirmed.

The Baktul station order of the 1st instant appointing Assistant Surgeon C J Davidson to the medical charge of the detachment, of the 43d Regiment Madras native infantry, from the 11th ultimo, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Company 3d battalion artillery—Captain F A Torckler,
from 3d May, to 3d August, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical
certificate

4th regiment native infantry—Ensign W. Frason, from 19th March to 10th June, to visit the president, on medical certificate.

Headquarters, Meers, 1st Mo., 1839.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Palmer's regimental order of the 1st ultimo, appointing Eugene J. Chambers to officiate as interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on detached duty, of Lieutenant Meers, is confirmed.

Major General Newton is with the sanction of the Government permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowances within the Moscovitz circle of payment, instead of at Rennes

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

1st Company 1st battalion artillery--2d Lieutenant W Hay
from 26th February to 11th March, on medical certificate to
cruise off the coast of Arracan

Brigade Staff—Captain J Hamilton Brigade Major, Town
 pore, from 15th May to 18th November, to visit Calcutta, to
 private affairs

Head quarters Meerut 2d May 1839--The general order of the 15th March last remanding Sergeant Major Thomas Kennedy of the 6th native infantry, to the European regiment, is cancelled.

Headquarters Marist, 1st May 1839.—The British division order of the 27th volume, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master T Plawbe of the 27th regiment of native infantry is officio as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial directed to assemble at Perampore, is confirmed

May 2 The Commander of the Forces is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A Boyd, of the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, to be aide-de-camp to Major General A Boyd, who stands appointed to the 1st division of the army.

Sub Conductor T. Burkhead of the ordnance department,
posted to the magazine, at Delhi

The undermentioned officers are beta leave of absence.

1st Battalion artillery - 2nd Lieutenant W. Hay, commanding
artillery detachment in Action from 10th April to 31st May, 1918
near Calcutta, on the official certificate, preparatory to applying for
furlough to Europe

4th regiment 29 I - Lieutenant C. Hall, from 1st May to 1st
May, 1899 to visit Darjeeling on medical certificate

10th regiment N 1 - Ensign P G Cornish, from 15th Me
to 10th November, in visit Calcutta, on private affairs

6th regiment N° 1 Lieutenant Colonel M C Webb
from 15th May to 31st October, to visit the halls north of the
city on private affairs

64th regiment N I Ensign W E Mulcahey, from 2d Ma
in 2d May, 1848, to visit the hills north of Deyseh, on medic
certificates.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant-Surgeon W. Charles, doing duty as assistant-surgeon, with the artillery at Bangalore, is posted to the 21st regiment of foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave:
 21st regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. T. Bush, from 6th May to 24th June, to visit the presidency.
 21st regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. T. Bush, from 1st July to 21st December, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.
 21st regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant R. Lowry, from 14th May to 15th January 1839, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head quarters, Meerut, 16th May 1839.—The Secretariat order of the 6th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon C. Campbell of the 66th regiment Bengal native infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 11th regiment Madras native infantry, on duty at that post, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Seimons' order of the 4th instant, nominating Lieutenant J. H. D. Spread to act as Adjutant of the 72d regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on duty, of 1 captain and Adjutant C. M. Davidson, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Major R. A. Steadman's order of the 6th instant, appointing Cornet R. Boulton to act as Adjutant to the 7th regiment light cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Atkins, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
 4th regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. T. Bush, from 4th May to 4th July to visit the presidency, on medical certificate preparatory applying for furlough.
 20th regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Miller, from 1st April to 1st May, in extension to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

70th regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet Major T. Williams, from 1st May to 1st June in extension, in reason at the Presidency preparatory to retiring from the service.
 6th regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet Major W. Bacon, (do c as 1), from 10th March, to 19th April, to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

Head quarters, Meerut, 16th May 1839.—The Mhow station order of the 13th November last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel A. Dick commanding the 71st regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Head quarters, Meerut, 17th May 1839.—The Cawnpore division order of the 9th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon T. R. Sirver to be the medical charge of the 6th regiment of native infantry, from Assistant Surgeon W. Dollard, of the 7th native infantry, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 13th instant, appointing Surgeon D. McQ. Gray M. D. of the 26th regiment of native infantry, to be the medical charge of the artillery division during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon H. Newmarch and directing Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B. of the 17th to relieve Surgeon Gray from the medical duties of the 26th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Ensign Frederick Jones Thompson of the 3d is, at his own request, removed to the 37th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Drummer William Campbell is transferred from the 8th to the 19th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Brigade Horse Artillery.—Brevet Major H. Delafosse, from 3d May to 1st October, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.
 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant V. Eyre, from 13th May to 3d June, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.
 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Surgeon H. Newmarch, from 13th May to 13th November, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah on medical certificate.

40th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant O. E. Barton, from 15th May to 24th July, in extension, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native language at the College of Fort William.

55th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign W. T. Wilson, from 3d July to 15th October, to visit Darjeeling, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, 7th May, 1839.—The Dinapore station order of the 6th instant, directing Surgeon G. Turnbull, of the 25th, to afford medical aid to the 26th regiment of native infantry, and to the staff attached to the head quarters of the division and station of Dinapore, in the room of Surgeon W. Steven, son senior, on leave, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Wornall's order of the 6th instant, appointing Lieutenant and brevet Captain W. L. L. Spottis to act as Adjutant to the 1st regiment of light cavalry, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Moore, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon J. Macintyre who was directed in General orders, of the 25th ultimo, to do duty with the 21st native infantry will proceed to Almorah, and do duty with the 61st regiment of native infantry, until further orders.

The following individuals, who were appointed Hospital Apprentices in General orders of the 30th of November last, having failed to report themselves to the Superintending Surgeon, within whose circle of superintendence they are reading, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants.

John Conlan, William Robert Laws, John Henry Mills Abraham Bell, William Claxton, Robert Smells, and John Brown.

The following individuals are appointed hospital apprentices, to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and directed to report themselves within two months, from this date, to the nearest Superintending Surgeon.

Daniel Wynne, Thomas Kitchen, Thomas Connors George Bowman, William Hine, Charles Daley, Robert Hine, Henry Kelan, Wilfred Hine, and Flood.

After these months shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made to head quarters, by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which they may be employed and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinates, medical attendants, such individuals as may be so considered, will either be discharged the service, or disposed of as may hereafter be determined.

This to be distinctly explained to the apprentices, on their joining a hospital.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General the additional invalid pay of his rank is granted to Subadar Major Shalch Marwar Ally, late of the 3d regiment of light cavalry from the date of his transfer to the pension establishment.

Head quarters, Meerut, 16th May 1839.—The 4th division order of the 1d instant, directing all reports to be made to Brigadier G. Hunter, B. S., with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, is confirmed.

Brigadier Hunter will fix his head quarters at Ferozepore, while exercising the command of the division.

The Cawnpore division order of the 22d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. Smith, M. D., of the 8th regiment of light cavalry to do duty with the Jelson legion, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Ferozepore station order of the 12th ultimo, appointing Officers John Dawes and James Barry, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery to act as Assistant Overseers in the Department of public works, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Ferozepore station order of the 4th instant, appointing Gunner William Russell of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery to act as Assistant Overseer of public works, vice Barry removed to his company, is confirmed.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,
 J. R. MURRAY, Major General,
 Adjutant General of the Army.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Meerut, 22d April 1839.—No 194.—The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir J. Nicolls, K. C. B., to the following officers, is confirmed.

13th Light Dragoons.—Assistant Surgeon Clarke, M. D., to England, for 3 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. H. Ruxton, ditto, on private affairs, and Lieutenant O. Kennedy, ditto, on medical certificate.

57th Foot.—Brevet Major V. Y. Donaldson, to England for 18 months from date of embarkation, for the purpose of retiring on half pay.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir J. P. Pitt-Rivers, K. C. W. Commanding at Bombay, to Brevet Captain B. McKenzie, 49th foot to proceed to England, for 3 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to approve of the following appointments:

Captain L. Fyfe 17th foot to be aide de camp on the Staff of Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B., from the date of his arrival in the presidency of Fort St. George.

Ensign Horton, 54th foot to be aide de camp on the Staff of Major General Sir J. P. Pitt-Rivers, K. C. B., commanding the troops at Bombay.

Captain Cairne, 36th foot, to be aide de camp on the Staff of Major General Oglethorpe commanding the Cawnpore division.

The leave of absence granted by Major General the Honorable J. Ramsay, to the undermentioned officers, to proceed to England for 3 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

15th Foot—Ensign Captain T. Spence.

13th " Ensign F. L. Sumner.

44th " Major Ainsworth.

The undersigned Officer has leave of absence:
15th Foot—Ensign H. O. M. Kinnear, to England, for 12 months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Madras, 18th April 1839.—No 14.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in the presidency of Bengal:

3d Foot—Lieutenant Donald Stewart to be captain, without purchase, vice Garman, deceased, 2d April 1839.
Ensign Peter Brown to be lieutenant, vice Stewart, 7th December 1838.

Ensign Octavius Henry St. George Anson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice White, promoted, 25th December 1838.

William George Moscham, 2d to be captain, without purchase, vice Brown, 7th December 1838.

Alexander Hamilton Edmon, 2d to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Anson, 25th December 1838.

9th Foot—Ensign Duncan Minto Bethune to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cook, deceased, 21st March 1839.
Archibald Murdoch, 2d to be Ensign, vice Bethune, 7th December 1838.

13th April—Ensign The Honorable Ensign J. W. Forester to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shakespear, deceased, 5th April 1838.

16th Foot—Captain Alexander Dick Colley, from the 48th Regiment of foot, to be captain, vice Higham, who exchanges, 2d July 1839.

24th Foot—Captain George Wythe, from the 18th Regiment of foot, to be captain, vice Colley, who exchanges, 2d July 1839.
Captain William White, from the half pay unattached, to be captain, vice Matthew McInnes, who exchanges, requiring the discharge, 25th December.

44th Foot—James Meun, gent, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ferguson appointed to the 5th, 14th December 1838.

Unattached—Lieutenant William White, from the 2d Regiment of foot, to be captain by purchase, 14th December 1838.

Hospital Staff—Assistant Surgeon John Ferguson, from the 4th Regiment of foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Force, vice Hession promoted in the 33d Regiment of foot, 14th December 1838.

Memorandum—The case of Ensign William Duncan Hilton's removal from the 9th to the 2d Regiment of foot, in the 10th March 1838 and not the 9th November 1838.

For Ensign Christie to be lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of foot, vice Shakespear deceased, read, Ensign Christie to be lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of foot, vice Wade appointed Adjutant.

The Regimental Order by Colonel Abbott, Commanding Her Majesty's 44th foot, dated 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. D. Young to act as interpreter to the Regiment, during the absence, on leave of absence and interpreter A. B. B. of anti further orders, is confirmed.

The undersigned officers have leave of absence:

3d Light Dragoons—Captain J. W. Yehury, from 18th April to 1st October next, to proceed to Simla, on private affairs.

Captain J. R. B. Hale from 20th April to 1st October next, to Muscat on private affairs.

3d Foot—Lieut. W. J. Dorchill, from 25th April to 25th Oct. next to Simla, ditto.

31st Foot—Major H. C. V. Cortlandt, from 10th April (instant) to 5th April 1840, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

64th Foot—Ensign E. T. Roberts to proceed from Cawnpore to the presidency, for 3 months on medical certificate, for the purpose of attending to a Medical Board.

66th Foot—Lieutenant H. Pearson, from 1st May to 31st Oct. next, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Madras, 25th April 1839.—No. 105.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d Foot—Ensign T. W. E. Holdsworth to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sparks deceased, 20th January 1839.

Ensign D. J. Dickenson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Nixon deceased, 20th January 1839.

64th Foot—Captain Thomas Sidney Powell, from the 48th Foot, to be captain, vice Caulfield, who exchanges, 26th April 1839.

16th Foot—Ensign S. Lawson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kinnear deceased, 22d January 1839.

25th Foot—Ensign W. Smith to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bligh deceased, 23d March 1839.

Ensign A. Hackett to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Marshall who retires, 26th April 1839.

48th Foot—Captain Henry Caulfield from the 6th Foot, to be captain, vice Powell, who exchanges, 26th April 1839.

25th Foot—Ensign T. W. E. Holdsworth to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sparks deceased, 20th January 1839.

Ensign D. J. Dickenson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Nixon deceased, 20th January 1839.

Ensign S. B. G. to be lieutenant, vice Campbell, 20th January 1839.

31st Foot—Ensign Henry H. Wren to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Godd deceased, 21st February 1839.

63d Foot—Ensign R. Hammetton to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wheatstone deceased, 21st February, 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undersigned Officers to the rank of Captains, by brevet, in the East Indies only.

25th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Francis Stokes, from the 32d July 1838.

48th Foot—Lieutenant W. H. Dodgin from the 15th Jan 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant to the following Officers, who had served 15 years and upwards as Subalterns previously to their promotion to a Company the rank of Captains by brevet in the East Indies only from the date specified opposite to their respective names.

2d Foot—Captain J. G. S. Gilman from the 30th December 1837.

34th Foot—Captain M. C. Scarmen from the 2d September 1837.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to accept the retirement from the service of the Hon. J. S. Commey, of the 4th or 5th or 6th or 7th or 8th or 9th or 10th or 11th or 12th or 13th or 14th or 15th or 16th or 17th or 18th or 19th or 20th or 21st or 22nd or 23rd or 24th or 25th or 26th or 27th or 28th or 29th or 30th or 31st or 32nd or 33rd or 34th or 35th or 36th or 37th or 38th or 39th or 40th or 41st or 42nd or 43rd or 44th or 45th or 46th or 47th or 48th or 49th or 50th or 51st or 52nd or 53rd or 54th or 55th or 56th or 57th or 58th or 59th or 60th or 61st or 62nd or 63rd or 64th or 65th or 66th or 67th or 68th or 69th or 70th or 71st or 72nd or 73rd or 74th or 75th or 76th or 77th or 78th or 79th or 80th or 81st or 82nd or 83rd or 84th or 85th or 86th or 87th or 88th or 89th or 90th or 91st or 92nd or 93rd or 94th or 95th or 96th or 97th or 98th or 99th or 100th or 101st or 102nd or 103rd or 104th or 105th or 106th or 107th or 108th or 109th or 110th or 111th or 112th or 113th or 114th or 115th or 116th or 117th or 118th or 119th or 120th or 121st or 122nd or 123rd or 124th or 125th or 126th or 127th or 128th or 129th or 130th or 131st or 132nd or 133rd or 134th or 135th or 136th or 137th or 138th or 139th or 140th or 141st or 142nd or 143rd or 144th or 145th or 146th or 147th or 148th or 149th or 150th or 151st or 152nd or 153rd or 154th or 155th or 156th or 157th or 158th or 159th or 160th or 161st or 162nd or 163rd or 164th or 165th or 166th or 167th or 168th or 169th or 170th or 171st or 172nd or 173rd or 174th or 175th or 176th or 177th or 178th or 179th or 180th or 181st or 182nd or 183rd or 184th or 185th or 186th or 187th or 188th or 189th or 190th or 191st or 192nd or 193rd or 194th or 195th or 196th or 197th or 198th or 199th or 200th or 201st or 202nd or 203rd or 204th or 205th or 206th or 207th or 208th or 209th or 210th or 211th or 212th or 213th or 214th or 215th or 216th or 217th or 218th or 219th or 220th or 221st or 222nd or 223rd or 224th or 225th or 226th or 227th or 228th or 229th or 230th or 231st or 232nd or 233rd or 234th or 235th or 236th or 237th or 238th or 239th or 240th or 241st or 242nd or 243rd or 244th or 245th or 246th or 247th or 248th or 249th or 250th or 251st or 252nd or 253rd or 254th or 255th or 256th or 257th or 258th or 259th or 260th or 261st or 262nd or 263rd or 264th or 265th or 266th or 267th or 268th or 269th or 270th or 271st or 272nd or 273rd or 274th or 275th or 276th or 277th or 278th or 279th or 280th or 281st or 282nd or 283rd or 284th or 285th or 286th or 287th or 288th or 289th or 290th or 291st or 292nd or 293rd or 294th or 295th or 296th or 297th or 298th or 299th or 300th or 301st or 302nd or 303rd or 304th or 305th or 306th or 307th or 308th or 309th or 310th or 311th or 312th or 313th or 314th or 315th or 316th or 317th or 318th or 319th or 320th or 321st or 322nd or 323rd or 324th or 325th or 326th or 327th or 328th or 329th or 330th or 331st or 332nd or 333rd or 334th or 335th or 336th or 337th or 338th or 339th or 340th or 341st or 342nd or 343rd or 344th or 345th or 346th or 347th or 348th or 349th or 350th or 351st or 352nd or 353rd or 354th or 355th or 356th or 357th or 358th or 359th or 360th or 361st or 362nd or 363rd or 364th or 365th or 366th or 367th or 368th or 369th or 370th or 371st or 372nd or 373rd or 374th or 375th or 376th or 377th or 378th or 379th or 380th or 381st or 382nd or 383rd or 384th or 385th or 386th or 387th or 388th or 389th or 390th or 391st or 392nd or 393rd or 394th or 395th or 396th or 397th or 398th or 399th or 400th or 401st or 402nd or 403rd or 404th or 405th or 406th or 407th or 408th or 409th or 410th or 411th or 412th or 413th or 414th or 415th or 416th or 417th or 418th or 419th or 420th or 421st or 422nd or 423rd or 424th or 425th or 426th or 427th or 428th or 429th or 430th or 431st or 432nd or 433rd or 434th or 435th or 436th or 437th or 438th or 439th or 440th or 441st or 442nd or 443rd or 444th or 445th or 446th or 447th or 448th or 449th or 450th or 451st or 452nd or 453rd or 454th or 455th or 456th or 457th or 458th or 459th or 460th or 461st or 462nd or 463rd or 464th or 465th or 466th or 467th or 468th or 469th or 470th or 471st or 472nd or 473rd or 474th or 475th or 476th or 477th or 478th or 479th or 480th or 481st or 482nd or 483rd or 484th or 485th or 486th or 487th or 488th or 489th or 490th or 491st or 492nd or 493rd or 494th or 495th or 496th or 497th or 498th or 499th or 500th or 501st or 502nd or 503rd or 504th or 505th or 506th or 507th or 508th or 509th or 510th or 511th or 512th or 513th or 514th or 515th or 516th or 517th or 518th or 519th or 520th or 521st or 522nd or 523rd or 524th or 525th or 526th or 527th or 528th or 529th or 530th or 531st or 532nd or 533rd or 534th or 535th or 536th or 537th or 538th or 539th or 540th or 541st or 542nd or 543rd or 544th or 545th or 546th or 547th or 548th or 549th or 550th or 551st or 552nd or 553rd or 554th or 555th or 556th or 557th or 558th or 559th or 560th or 561st or 562nd or 563rd or 564th or 565th or 566th or 567th or 568th or 569th or 570th or 571st or 572nd or 573rd or 574th or 575th or 576th or 577th or 578th or 579th or 580th or 581st or 582nd or 583rd or 584th or 585th or 586th or 587th or 588th or 589th or 590th or 591st or 592nd or 593rd or 594th or 595th or 596th or 597th or 598th or 599th or 600th or 601st or 602nd or 603rd or 604th or 605th or 606th or 607th or 608th or 609th or 610th or 611th or 612th or 613th or 614th or 615th or 616th or 617th or 618th or 619th or 620th or 621st or 622nd or 623rd or 624th or 625th or 626th or 627th or 628th or 629th or 630th or 631st or 632nd or 633rd or 634th or 635th or 636th or 637th or 638th or 639th or 640th or 641st or 642nd or 643rd or 644th or 645th or 646th or 647th or 648th or 649th or 650th or 651st or 652nd or 653rd or 654th or 655th or 656th or 657th or 658th or 659th or 660th or 661st or 662nd or 663rd or 664th or 665th or 666th or 667th or 668th or 669th or 670th or 671st or 672nd or 673rd or 674th or 675th or 676th or 677th or 678th or 679th or 680th or 681st or 682nd or 683rd or 684th or 685th or 686th or 687th or 688th or 689th or 690th or 691st or 692nd or 693rd or 694th or 695th or 696th or 697th or 698th or 699th or 700th or 701st or 702nd or 703rd or 704th or 705th or 706th or 707th or 708th or 709th or 710th or 711th or 712th or 713th or 714th or 715th or 716th or 717th or 718th or 719th or 720th or 721st or 722nd or 723rd or 724th or 725th or 726th or 727th or 728th or 729th or 730th or 731st or 732nd or 733rd or 734th or 735th or 736th or 737th or 738th or 739th or 740th or 741st or 742nd or 743rd or 744th or 745th or 746th or 747th or 748th or 749th or 750th or 751st or 752nd or 753rd or 754th or 755th or 756th or 757th or 758th or 759th or 760th or 761st or 762nd or 763rd or 764th or 765th or 766th or 767th or 768th or 769th or 770th or 771st or 772nd or 773rd or 774th or 775th or 776th or 777th or 778th or 779th or 780th or 781st or 782nd or 783rd or 784th or 785th or 786th or 787th or 788th or 789th or 790th or 791st or 792nd or 793rd or 794th or 795th or 796th or 797th or 798th or 799th or 800th or 801st or 802nd or 803rd or 804th or 805th or 806th or 807th or 808th or 809th or 810th or 811th or 812th or 813th or 814th or 815th or 816th or 817th or 818th or 819th or 820th or 821st or 822nd or 823rd or 824th or 825th or 826th or 827th or 828th or 829th or 830th or 831st or 832nd or 833rd or 834th or 835th or 836th or 837th or 838th or 839th or 840th or 841st or 842nd or 843rd or 844th or 845th or 846th or 847th or 848th or 849th or 850th or 851st or 852nd or 853rd or 854th or 855th or 856th or 857th or 858th or 859th or 860th or 861st or 862nd or 863rd or 864th or 865th or 866th or 867th or 868th or 869th or 870th or 871st or 872nd or 873rd or 874th or 875th or 876th or 877th or 878th or 879th or 880th or 881st or 882nd or 883rd or 884th or 885th or 886th or 887th or 888th or 889th or 890th or 891st or 892nd or 893rd or 894th or 895th or 896th or 897th or 898th or 899th or 900th or 901st or 902nd or 903rd or 904th or 905th or 906th or 907th or 908th or 909th or 910th or 911th or 912th or 913th or 914th or 915th or 916th or 917th or 918th or 919th or 920th or 921st or 922nd or 923rd or 924th or 925th or 926th or 927th or 928th or 929th or 930th or 931st or 932nd or 933rd or 934th or 935th or 936th or 937th or 938th or 939th or 940th or 941st or 942nd or 943rd or 944th or 945th or 946th or 947th or 948th or 949th or 950th or 951st or 952nd or 953rd or 954th or 955th or 956th or 957th or 958th or 959th or 960th or 961st or 962nd or 963rd or 964th or 965th or 966th or 967th or 968th or 969th or 970th or 971st or 972nd or 973rd or 974th or 975th or 976th or 977th or 978th or 979th or 980th or 981st or 982nd or 983rd or 984th or 985th or 986th or 987th or 988th or 989th or 990th or 991st or 992nd or 993rd or 994th or 995th or 996th or 997th or 998th or 999th or 1000th or 1001st or 1002nd or 1003rd or 1004th or 1005th or 1006th or 1007th or 1008th or 1009th or 1010th or 1011th or 1012th or 1013th or 1014th or 1015th or 1016th or 1017th or 1018th or 1019th or 1020th or 1021st or 1022nd or 1023rd or 1024th or 1025th or 1026th or 1027th or 1028th or 1029th or 1030th or 1031st or 1032nd or 1033rd or 1034th or 1035th or 1036th or 1037th or 1038th or 1039th or 1040th or 1041st or 1042nd or 1043rd or 1044th or 1045th or 1046th or 1047th or 1048th or 1049th or 1050th or 1051st or 1052nd or 1053rd or 1054th or 1055th or 1056th or 1057th or 1058th or 1059th or 1060th or 1061st or 1062nd or 1063rd or 1064th or 1065th or 1066th or 1067th or 1068th or 1069th or 1070th or 1071st or 1072nd or 1073rd or 1074th or 1075th or 1076th or 1077th or 1078th or 1079th or 1080th or 1081st or 1082nd or 1083rd or 1084th or 1085th or 1086th or 1087th or 1088th or 1089th or 1090th or 1091st or 1092nd or 1093rd or 1094th or 1095th or 1096th or 1097th or 1098th or 1099th or 1100th or 1101st or 1102nd or 1103rd or 1104th or 1105th or 1106th or 1107th or 1108th or 1109th or 1110th or 1111th or 1112th or 1113th or 1114th or 1115th or 1116th or 1117th or 1118th or 1119th or 1120th or 1121st or 1122nd or 1123rd or 1124th or 1125th or 1126th or 1127th or 1128th or 1129th or 1130th or 1131st or 1132nd or 1133rd or 1134th or 1135th or 1136th or 1137th or 1138th or 1139th or 1140th or 1141st or 1142nd or 1143rd or 1144th or 1145th or 1146th or 1147th or 1148th or 1149th or 1150th or 1151st or 1152nd or 1153rd or 1154th or 1155th or 1156th or 1157th or 1158th or 1159th or 1160th or 1161st or 1162nd or 1163rd or 1164th or 1165th or 1166th or 1167th or 1168th or 1169th or 1170th or 1171st or 1172nd or 1173rd or 1174th or 1175th or 1176th or 1177th or 1178th or 1179th or 1180th or 1181st or 1182nd or 1183rd or 1184th or 1185th or 1186th or 1187th or 1188th or 1189th or 1190th or 1191st or 1192nd or 1193rd or 1194th or 1195th or 1196th or 1197th or 1198th or 1199th or 1200th or 1201st or 1202nd or 1203rd or 1204th or 1205th or 1206th or 1207th or 1208th or 1209th or 1210th or 1211th or 1212th or 1213th or 1214th or 1215th or 1216th or 1217th or 1218th or 1219th or 1220th or 1221st or 1222nd or 1223rd or 1224th or 1225th or 1226th or 1227th or 1228th or 1229th or 1230th or 1231st or 1232nd or 1233rd or 1234th or 1235th or 1236th or 1237th or 1238th or 1239th or 1240th or 1241st or 1242nd or 1243rd or 1244th or 1245th or 1246th or 1247th or 1248th or 1249th or 1250th or 1251st or 1252nd or 1253rd or 1254th or 1255th or 1256th or 1257th or 1258th or 1259th or 1260th or 1261st or 1262nd or 1263rd or 1264th or 1265th or 1266th or 1267th or 1268th or 1269th or 1270th or 1271st or 1272nd or 1273rd or 1274th or 1275th or 1276th or 1277th or 1278th or 1279th or 1280th or 1281st or 1282nd or 1283rd or 1284th or 1285th or 1286th or 1287th or 1288th or 1289th or 1290th or 1291st or 1292nd or 1293rd or 1294th or 1295th or 1296th or 1297th or 1298th or 1299th or 1300th or 1301st or 1302nd or 1303rd or 1304th or 1305th or 1306th or 1307th or 1308th or 1309th or 1310th or 1311st or 1312nd or 1313rd or 1314th or 1315th or 1316th or 1317th or 1318th or 1319th or 1320th or 1321st or 1322nd or 1323rd or 1324th or 1325th or 1326th or 1327th or 1328th or 1329th or 1330th or 1331st or 1332nd or 1333rd or 1334th or 1335th or 1336th or 1337th or 1338th or 1339th or 1340th or 1341st or 1342nd or 1343rd or 1344th or 1345th or 1346th or 1347th or 1348th or 1349th or 1350th or 1351st or 1352nd or 1353rd or 1354th or 1355th or 1356th or 1357th or 1358th or 1359th or 1360th or 1361st or 1362nd or 1363rd or 1364th or 1365th or 1366th or 1367th or 1368th or 1369th or 1370th or 1371st or 1372nd or 1373rd or 1374th or 1375th or 1376th or 1377th or 1378th or 1379th or 1380th or 1381st or 1382nd or 1383rd or 1384th or 1385th or 1386th or 1387th or 1388th or 1389th or 1390th or 1391st or 1392nd or 1393rd or 1394th or 1395th or 1396th or 1397th or 1398th or 1399th or 1400th or 1401st or 1402nd or 1403rd or 1404th or 1405th or 1406th or 1407th or 1408th or 1409th or 1410th or 1411st or 1412nd or 1413rd or 1414th or 1415th or 1416th or 1417th or 1418th or 1419th or 1420th or 1421st or 1422nd or 1423rd or 1424th or 1425th or 1426th or 1427th or 1428th or 1429th or 1430th or 1431st or 1432nd or 1433rd or 1434th or 1435th or 1436th or 1437th or 1438th or 1439th or 1440th or 1441st or 1442nd or 1443rd or 1444th or 1445th or 1446

GENERAL REGISTER.

Ensign Charles John Foster to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Anson, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place, 4th January 1839.

William George Meacham, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Browne, 7th December 1838.

Alexander Hamilton Robson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Anson, 25th December 1838.

Gentleman Cadet Charles A. Thompson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Foster promoted, 4th January 1839.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel John Leslie, from the half pay, unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice James England, who exchanges, 25th January 1834.

Lieutenant John Hilton to be captain, by purchase, vice De Lisle, who retires, 14th December 1838.

Lieutenant Thomas Burke, from the 26th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Evelyn, who exchanges, 14th January 1839.

Ensign James Alexander Madigan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hilton, 14th December 1838.

John Leueux McAndrew, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Madigan, 14th December 1838.

Cancels his Promotion. 6th Foot.—Ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice White promoted 25th Dec. 1838.

Ensign Charles Napier North to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stewart appointed to the 21st Regiment of foot, 28th December, 1838.

John Rees Croker, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Cole, 27th December 1838.

David Ogilby, gent. to be Ensign, vice North, 25th Dec. 1838.

9th Foot.—Ensign Duncan Mauro Bethune to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cooke deceased, 21st March 1838.

Archibald Blundell, gent. to be ensign, vice Bethune, 7th December 1831.

13th Foot.—Ensign the Honorable Emilius J. W. Forester to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shakespear deceased, 9th April 1834.

16th Foot.—Captain Alexander Dick Cully, from the 29th regiment of foot, to be captain, vice Mylius, who exchanges, 2d July 1838.

Ensign Lionel Hook to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Loxton deceased, 4th December 1838.

Ensign George Stoney, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crawford, who retires, 11th January 1839.

Regimental Sergeant Major Thomas Lindsay, from the 17th Light Dragoons to be Ensign, vice Hook, 4th January 1839.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant George Elder Doby from the 46th Regiment of Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Stawell, who exchanges, 26th December 1838.

Ensign Harvey Writsley Pole Wolman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Racer appointed to the 21st regiment of foot, 24th December 1834.

Thomas Philip G. Fitzmaurice, gent. to be ensign, vice Wolman, 28th December 1838.

20th Foot.—Captain George Mylius, from the 16th regiment of foot, to be captain, vice Cullen, who exchanges, 2d July 1838.

Captain William Whiten, from the half pay, unattached, to be captain, vice Matthew McInnes, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 8th December 1838.

Cancels the Promotions 31st Foot.—Lieutenant Marmaduke George Nixon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Spencer, who retires, 25th December 1838.

Ensign Humphrey Grey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Vinay deceased, 1st July 1838.

Ensign Francis Hawley Cox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nixon, 28th December 1838.

Robert Hamilton Currie, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cox, 28th December 1838.

Gentleman Cadet, James G. Harvey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Grey, 25th January 1839.

41st Foot.—Ensign James Egan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Morris deceased, 16th August 1838.

Ensign Molyneux Hyde Napier, from the 77th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hill deceased, 16th January 1839.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur W. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Egan, 25th January 1839.

44th Foot.—James Mount, gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ferguson, appointed to the Staff, 14th December 1833.

46th Foot.—James Talbot Stanley, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cruise, who retires, 4th January 1839.

55th Foot.—Ensign Montagu Barbank, from the 5th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hutchinson appointed to the 2nd Regiment of Foot, 25th December 1838.

Ensign William Haviland Fairbairn to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lamb appointed to the 21st Foot, 9th December 1838.

Ensign Robert Jones, from the half pay of the Boarham Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Crave appointed to the Royal New-Granada Veteran Battalion 4th January 1839.

John Wilton gent. to the Ensign, vice Fairbairn, 29th December 1838.

Charles Augustus Daniel gent. to the Ensign, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires, 18th January 1839.

57th Foot.—Ensign, Edward Alexander Thomas Lynch to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shadforth deceased, 6th May 1834.

Ensign, Henry Clare Cardew to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lynch, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place 14th December 1838.

David Edward Armstrong, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cardew promoted, 25th December 1838.

Cancels his promotion and that of Ensign McNairs, vice Ellis deceased and likewise the Promotions of Lieutenant Colfield and Ensign Sym to this vacancy. 62nd Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Donaldson Price to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gray deceased, 11th December 1838.

Ensign Arthur Maynard Herbert to be Lieutenant, vice Price, 14th Dec. 1838.

Cancels of Promotion Ensign William M. Nor to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Beatty deceased, 15th December 1838.

Gentleman Cadet George E. Reider, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Herbert, 14th December 1838.

Gentleman Cadet William T. Dickson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice McNair, 24th January 1839.

Unattached.—Lieutenant William White, from the 3rd Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, 13th December 1838.

Lieutenant Hector Marquaire, from the 5th Regiment of Foot to be Captain, without purchase, 25th December 1838.

Hospital Staff.—Assistant Surgeon John Freyhaan, from the 4th Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hunt promoted in the 22nd Regiment of Foot, 14th December 1838.

Memoranda.—The date of Ensign William Duncan Hilder's removal from the 2nd to the 3rd Regiment of Foot, is the 10th March 1838, and not the 24th November 1838.

For Ensign Christie to be Lieutenant in the 15th Regiment of Foot, vice Shakespear deceased read, Ensign Christie to be Lieutenant in the 15th Regiment of Foot, vice Wade appointed Adjutant.

For Ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be Lieutenant in the 6th Foot vice White promoted as stated in the Gazette of the 27th December 1838, read, Ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be Lieutenant in the 6th Foot, vice Barry, who retires, 25th Dec. 1838.

The exchange of Captain White, from the half pay, unattached and Captain McInnes of the 26th Regiment of Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 26th December 1838 has not taken place, 14th January 1839.

Head Quarters, Camp Mahabaleshwar 27th April 1839.—No. 1.—All Reports, Correspondence, &c. &c. intended for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, are to be addressed to the respective Departments of Adjutant General, Quarter Master General and Military Secretary, Head Quarters Bombay Presidency, until further orders.

The appointment of Captain Michel, Her Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Queen's Troops serving with the Army of the Indus, as stated in the General Order of the 20th January last, has not taken place.

His Lordship the General Command-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction the appointments of Captain Leighton, Her Majesty's 9th, and of Ensign Currie, Her Majesty's 93th Regiment, to be Aide de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

With reference to be General Order of the 21st of June last, directing that a certain portion of the moneys contributions of Her Majesty's Regiment in India should be remitted for the use of the Mess of the provisional Battalion at Chittaur, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in compliance with further instructions received from the Right Honourable the General Command-in-Chief is pleased to direct that, the contributions to be so transmitted are to be restricted to the proportion for officers allowed on the establishment of one Company; viz. one Captain, two Lieutenants and one Ensign.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of two Sergeants and one Corporal being added to the establishment of each Depot Company of the Regiment of Infantry serving in India, and with a view of placing all Regiments upon the same footing as to Colour Sergeants, that one of the additional Sergeants shall be Colour Sergeants.

GENERAL REGISTER.

His Excellency the General Commanding in Chief has approved of the additional appointments thus authorized; viz two Sergeants, and one Corporal, being made at the respective Depot at Calcutta.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following opinion, given by the Judge Advocate General in England on a case relative to him relative to the forfeiture of Pay and Pension of Soldiers on Discharge, and of Dismissal with Ignominy, from the Service, His Excellency is in this place to direct, that a copy of this order shall be furnished to all Courts Martial assembled for the trial of Soldiers in such cases.

Opinion.—“A Soldier who has not served a sufficient length of time to entitle him to a Pension, may, notwithstanding, be subjected to this Sentence of forfeiture, and the Court may recommend that he be dismissed with Ignominy, from the Service.”

“Should the recommendation be carried in to effect, the Discharge follows, and in that case there can be no doubt that the Soldier is barred from claim, or advantage as to Pension on Discharge.”

“This recommendation, however forms no part of the Sentence and it may happen that the recommendation will not be attended to. In this case, the Soldier will continue to serve, and may serve long enough to entitle him to a Pension, and unless a forfeiture against him to prevent it, which I conceive is in question would, he might reckon his time of service here consistent, and make that service a part of his claim to Pension on Discharge.”

The same reasoning applies to that part of the Sentence of forfeiture which related to additional Pay whilst serving.

The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Erskine, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain McKelvie, Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, for 2 years, to England, on private affairs, prospecting in charge, of Invalids, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Neill, K. C. B., to Captain Fenron, Her Majesty's 62d Regiment, to proceed to England, on *Medical Certificate*, and to be absent for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir John Fitz Gerald, to Major General Sullivan, Her Majesty's 6th Foot, to proceed to England, on *Medical Certificate* and to be absent for 2 years on that account; from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

ditto... ditto... to Lieutenant Dargh, Her Majesty's 21st Regiment, on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters Mahrattahwar, 1st May 1839.—No. 197.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India,

4th Light Dragoons—Cornet Martin Kirwan, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Hole who exchanges, 5th February 1839.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain William Hake to be Major without purchase, vice Lang deceased, 23rd November 1831.

Lieutenant William Penn to be Captain, without purchase, vice Hake, 23rd November 1838.

Lieutenant Richard Macintosh to be Captain, without purchase, vice Hake, 23rd November 1838.

Cornet James Allan Cameron to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Penn, 5th October 1838.

Cornet Alfred Robert Hole from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet vice Kirwan, who exchanges, 5th February 1839.

9th Foot—Surgeon Francis Sievwright, M. D., from the 39th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice McGreevy deceased, 5th February 1839.

16th Foot—Charles Lorenzo Wilkins, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lingsey appointed to 17th Light Dragoons, 15th February 1839.

17th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon John Radhurst Thomson to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Smith promoted to the 61st Regiment, 5th February 1839.

26th Foot.—Captain Frederick Hovenden, from the half pay of 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Jones, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 15th February 1839.

Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Woodhead, from the half pay of the 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Piers, who exchanges, 15th February 1839.

31st Foot—Captain George Ogilvy, from the half pay, detached, to be Captain, vice Goodwin, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 5th February 1839.

39th Foot.—Surgeon Robert Stark, M. D., from the 58th Regiment of Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Sievwright appointed to the 9th Regiment of Foot, 15th February 1839.

40th Foot.—Joseph Kelly, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stanley, appointed to the 11th Foot, 15th February 1839.

47th Foot.—Ensign Edward Stanley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Westwood deceased, 10th June 1834.

Henry Steele, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stanley, 1st February 1839.

Staff Assistant Surgeon George Robert Fraser to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Nicholson appointed to 13th Light Dragoons, 5th February 1839.

Unattached.—Lieutenant James Greeny, from the 26th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, 15th February 1839.

Brevet.—Captain Fredrick Hovenden, of the 26th Foot to be Major in the Army, 24th June 1838.

Captain George Ogilvy, of the 31st Foot, to be Major in the Army, 28th June 1838.

Memorandum.—The Ensign, who is represented in the Gazette of the 18th January last, to have retired from the 55th Foot, and in a Memorandum in the Gazette of the 25th of the same month to have retired from the 8th Foot, was *Jones*, of the 55th Regiment of Foot, and not *Jones*.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, 16th May, 1839.—No. 17.—In obedience to the Orders of the General Commanding in Chief, Captain Austin, of Her Majesty's 3d Foot, has leave of absence to proceed to England, for the purpose of taking charge of the Depot of the Regiment. He will take the first favorable opportunity of procuring by water to the presidency, and thence to England and report his arrival to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The Meerut Division Order of the 9th instant, placing Veterinary Surgeon G. Edin, 3d Dragoons, in charge of the Horse, of the 16th Lancers, at Meerut, is confirmed.

Major General Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. (Lieutenant Colonel, H. M. 9th Foot) has leave of absence for 4 months from the expiration of the time allowed to him to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Browne, H. M. 49th Regiment, is appointed to act, as Adjutant of the Regiment, during the absence, on sick leaves of Lieutenant and Adjutant O'Callaghan, or until further orders subject to the confirmation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

31st Foot.—Ensign J. A. E. Duncan, from 4th May to 31st Oct. next, to remain at Kurnaul, on private affairs.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant C. O'Callaghan, from 5th May to 5th July next, to proceed to the presidency, on *medical certificate*, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

By order of the Major General Commanding.

J. BYRNE, Major.

Asst. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

GENERAL REGISTER. SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE

June 6th.—English Brig *Sarah*, D. Ovenstone, from Rangoon 19th May
7th. H. C. Ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Arracan 28th May; English Ship *Justina*, T. H. Bently, from London 28th January; English Bark *Elen*, W. D. Cook, from Isle of France 8th May; English Bark *Nine*, H. Deany, from London 23d November and Mauritius 5th May; English Ship *Mary Somerville*, J. Hendey, from Liverpool 28th February; English Ship *Janina*, D. Robinson, from Liverpool 19th February; English Bark *Lady Macnaghten*, G. Huxford, from Sydney 8th April; English Bark *Susan*, H. Neatly, from Plymouth 8th December.
8th.—American Ship *Canton*, D. G. Hollis, from Boston 28th Feb.; English Brig *Victor*, R. Isenmayer, from the Cape of Good Hope 5th April; English Schooner *John H. Payne*, B. Robertson, from Montserrat, and Rangoon 25th May.
9th.—English Ship *Indian Oak*, R. Rayne, from Madras 4th and Vizagapatnam 6th June; English Brig *Petrel*, W. Turcan, from Liverpool 1st February.
10th.—English Barque *Bengal*, J. Marjoram, put back from sea.
12th.—American Ship *Chito*, J. S. Lucas, from Boston 7th March.
13th.—English Brig *Poppy*, D. McKenzie, from Singapore 30th May.
15th.—American Ship *Hamilton*, J. Spalding, from Boston 1st March; English Ship *Swan*, H. Payn, from Liverpool 26th Sept. and Singapore 1st June; English Ship *Perfect*, W. Snel, from Sydney 15th April; American Ship *Chautauk*, J. Dreumham, from New York 4th Feb. and Pondicherry 10th June.
16th.—English Ship *Tamerton*, D. McKenzie, from London 14th, and Douus 9th February; English Brig *Jessy*, 2 Auld, from Penang 21st May.
18th.—English Brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*, E. Cooke, from the Mauritius 15th May.
19th.—English Barque *Clarissa*, G. F. Andree, from Madras 1th, and Vizagapatnam 15th June.
20th.—English Brig *Brigand*, D. Wemyss, from Madras 30th May and Vizagapatnam 17th June.
21st.—English Ship *Mary Ann Webb*, R. Lloyd, from Liverpool 5th March; English Bark *Asia*, H. Patterson, from the Cape of Good Hope 2th April.
22d.—English Ship *Esther*, H. Heron, from Liverpool 19th February; English Ship *Louisa Family*, H. Rowland, from Bombay 2th May.
23d.—English Barque *Rob Roy*, J. McKlunon, from China 11th May and Singapore 6th June.
24th.—French Brig *Sirene*, Huguenot, from Bourbon 18th May; English Barque *Gilbert Munro*, J. Nicholson, from the Mauritius 23d May; English Barque *Argyle*, J. Galenby, from Plymouth 12th December, and Sydney 21st April.
25th.—English Schooner *Tune*, J. Pybus, from the Mauritius 23rd May.
26th.—French Barque *Globe*, M. Soubry, from Havre 23d January and Bourbon 18th May.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Brig *Sarah* from Rangoon.—Lieut. Blagham.
Per *Justina*.—Mrs. Leach and two Children; Messrs. A. Donaldson, A. Swinton, T. Aubert, T. Gordon and C. Jackson, Cadets, H. C. S.; Messrs. A. C. Macrao and D. Macrao, Surgeon H. C. S.; Mr. H. Kelter, Civil Service.
Per *Elen*.—Ronald McDonald, Esq., and Mr. H. B. Paton.
Per *Lady Macnaghten*.—Mrs. Hustwick; Mr. Spyris, Merchant.
Per *Victor*, from the Cape.—Messrs. J. F. Darnip and J. R. Smith, Merchants; Mrs. A. C. Darby; Miss Darby; and Master Darby.
Per *Indian Oak*, from Madras.—Mrs. Rayne; Miss Rayne, — Swinton, Esq., M. C. S.; Mr. Lister, Mariner; Mr. Vanderhoff, Apothecary.
Per *Louisa Family*.—Mrs. Blanchard and Child; Miss Fraser, Lieut. J. H. Blanchard 63d Regt. B. N. L.
Per *Matahampah*, from *Attahabad*.—Capt. J. W. Hamilton and E. Milner, from Benares.—Mr. W. Skinner, from *Skauoutpore*.—Miss Don.
Per *Clarissa*, from Madras.—P. J. Phillips, Esq., and Messrs. Stainly and Burus, Mariners. From Coringa.—Mr. Addison, Mariner.
Per *Brigand*, from Madras.—H. Hider, Esq., Merchant, and Messrs. Robert Evans and John Richardson, Mariners.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Rookery*, for the Cape.—Mr. Perry.
Per *Packet* for the Cape.—Mrs. Bourdieu, Mrs. Sherling; Major J. Bourdieu, 43d N. L., and Rev. d. J. Vaughan.
Per *Martha*, for the Mauritius.—J. B. Nouveau, Esq.
Per *Thos. Lowry*, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.
Per *Caillardon* for New South Wales.—Mrs. Napson; Steerage Passenger, Mrs. Miller and 5 Children, and 14 Eur. Convicts.
Correct List of Passengers per *Roberts*, for London.—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Bush, and Mrs. Deasand; Major Williams, (retired); Colville, Esq.; Dr. W. Stevenson, senior, 40th N. L.; Dr. Pellow, 4th M.'s 63d Foot; Lieut. O'Callaghan, 4th M.'s 49th Foot; Lieut. Bush, 24th N. L.; Lieut. Gifford, 2d N. L.; Lieut. Brown, 6th Madras N. L.; Ensign Fraser, 6th N. L.; J. Kernp, Esq.; — Bell, Esq. Children.—Misses Stock, S. Stevenson, Jane Stevenson, and Erskine. For the Cape.—Ward, Esq., C. S.
Per *Snipe* for Moulmein.—Capt. Green, 63d Regt., Mr. and Mrs. Bremner and Family; and Mr. Adam.
Per *Sourma*, Revd. H. Fisher and Lady; Mrs. Brietzke; Mrs. Wood and Child, C. W. Brietzke, Esq.; Mrs. Major and Miss McQuillan; Dr. Staig and Lady; W. Strachey, Esq.; Ensign Champion; Ensign Maling; Ensign W. H. Smith; Mr. G. Debnam; and Mr. Demas.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUGOR.

June 8.—*Auguste and Melina*, Meyer, for Bremen.—*Ten s. servat*, Tapley, for Penang and Singapore.—*Thetis*, Hootthy, for Coringa.—Governor Doherty, O'Brien, for Madras, and Timore. Eldridge, for Boston.
9.—*Roberts*, Elder, for London.—*Lady Kennaway*, Davianu, for London.—*John Bagshaw*, Cluena, for Liverpool.—*William Turner*, Kials, for Liverpool, and *Favorite*, (H. M. S.) Croker, for Rangoon.
10.—*Woolington*, Burrows, for London.—*Wilson*, Hamilo, for Liverpool, and *River*, McGill, for Singapore.
11.—*James Perkins*, Barry, for Boston, and *Thomas Lowry*, Graham, for London.
12.—*Blundell*, Trail, for Mauritius.
13.—*Condor*, Finney, for Boston.—*Eden*, Noble, for London, and *Golden Fleets*, Hubbard, for Liverpool.
14.—*Coromandel*, Loader, for London.—*Snipe*, Spain, for Moulmein.—*Patriot*, Morris, for Madras, and *Packet*, Sherling, for the Cape for Good Hope.
15.—*Martha*, Baylo, for the Mauritius.
16.—*Caillardon*, Kopson, for New South Wales.—*Hudson*, Purdie, for the Mauritius, and *Pero*, Gray, for New South Wales.
19.—*Catherine*, Brown, for the Cape of Good Hoops.
21.—*Severn*, Wake, for Bombay.
22.—*Rookery*, Hughes, for the Cape of Good Hope.—*Rosalind*, Founroe, for the Mauritius.—*Antigua Packet*, McNight, for London.—*Fullay Salam*, Gillet, for Bombay, and *Elizabeth*, Thaddens, for Rangoon.
25.—*John Woodall*, Monesman, for Liverpool.
27.—*Atlet Rohaman*, Leyren, for China.—*Maria*, Bergman, for Batavia, and *Water Lilly*, Snowball, for Moulmein.
28.—*Cashmere Merchant*, Warren, for Mauritius.
29.—*Emma Eugenia*, Wade, for the Cape of Good Hope.—*Integrity*, Pearson, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land, and *Greenlaw*, Driver, for London.
30.—*Sir William Wallace*, Edwards, for Singapore.—*Margaret Connell*, Morris, for Greenock.—*Bengalier*, Hamlin, for Clyde, and *Conway*, (H. M. S.) for Madras and Trincomalee.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- May 3 At Penang, the lady of George Waller, Esq., of a daughter.
- 12 At Mirzapore, the lady of R. J. Taylor, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- 17 At Simla, the wife of Mr. Jacob L. Hoff, of a daughter.
- 22 At Simla, the lady of the Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, B. C. S., of a daughter.
- 23 At Allahabad, the wife of Conductor B. Tilbury, of a son.
- 24 At Neemuch, the lady of Captain J. A. Scott, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Warman, of a son.
- 25 At Jhansi, the lady of Capt. Sandeman, 33d Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 28 At Fort William, the wife of Mr. Assistant Apothecary J. Horuby, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. E. S. Myers, of a son.
- 29 At Hooghly, the wife of Mr. J. R. B. Ross, of a daughter.
- June 2 At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Victor of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of the Reverend James Charles, Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church, of a son.
- 4 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Namey, of a son.
- At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Keys, of a son.
- At Cheera Poonjer, the lady of W. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.
- 5 At Singapore, Mrs. Burrows, of a daughter.
- 6 At Simla, the lady of Capt. R. Codrington, D. A. Q. M. General, of a son.
- 7 At Allahabad, the lady of Mr. Channer, Artillery, of a son.
- 8 At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. M. Stavers, of the *Cavalry Family*, of a son.
- 9 At Calcutta, (Collootolah,) the wife of Baboo Deenmuth Sen, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Childs, of a daughter.
- 10 At Dhubah, the lady of C. H. Blake, Esq., of a son.
- 11 At Bhowanipore, Mrs. J. H. Miller, of a son.
- At Allipore, the wife of Mr. J. M. Conell, of a daughter.
- 12 At Lucknow, the lady of Major J. B. Smith, 63d Regt. of a son.
- 13 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Peters, Watch-maker, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. M. Sines, of a daughter.
- At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. A. B. Campbell, of a daughter.
- 15 At the residence of Mrs. Captain Nash, Cawnpore, the lady of S. J. Becker, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
- 16 At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Man, of a son.
- 17 At Calcutta, Mrs. A. D'Souza, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.
- 19 At Calcutta, the lady of Captain R. H. de Montmorency, of a daughter.
- 20 At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Andrews, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Stark, widow of the late Mr. John Stark, of a daughter.
- 21 At Garden Reach, the wife of Mr. T. H. Lakin, of a son.
- 23 At Calcutta, Mrs. L. A. Richy, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. E. P. Potter, of a son.
- At Serampore, Mrs. C. Bird, of a son.
- 25 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. B. Castello, of a son.
- 26 In Wood Street, Chowringhee, the lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.
- 29 At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Nickels, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- March 7 At Mozufferpore, by H. S. Oldfield, Esq., Judge of the District, Mr. G. H. Roseborne, Assistant Indigo Planter, the son of the late Mr. R. Roseborne, Assistant General Post Office, to Miss M. Cleophas, the only daughter of Peter Cleophas, Merchant, Cawnpore.
- April 16 At Cawnpore, by the Reverend R. P. Brooke, A. B., for Thomas O'Brien, Ordnance Commissariat Department, to Eliza, only surviving daughter of Mr. Conductor George Fife-wood, late of the Rocket Troop.

- May 7 At Calpee, by the Revd. Mr. Brooks, — Chill, Esq., to Miss Isabella Anderson.
- 15 At Agra, Mr. Edward Gray, Assistant in the Political Department, N. W. P. to Miss Mary Sutherland.
- 22 At Agra, by the Reverend J. J. Moore, George Edward Weston, Esq., son of the late Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Weston, to Anna DeSilva, eldest daughter of Doctor Jasper DeSilva, of the Jeypore Service.
- 30 At Luttipore, Bhagulnora, by the Revd. William Starrock, Walter Landale, Esq., to Ann Caroline, only daughter of the late Capt. William Stennard Skitter.
- June 3 At Calcutta, at the Old Mission Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon T. Oatley, Mr. F. Broadhead to Mrs. E. P. Mitchell.
- 4 At Dacca, by the Reverend O. Leonard, Baptist Missionary, the Reverend W. Robinson, Baptist Missionary, to Miss Eliza Surgeon.
- 5 At the Old Church, by the Revd. Mr. Boyce, Mr. John Leach, to Miss Catherine Roche.
- 6 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. Henry Fisher, James Henry Young, Esq. Civil Service to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late John Henry Swinhoe, Esq., of Calcutta.
- 10 At Calcutta, at the Armenian Church, by the Reverend Mr. Andrew Carrapiet, Johannah Carrapiet, Esq., of Penang, to Miss Anna, second daughter of A. C. Gasper, Esq., of Calcutta.
- 11 At Calcutta, at St. James' Church, by the Revd. R. B. Boswell, W. Roberts Turner, Esq., to Miss Anne Tenlon.
- At Cawnpore, at Christ's Church, by the Revd. R. P. Brooke, Major Woody, Commanding 7th Regt. N. I., to Mary Faithfull, eldest daughter of Brevet Major Holmes, of the same Regt.
- 14 At Chumbar, by the Revd. W. Rowley, Officiating Chaplain, Sergeant James McHugh, European Invalid Battalion, to Miss Sarah Flynn daughter of Sergeant G. G. Flynn and Sarah his wife.
- 15 At Calcutta, Mr. W. J. Osh, Assistant in the Government Lithographic Office, to Mrs. J. McCally.
- 20 At Tewarran Factory, Titahoot, by the Revd. Wm. Starrock, Lewis Auldjo Cooke, Esq., of Ramcoolah, Chupra, to Jessie Johnston, eldest daughter of the late Archibald Inglis, Esq., of Bombay.
- 23 At Chandergore, by the Revd. W. Morton, Mr. W. R. Bailie to Miss F. W. Wilkinson.
- 26 At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Henry Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. Charles Henry Satter, to Miss Augusta Anne Blechynden.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 21 Drowned at Whampoa, Mr. Henry Thomas Yates, 2d Mate of the Ship *Lord William Bentinck*.
- March 12 At Sea, on board the Ship *Duke of Argyll*, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Captain D. Buchanan, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry.
- 20 Drowned in Macao Roads, Captain Woodward Lewis, Master of the American Brig *John Gilpin*.
- 28 At his house in Macao, Richard Turner, Esq., of the house of Messrs. Turner and Co. of Canton.
- April 7 At Jerry's Plains Hunter's River, Hughina, wife of Alexander Skinner, Esq., late Surgeon Superintendent of the Govt. Emigrant Ship *Lady McNaghten*, and daughter of the late John Clarke, Esq., Sutherland, Scotland.
- 17 On board the *Invictus* Oak, Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Scott, of the 51st Light Infantry, of Cholera.
- May 5 At Oowhanty, at the house of Doctor Scott, Charles Brownlow, Esq.
- 8 At Allahabad, Emma Maria, daughter of Conductor Be-thune, aged 6 years 6 months and 2 days.
- 13 At his residence Wettevedon, Batavia, in the 46th year of his age. Dr. E. O. Fritz, Director General of the Medical Department in Netherlands India.
- 16 At Allahabad, John Halliday, Son of Conductor Hind, aged 6 years, 3 months and 9 days.
- 18 At Allahabad, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Rouke, of the Barrack Department, aged 6 years and 7 months.
- 19 At Buxar, Sarah Emma Cox, the beloved daughter of Sergeant Major Thom. Cox, 26th N. I., aged 1 year and 6 days.
- 23 At Cawnpore, Captain Gouldshawke, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relatives and friends.
- 24 At Marulipatam, Kauvaly Venkata Letchmiah, a very learned and respectable Brahmin, for many years the associate and

GENERAL REGISTER

friend of the late Colonel Mackenzie, Surveyor General of India, in whose antiquarian researches Kausaly Venkata Lutchmiah took a deep interest and devoted himself to the favourite pursuits of his patron with the degree, of zeal and ardour that could not have been surpassed. His services indeed were so highly appreciated by Government as to procure for him a pension of 300 Rupees monthly, together with a Palankeen allowance and the Tinnamoor Jagher yielding an annual income of 1000 Rupees. Kausaly Venkata Lutchmiah was well known, and in correspondence with many of the learned in Europe, he was a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and President of the Hindoo Literary society of the presidency.

25 At Mussoorie, Henry Tierney, son of J. Tierney, Esq. Civil Service, aged 14 years, 11th months and 3 days.

26 At Agra, Mr. Frederick Richard Cook.

28 At Agra, Master Edward Cook, aged 8 years and 2 months.

29 At Allahabad, Maria Eliza, daughter of Conductor Hind, aged 5 years, 5 months and 21 days.

30 At Allahabad, Conductor William Clark, of the Ordnance Department.

31 At Agra, Abraham Blakely, the only son of Sergeant A. Blakely 1st Company European Regiment, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

June 1 At Calcutta, the infant son of Mrs. J. Wainman,

— At Howrah, James Terrell Bowyer, only surviving child of the Revd. James Bowyer, aged 2 years, 9 months and 28 days.

— At Calcutta, Eliza Margaret, daughter of the late J. E. Brien, Esq., aged 3 years, 8 months and 7 days.

— At Harzorebaugh, Lionel, the eldest son of Captain M. Smith, of Her Majesty's Foot, aged 4 years.

— In Camp, at Hujjia Choke, Lieutenant William Chalmers of the 4th Native Infantry.

4 Suddenly, at Benares, David Fernier, Esq., of the Sullen prior Indu Works, Gorakhpur, aged 46 years.

5 At Camp Street, Calcutta, Stephen Allen, the beloved son of Captain and Mrs. George Buttery, aged 19 months and 18 days.

7 At Cawnpore, James William Muir, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 26 years and 1 month.

— At Mussoorie, Edward Minto Gwatkin, third son of Major E. Gwatkin, Superintendent Honorable Company's Stud, aged 29 years.

8 At Calcutta, Robert William Palin, Esq., late of the 6th Native Infantry, aged 30 years.

9 At Calcutta, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Pinto, wife of Mr. Michael Pinto, aged 18 years.

10 At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, aged 26 years, 2 months, and 28 day.

11 At Bankipore, Mrs. R. Cahile, of Cholera.

— At Calcutta, Anthony, the infant son of John Lockertson, Esq., aged 10 months and 26 days.

12 At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. Jones.

— At Calcutta, Francis Edward Werman, son of Mrs. J. Werman, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 17 days.

— At Noidelipore Factory, Commercially, Bryco Johnstone McWhir, Esq., M.D., late of Edinburgh, aged 32 years and 5 months.

13 At Cawnpore, Imbella, the wife of Mr. Hospital Steward W. Brooks, of the 6th Battalion Artillery, aged 16 years, 11 months and 19 days.

— At Calcutta, Arthur, the infant son of John Marshman, Esq., aged 7 months and 19 days.

15 At Calcutta, twenty four hours after her confinement, Mrs. Henrietta Eliza Peters, wife of Mr. B. Peters, Watch Maker.

— At Calcutta, William Finlay Dalrymple, the infant son of Mr. Alexander Gibson, aged 10 months and 19 days.

16 At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr R. Burgess.

— At Calcutta, Mr John Shafford, Mariner, aged 22 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr W P Shafford, of the Preventive Service, aged 29 years.

— At Calcutta, John, the only son of Mr James H. Dunn, aged 3 years, 1 month and 16 days.

17 At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Currie, wife of Mr John Currie, firm of Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., aged 21 years and 2 months.

19 At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr J. Cockburn.

— At Chowringhee, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Linton.

20 At Calcutta, Mr. J. Crawford, aged 41 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. R. Wright, aged 28 years.

22 At Calcutta, Master Edward Horace Perie, aged 1 year and 3 months.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Wallace, aged 50 years.

23 At Calcutta, Charlotte Emma, daughter of Clara and Thomas Powney Marion, Esq., B.G.S., aged 19 months.

— At Calcutta, Mr. M. N. Mackertich, aged 13 years, 7 months and 6 days.

24 At Calcutta, Miss Mary Frances Rose, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Rose aged 1 year, 8 months and 11 days.

25 At Calcutta, Mr. P. A. Vertanness, aged 31 years.

26 At Pooree, the Revd. Richard Arnold, District Chaplain, Cuttack.

27 At the Head-Quarters of the Sylhet Frontier Field Force Major S. P. C. Hamfrays, of the 36th N. I., Bridge Major to the troops. He was a true soldier, an affectionate relative and a warm friend, and his death is deeply and sincerely lamented by Brigadier Littler and all who knew his sterling qualities.

27 At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Emm, lady of E. J. Emm, Esq., aged 24 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. S. De Castro, Assistant Harbour Master, aged 59 years, 2 months and 4 days.

28 At her residence in Entally, Mrs. Eleanor Templeton, relict of the late Daniel Templeton Esq., aged 52 years.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Markaru Office, Calcutta, 10th July, 1839.

The general state of our market, with regard to Imports, Exports, Freight, Exchange and Public Securities, since the departure of the last Overland Mail, on the 17th ultimo, may be gathered from the following details.

COPPER.—Transactions in this metal continue very limited owing to the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces. The following are the prices of the day, which show a slight improvement on Braziers, Ingots, Old and Peru, and a fall on Tile and Bolt, viz.

Sheet, 16 to 32 oz	...Sa.	Rs. 34	0	a	0	0	p. f. m.
Braziers, 40 to 120 oz.	..	43	12	a	0	0	..
Tile, 14lbs	.....	30	8	a	0	0	..
28lbs	.....	30	12	a	0	0	..
Ingots, .....	..	32	0	a	0	0	..
Old, .....	..	32	4	a	0	0	..
Bolt, .....	..	32	0	a	0	0	..
Nails 1 to 1½ inch, .....	..	50	0	a	55	0	..
Peru .....	..	33	0	a	0	0	..

The Stock in the hands of importers consists of,

Sheet.....	529 tons
Braziers.....	114 ..
Tile.....	642 ..
Bolt.....	55 ..
Old.....	5 ..
Nails.....	1 ..
Other Sorts.....	10 ..

IRON.—In good enquiry and sales to a fair extent have lately been effected at improved prices, the quotations of the day are,

Swedish, flat.....Co.'s Rs.	5	9	a	5	11	pr fy md
Square..	6	0	a	5	4	..
English, flat.....	4	0	a	4	2	..
Square..	4	0	a	4	2	..
Bolt.....	3	13	a	3	15	..
Round Rod ..	6	4	a	6	8	..
Square ditto ..	5	8	a	5	10	..
Nail ditto ..	4	13	a	5	0	..
Sheet, of good size.....	5	4	a	6	0	..

GENERAL REGISTER.

Hoop...	5 0 a 5 10	..
Nails sizes...	11 0 a 16 per cwt.	..
Kentledge...	0 15 a 1 3 p.f.m.	..

The Stock in the hands of Importers is very small and consists of the following.

English, flat and square.....	37 tons.
Round.....	12 "
Sheet.....	10 "
Swedish, flat and square.....	272 "

STEEL.—Has remained without any transaction since our last Extra. The prices may be quoted at an improvement, viz.

Swedish.....	Ct. Rs. 8 8 a 0 0	per fy md.
English.....	Co's Rs. 5 14 a 6 0	"
Historic.....	" 7 6 a 8 0	"

The Stock in the hands of Importers is only tons 65 Swedish Steel.

LEAD.—Sheet is saleable at a small improvement in price. Pig is less enquired for, the prices of the day are,

Sheet.....	Sa. Rs. B 0 a 8 4	pr fy md
Pig, stamped.....	" 6 14 a 8 0	"
Unstamped.....	" 6 10 a 0 0	"

The Stock of Sheet Lead is small, and that of Pig large, chiefly unstamped, and the following are reported in the hands of Importers.

Sheet.....	45 tons.
Pig stamped and unstamped.....	457 "

SPELTER.—Since our last report by the Overland Mail, the price of this metal had fallen to Ct. Rs. 7 13 per fy. m.d. and sales effected of several small parcels at this price, but since the last 3 or 4 days the price has again looked up, but we have heard of no transaction; this rise is not owing to any demand from the Upper Provinces, but to a speculative measure at this place. The Stock in the hands of Importers consists of about 1061 tons.

TIN PLATES.—Continue in demand at Co's Rs. 12 a 10 per box.

QUICK SILVER.—Continues also in demand, and sales have been effected at Ct. Rs. 5 4 per f. seur.

MULE TWIST.—Transactions since our last report by the Overland Mail, have not been extensive, owing principally to the Importers showing no disposition to submit to the very low prices offered by buyers, the article is notwithstanding enquired for, and the assortments are as of old, showing a reduction of 3 to 4 piper morab, since our last extra.

		As. P.	As. P.	
Averaging Nos	20	5 6 a 6 0	per morab.	
"	30	5 0 a 5 9	"	
"	40	4 0 a 4 9	"	
"	50	4 0 a 4 6	"	
"	60	3 9 a 4 9	"	
"	70	3 6 a 4 0	"	
"	80	3 6 a 3 11	"	
"	90	3 6 a 3 0	"	
"	100	3 6 a 3 0	"	
"	110	4 6 a 5 6	"	
"	120	5 0 a 6 0	"	
"	130	5 6 a 6 6	"	
"	140	6 0 a 7 0	"	

The Stock in the hands of Importers is large, viz 21,72,200 lb. which, say at 500 lb. per bale are equal to 4,945 bales.

COLORLED YARNS.—Turkey Red German Dye and Good English Dye are saleable, but at rather low prices; the stock is moderate. Orange Yarn is less enquired for, and the Stock rather large.

The following are the quotations of the day.

Turkey Red—German Dye,	
Nos. 40 a 80 Co's Rs. 1 15 a 2 6	per lb.
Eng. Dye, Nos. 40 a 80	" 1 11 a 1 13 "
Orange Yarn, 1st quality—	
Nos. 40 a 80	0 14 a 1 2 "
2d quality, Nos. 40 a 80	" 0 10 a 0 12 "
The following is the Stock in the hands of Importers:	
Red Yarn,	82,778 per lb.
Orange,	2,05,315 "

No Yellow and Green Yarns are in the market, and they are in demand.

CHINTZES.—Of all descriptions and good cloths are saleable, but we cannot report the demand active nor prices encouraging.

COLORLED COTTONS.—Turkey Red Twilled Cloth, and Gingham of two colors are saleable at fair prices.

WHITE COTTONS.—The demand continues for fine bleached Long Cloths or Shirtings of good widths, Madapolams, Cambrics and Jaconets, but at no encouraging prices. Very little doing in Muslin and Lappets and the prices offered are below those obtained last month.

WOOLLENS.—There is a demand at present for coarse and interior cloths, but the prices offered are indeed very low to admit of sales, they may be considered fully 3 a 4 annas per yard below the prices obtained at this time last year. We see no prospects of the prices going higher shortly.

RAIL.—Since our last Overland report, the price of this article had gone down about 5 rupees per hoghead, on Ross', in consequence of recent importation and sales had been effected at Co's Rs. 52 8 per hoghead, but it has again experienced a rise and may at present be quoted as below.

Allison's.....	Co's Rs. 50 a 55	per hoghead
Ashby's.....	" 32 a 35	"
Bacley's.....	" 30 a 35	"
Bass'.....	" 52 a 56	"
Campbell & Co's.....	" 35 a 40	"
Edinburgh.....	" 31 a 43	"
Elliot's.....	" 20 a 25	"
Hibbs & Kite's.....	" 35 a 40	"
Hodgson's.....	" 35 a 40	"
Ind and Smith's.....	" 35 a 40	"
Tomlin's.....	" 25 a 30	"
Trueman, Hanbury & Co's.....	" 25 a 30	"

WINES AND SPIRITS.—The market for the former is dull and unresponsive to a whole sale action; good English and French Brandy are enquired for, and very little is in the market.

The present prices quoted are
Brandy, English, in wood Co's Rs. 2 13 a 30 per gal.
French, in bottle..... 11 0 a 12 0 pr doz.
Sherry, brown and pale..... 10 0 a 15 0 "
Claret, good French..... 25 0 a 30 0 "

COFFEES.—Some recent importations have caused a reduction in price, but they are yet saleable at the following prices, viz

London, quarts and 1 pints Co. Rs. 10 0 a 10 8	per 100
Liverpool, ditto ditto ..	7 3 a 8 0 "
Porter,.....	" 4 4 a 4 8 "

COCOA is saleable, viz. Black, Co's Rs. 7 8 pr. f. md. Silver Grey,..... " 7 0 "

CROWN GLASS.—Private sales are impracticable unless at great sacrifice. Several parcels have lately been submitted to public Auctions.

The following are the prices offered at present.

8 X 10	Co's Rs. 5 per 100 feet.
10 X 12	" 6 "
14 X 10	" 6 "
14 X 12	" 7 "
16 X 14	" 7 "
18 X 16	" 7 "

CONFECTIONERY.—Saleable at 15 a 20 per cent. discount on invoice, ex. a 2s. 6d. per Company's Rupee.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers balance handle Table Cutlery at 20 a 25 per cent. advance on invoice; other makers 8 a 10 per cent. advance ex. a 2s. 6d.

COALS.—Importations have of late been extensive and sales have been effected at low prices, viz. 6 a 7 annas per maund.

EARTHEN-WARE, 15 a 20 per cent. advance, ex. a 2s. 6d on fine patterns.—Dinner, Breakfast and Desert sets.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GROCERY.—Primec ost, ex. a 2s. 6d.

HARDWARE, 5 a 10 per cent. advance, ex. a 2s 6d.

PERFUMERY, 5 a 10 percent. advance, ditto,

OILMANSTORES.—The arrival of some invoices has caused a reduction on this article, it is now quoted at 10 a 20 per cent. advance, ex. a 2s. 6d.

Hams and Cheeses are saleable, the former at 10 us. per lb. and the latter at 10 a 11 us. per lb.

STATIONERY, 20 per cent. advance, ex. a 2s. 6d

TAR.—Stockholm is saleable at Co.'s Rs. 8-8 a 9, barrel.

PITCH.—Market overstocked chiefly from America and sales are only practicable at Public Auction.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—Since the issue of our last Extra, our market has been at a stand as regards transactions, excepting a few small parcels as noted below. The Americans are yet in the market, but they have limits, and holders seem unwilling to submit to any reduction—the quantity now in the market is about 7,000 mds, and prices may be quoted at Rs. 180 a 245 per amount according to quality. The Sales are

Jugghycore,	47 Chests	Co.'s Rs	23 8	per fy. md.
Agra - Nicholson's, ..	7	"	167 8	"
"	52	"	100	"
"	7	"	63	"

As regards prospects of the ensuing crop, we think that under present circumstances, they are more favorable than they were a fortnight back, accounts received from the factories up to the latest dates represent as below.

Very favorable from Ghazepore, Azimgur, Colgong and Moongheer, but not quite so favorable at Malda and Furidpore. Prospects are good in Tihoot, and the periodical rains have set in, but the accounts from Mymensing and Dacca are discouraging, and in Jessore the rivers were rising rapidly, but manufacturing was going on very favorably, want of Rain was complained of at Allahabad, although the weather was constantly cloudy.

Several estimates have already been formed here of 100,000 mds, 11,000 mds and 1,150,000 mds, but it is to be impossible at this present moment, when manufacturing is going on at some places, and not yet commenced with at others, to form a correct idea of the Crop, there are many contingencies yet to contend with by the Planters.

The Exports of the last crop, up to this day are—

To Great Britain	6, mds,	17,918
" France and Foreign Europe ..	"	20,899
" North America	"	8,796
" Bombay, Guipuz & other places ..	"	7,006

Fy. Mds. 55,624

RAW SILK.—Little has been doing in this article owing to the great scarcity of good qualities in the market. The present Bund has turned out a short one, and as the disturbance in China may cause a suspension of shipments to England, the demand here must naturally increase and cause a rise in prices. The Prices Current of the day are,

Cossimbazar,	Co.'s Rs.	12 4 a 12 12	per f ar
Commercolly,	"	11 12 a 12 4	per f ar
Gonates,	"	12 0 a 12 8	per f ar
Jungypore,	"	12 0 a 12 8	ditto.
Hurripaul,	"	11 12 a 12 8	per b ar
Radsagore,	"	11 8 a 12 4	per b ar
Hajienh,	"	11 8 a 12 4	per b ar

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Good Corals continue to be required for, but the scarcity of fine quality precludes operation: Choppals and Bandanas are also in demand, but none of good quality to be met with.

The prices of the day for the assortments are,

Corals, first quality, Co.'s Rs.	110 a 141	per corg noml.
second ditto,	128 a 138	"
Choppals, 1st quality, ..	152 a 158	" noml.
2d ditto,	140 a 150	"
3d ditto,	128 a 132	"
Bandanas, 1st quality, ..	150 a 155	" noml.
2d ditto,	40 a 45	"

COITON.—Nothing has been doing in this article since our last Extra, and our quotations are nominal, viz.

Banda,	Sa Rs.	13 11 a 14 4	pr b md.
Banmurgul,	"	13 10 a 13 14	"
Jaloon,	"	13 12 a 14 0	"
Butchendra,	"	12 10 a 13 0	"
Rajapore,	"	13 8 a 14 0	"

SALTPETRE.—Continues to engage attention for the English and American markets, but the scarcity of good quality restrains operation.

The prices of the day are as below, showing an improvement on the whole assortment.

Gudra,	Sa. Rs.	5 14 a 6 8	per fy md
Ghazepore,	"	5 8 a 6 0	"
Tihoot,	"	4 14 a 5 8	"
Chuprah,	"	4 14 a 5 8	"
Cawnpore,	"	4 8 a 4 14	"

SUGAR.—Is in demand, but transactions are limited owing to the prices of the produce being yet too high to admit of purchase. The agents received from England are expected to bring the prices down.

The quotations of the day are

Benares, new,	Sa. Rs.	10 8 a 11 10	p. b md.
old,	"	none.	"
Khanr,	"	4 8 a 5 4	"

LAC.—Both Shell Lac and Lac Dye are enquired for, for England and America, and prices have in a small degree improved, the following are the quotations of the day.

Shell Lac Mirzapore, ..	Co. Rs.	25 0 a 30 0	p. b md.
Beerbhoom, 1st quality, ..	"	25 0 a 30 0	"
2d ditto, ..	"	18 0 a 23 0	"
3d ditto, ..	"	12 0 a 16 0	"

Lac Dye, Mirzapore, 1st	mark,	55 0 a 60 0	"
2d ditto, ..	"	32 0 a 45 0	"
Beerbhoom,	"	25 0 a 35 0	"
Stick Lac, Pegu,	"	8 8 a 9 0	"
Sylhet,	"	7 4 a 7 12	"
Assam,	"	8 1 a 8 12	"
Bardwan,	"	8 0 a 8 8	"

GRAIN.—Purchases and Shipments of rice for England, Mauritius, Bombay and Hambro have been made to a fair extent and of Gram and Wheat for Sydney, and prices have somewhat advanced on the quotations in our last extra, viz.

Rice, Patna, ..	Co.'s Rs.	2 10 a 2 14	pr b md
Patcherry,	"	2 6 a 2 12	"
Luckiballas, ..	"	2 7 a 2 10	"
Maonghy,	"	1 9 a 1 11	"
Ballum,	"	1 8 a 1 10	"
Wheat, Dooda, ..	"	2 5 a 2 10	"
Gongajally, ..	"	1 12 a 1 14	"
Boat Gram, new	Patna,	1 15 a 2 1	"
old, ..	"	1 10 a 1 12	"

GINGER.—Is in demand, and has further improved in price, viz. Co.'s Rs. 4 2 a 4 8 b. md.

HIDES AND HORNS.—Of good qualities are enquired for, both for England and America, and prices are reported at an advance, viz.

Hides, Cow, Green, ..	Co.'s Rs.	26 0 a 33 0	per corg
Ditto, dry, ..	"	14 0 a 20 0	"
Buffalo,	"	25 0 a 40 0	"
Horns, Buffalo,	whole,	8 0 a 15 0	per 100
Ditto Tips, ..	"	6 4 a 6 12	p. b. md.
Deer,	"	7 3 a 8 0	"

GENERAL REGISTER.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Are also enquired for—and the latter is quoted at an improvement, viz.

Hemp, Co. Rs. 12 0 a 0 13 per bale of 300 lb.
Jute, " 7 8 a 8 8 "

LINSEED.—Continues in demand, and good picked quality may be considered a shade higher in price.

Picked, Co.'s Rs. 1 10 a 1 11 b. md.
Unpicked, " 1 4 a 1 6 "

SAFFLOWER.—Market rather quiet since our last Extra and prices without alteration.

OPIMUM.—Since our last Extra, some lots have changed hands for the eastward. A public sale by Government was held at the Exchange on the 1st instant, and the following is its result.

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds.
Behar...	2,292	305	215	278 6 0	638,075
Bengal...	768	305	300	303 12 5	239,375

FREIGHTS.

The rates have improved since our last Extra; and may be quoted as below but they are expected to recede owing to the increase of Tonnage by the arrivals of several Vessels.

	TO LONDON	TO LIVERPOOL
Saltpetre.....	£ 4 0 a 4 4	£ 4 0 a 4 4 prton of 20 cwt.
Sugar.....	£ 4 5 a 4 10	£ 4 5 a 4 10 ditto ditto.
Rice.....	£ 4 15 a 5 0	£ 5 0 a 0 0 ditto ditto.
Oil Seeds.....	£ 4 15 a 5 0	£ 5 0 a 0 0 ditto ditto.
Hides.....	£ 1 4 a 4 10	£ 4 4 a 4 10 per ton of 50 cwt.
Shell Lac and Lac Dye.....	£ 3 15 a 4 0	£ 3 15 a 4 0 ditto ditto.
Junco.....	£ 3 10 a 0 0	£ 3 10 a 4 0 ditto ditto.
Cotton.....	£ 3 15 a 4 6	£ 3 15 a 4 0 ditto ditto.
Indigo.....	£ 5 15 a 6 6	£ 5 15 a 6 0 ditto ditto.
Silk P Goods.....	£ 6 9 a 0 0	£ 6 0 a 0 0 ditto ditto.
Raw Silk.....	£ 6 0 a 6 6	£ 6 0 a 6 6 p ton of 10 cwt.

MONEY MARKET.

Burkhar Office, Calcutta, 10th July, 1839.

The *Water Witch*, an opium clipper, to leave hence on the 12th instant, under engagements by the Government to carry, an overland despatch, to be left at Aden, from whence it is to be carried up to Suez by a steamer, affords us an opportunity to prepare a report for our friends.

Since our last of the 18th ultimo, via the Gulph, our money market has not had much scope for active operation. The stoppage of the China Trade, and the non-receipt of any satisfactory intelligence continues to maintain the gloom which the first intelligence had cast; the deliveries of the opium which was resigned over to the Chinese authorities, by last advices, were continued to be made, and it is hardly possible to expect any reaction in affairs until some measure is entered into towards claiming compensation for the losses. The severe and determined steps of the Chinese have caused several houses of business at Canton to decline receiving further consignments of opium.

The overland mail to the 25th April, came in on the 6th instant, and the accounts brought out are in all satisfactory. The remittances received on this occasion have been pretty fair and come opportunely.

There is not much variation in our Bill Market, the rates of all descriptions continued at the same quotations as our last, for the first few days after its dispatch, when they began to fall as the Warehouse advances diminished, the exchanges had advanced to present quotations, and even a little higher, when it was restrained by the Government ordering a further sum of a crore of rupees to be appropriated on the same terms for operations for season 1839-40. We may now look forward to the Exchange remaining fixed at 2s. 2d. per Company's rupees. Within the last week or ten days, negotiations to a large extent have gone forward at quotations.

Bank Bills.....	2 1 a 0 0 p Co R
H. M.'s Treasury Bills.....	2 1 a 2 1 "
English and American credits.....	2 2 a 2 2 "
Private Bills (for family uses).....	2 0 a 2 2 "
Ditto against consignments with or without discounts.....	2 2 a 2 2 "
Ditto on France.....	2 70 a 2 75 Frenchmty.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Without alteration, the bazar rates are below quoted, but we have intelligence of Stock Paper to the extent of nearly three lacs of rupees has changed hands at 11 rupees premium, this transaction has been uninfluenced by bazar quotations, the proceeds being paid by Bills on London.

	BUY	SELL
Stock Paper	Transfer loan of 18 5/36, interest payable in Eng land	Sa. Rs Prem. 10 0 a 10 8 p c t.
Second 5 per cent.	From Nov 1, 1831 a 15,200 according to Numbers.....	Co's Rs 1 0 a 2 8
Third or Bombay 5 per cent.	4 per Cent	2 0 a 2 8 Disc. 6 0 a 6 2

BANK OF BENGAL.—Stock Co Rs. 112,50,000. Shares in this institution soon after our last rose to a premium of 2,100 to 2,125 rupees, and continued at that value until the declaration of the half yearly dividend at 8 per cent, per annum, or 160 rupees per share, which paralyzed the value in the bazar, so that there was no quotation for a day or two. Shares now stand at 1900 to 2000 rupees premium. Payments of the 50 per cent increase of Stock being made.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.—Approved Private Bills and Notes not having more than 3 months to run, discount 6 per cent, per annum.

Government and Salary Bills ditto 4 ditto.

Loans and Accounts of Credit for not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. 5 ditto ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium, 5½ ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6½ ditto ditto.

The Mirzapore branch is effecting discounts in Calcutta at 1-8 annas per cent.

UNION BANK.—Stock Co Rs. 80,00,000. The value of Shares in this Bank is advancing, and quoted at 320 to 325 rupees premium. The addition of twenty lacs to its present capital is sanctioned by Proprietors. The special meeting called for the 15th instant, will give further particulars, and let us know the amount of dividend the institution will pay, it is currently reported, that 9 per cent, per annum, or 45 rupees per share will be about the mark.

Discount on Private Bills.....	3 Months	6 per cent.
On ditto ditto.....	3 ditto	7 "
On ditto ditto.....	3 ditto	8 "
On Foreign Bills of Exchange, not exceeding 90 days' sight.....		6 "
On Government and Salary Bills.....		4 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, not exceeding 3 months.....		5 "
On ditto Metals, Indigo and Opium, ditto.....		6 "
On ditto on other Goods ditto.....		7 "

GENERAL REGISTER.

On accounts of Credit on deposit of Company's Paper, 5 per cent.
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indigo and Opium, 6 "
On ditto on ditto of other Goods, 7 "

The Mirzapore branch at this Bank is transacting business with Calcutta at Rs. 3.2 as. per cent. on good Bills a 91 days sight.

AGRA BANK.—Stock Co. Rs. 20,00,000 as before.

The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates :

At six months' sight, per Co.'s Rs. 2 ½
At three months' sight, ditto 2 0
At sight, for sums not exceeding £ 100, 1 1½

Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight, Discount p. ct. 2 0 0
Ditto on Calcutta, at 51 days' date, Ditto do. 1 0 0
Ditto ditto at 10 days' sight, Ditto do. 0 8 0
Ditto ditto, at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000), Par.

BONDED WARE HOUSE.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 500—
Shares without enquiry, quotations are 10 to 20 rupees discount.

DOCKING COMPANY.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1,000, about 100 Rs. premium.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1000, reported at 100 to 150 Rs. premium.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 500, open at 100.

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1000 One per cent. of capital paid up, upon which the Committee is experimenting.

MONEY.—Our Banks are well stood and generally not scarce. Interest from 8 to 9 per cent. The importations of Bullion have been large, but not much operated.

BULLION.

Spanish Mils. Co. Rs.	220	8	0	α	220	12	0	per 100 Sp. dra.
Mexican do.	220	5	0	α	0	0	0	
Doublons	32	0	0	α	33	0	0	each "
Joos of Pruzas	10	12	0	α	20	0	0	
Fetch Druats	4	8	0	α	5	0	0	
		0	α	10	3	0		

Old Gold Mohurs	19	8	0	α	19	4	0	"
New	17	6	0	α	0	0	0	"
Madras Gold Mohurs	0	0	0	α	15	8	0	"
Gold Bars	12	0	0	α	15	8	0	per sa wt.
Sycee Silver	104	0	0	α	104	8	0	per 100 ditto
Gold Dust	12	4	0	α	14	12	0	per sa wt accord ing to quality

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore at 60 days' sight, 205 pr. 100 Sp. dr.
France at 6 months' sight, 270 pr. Co.'s r.

Bill on Bombay and Madras as may be had at either sight or 30 days' sight according to amount at par and 2 and 3 pr. ct. premium.

PREMIUM OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, not North of Great Britain	2½	α	3	pr ct
Europe, North of Great Britain	3½			"
America and New South Wales	3			"
China, (on opium and Specie) Manila and Java	2½			"
China, on Ship and Goods	3			"
Penang	7½			"
Malacca and Singapore	2			"
Bencoolen & Ports on the West Coast	2½			"
Bangoon, Amherst Town & Moulmein	2			"
Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel	2			"
Madagascar and Baschire	3			"
Bussrah or Persian Gulph	3½			"
Red Sea	4			"
Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalee	2½			"
St. Helena or Cape	2½			"

Insurances on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

Vessels at the Company's Moorings, one-quarter per cent. per month. at their own moorings, one-third per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain	3½	pr. ct.
Six "	6	"
Nine "	7	"
Twelve "	9	"

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.—Hulk, Overland Price Current July 11.

An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

ESTATE OF

ADMINISTRATORS.

Azabek, Lazar, Merchant.
Becher, George, Colonel.
Blanshard, Richard.
Brown, J., an Overcaser in Aracan.
Crescent, Julius, Asst. Surgeon H. M. 51st Regt.
Castello, Francis.
Donaldson, Hugh Douglas, Assistant Surgeon.
Davidson, Charles James, Civil Service.
Bhopaw, Behan.
Ewart, William Kerr.
Fane, Wm., a Senior Merchant C. S.
Halliday, Thomas A., Lieutenant 45th N. I.
Hemtraya, S. P. G., Brigade Major 56th N. I.
Krefting, Anna Maria.
Lucas, C. Augustus, Lieut. H. M. 3d Light Dragoons.
Myers, Alfred.
Martin, Charles Roy.
Robertson, Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel.
Rummonney Dabee, Hindoo Woman.
Rathnamadub, Haidar.
Seaton, Francis, Captain 66th N. I.
Souter, Frederick, Horner.
Stoddart, G. Douglas, Maj. 8th L. C. & Prov. Regt. Master.
Symes, Colonel.
Watson, Haldane, late Lieutenant.
White, C. P., Ensign 28th N. I.
Wallace, William, Indigo Planter.
Warlow, Thomas, Captain Engineers.

Registrar Supreme Court
T. Dickens, Esq., Registrar Supreme Court
John Becher, Esq.
Richard Howard Cockerell, Esq.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Joseph Castello.
Registrar, Supreme Court
Charles Tierney Davidson, Esq.
Chiller Dharee Ram Shew and Achmut Rion 54-44.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Henry Thoby Fraser, of the C. S.
Registrar Supreme Court
Registrar Supreme Court
Joseph Castello.
Registrar Supreme Court
Registrar Supreme Court
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Debnath Bhuttacharje.
Kritprasad Bichar and Oboyekurn Haidar.
John Allan
Harriet Souter, Widow
Registrar Supreme Court.
Deborah Lydia Symes, Widow.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Mrs. Mary Prudence Warlow, and Capt. David Ewart.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William General Department the 17th June 1839—The Honble Colonel William Morrison, C. B., having retired from the Council of India in consequence of the completion on the 16th instant of the period of five years to which his appointment was limited—the Honble P. C. Robertson, Esq. has this day, with the assent of the Right Honble the Governor General, taken his seat as a Member of the Council under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Major General Sir William Cresswell, K. C. B., nominated by the Honble the Court of Directors to succeed upon the retirement of the Honble Colonel W. Morrison, has also taken his Oath and Sent as a Member of the Council of India under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

• The Honble P. C. Robertson, Esq. has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Right Honble the Governor General, to be Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and Deputy Governor of Fort William and of the Town of Calcutta.

The Honble the President in Council is pleased to direct as a mark of public respect to the character and service of Colonel Morrison, that all the honours and distinctions to which he was entitled as President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, shall be continued to him while he may remain in Calcutta.

The Honble the President of the Council of India and Deputy Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to make the following Appointments—

Captain H. Rutherford, of the Artillery, to be Private Secretary to the President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Dashiwood, of the Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, and And de Camp.

Lieutenant W. S. Palmer, of the Artillery, to be And de Camp.

By Order of the President the Secretary in Council.

H. E. PRINCEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Department, 10th June 1839—The following Act is passed by the Honble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 10th June 1839, with the assent of the Right Honble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XVI. of 1839.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1840 the following rules shall be in force for regulating the assessment and collection of the rents payable to Government in the settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person, except as is provided in the last Section of this Act, shall hold or occupy any land within any of the settlements aforesaid, not under a grant or title from Government duly registered and which land has not been declared, by competent authority, free from assessment, such land shall be liable to assessment, and shall be assessed in such manner at such rate, and under such conditions, as the Collector acting under the instructions of the Governor of Bengal, shall determine.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person holding or occupying land in the manner set forth in the preceding section shall refuse to engage for or to remove from the land within one month from the date on which he shall be called upon by the collector to enter into such engagement, or so to remove from it, by a written notice to be served personally, or at the residence of the owner or occupier, or to be stuck up on the premises, it shall be lawful for the said collector to eject such person from the land so held or occupied, and to take and hold possession of the same on the part of Government, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor of Bengal may direct. Provided that no person so holding or occupying land who has filed or shall file his claim to exemption from assessment thereon before the day and year aforesaid, shall be liable to be so called upon by the Collector until his claim shall have been determined by competent authority.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all Magistrates and Police Officers shall aid and assist the Collector and his Officers in the

due exercise of the power of ejectment conferred upon the said Collector by the foregoing Section, and any holder or occupier of land who shall resist or cause to be resisted the exercise of the said power, and any person who shall be aiding and abetting in such resistance, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that after the date on which this Act shall be in force in the settlements aforesaid, any proprietors of clearing and occupying waste and forest lands for the purposes of agriculture shall make application to the collector of Land Revenue, who is hereby authorised to measure and assess the land, and to grant a lease for the same, in such manner, and under such conditions, as the Governor of Bengal may from time to time prescribe. And if, by reason of the density of the jungle or other obstacles, it should be found impracticable to cause immediate measurement to be made of land so to be leased, it shall be competent to the collector to issue to such applicant a permit or written authority, of which the number, date, and all essential particulars shall be entered in a Register to be kept for that purpose, to clear and occupy such land subject to the conditions, on which a lease would have been granted. And on all land occupied under any such permit so issued, it shall be lawful for the collector to demand and enforce the payment of rent in like manner as if a regular lease had been granted. And the collector shall, with all practicable despatch, cause all land so occupied to be measured, and after such measurement the permit shall be called in and cancelled, and in lieu thereof a lease shall be issued, the term of which shall commence from the date of the permit. Provided, however, that it shall not be competent to a collector to grant any lease of lands for a term exceeding twenty years, renewable on such conditions as the Governor of Bengal may direct for a further period of thirty years.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that upon granting any lease under the provisions of the foregoing section, the collector shall require the applicant to set up good and solid landmarks by which the boundaries of the ground to be occupied by him shall be clearly defined, and such landmarks shall be set up to the satisfaction of the collector to be certified by him on the back or other part of the lease before the lease shall take effect, and it shall be a condition in every lease so granted that the lessee is to maintain all such landmarks in substantial repair. And if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector, that, notwithstanding this condition, such landmarks have not been kept in good repair, it shall be competent to the collector to cause the proper repairs to be made, and to levy three times the cost of such repairs from the holder or occupier of the land, the amount to be levied by the process provided for the collection of rents. And the collector or his officers shall at all times have the right of free access to such land for the purpose of inspecting and directing the construction or repair of the landmarks, and any person resisting them in the exercise of this right or removing or defacing any landmark set up in conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall be punished in the manner provided in the IV. section of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that all applications to hold or occupy lands for a term exceeding that specified in section V, for the purpose of erecting houses or other durable work on such lands beyond the limits of the principal towns in the settlements aforesaid, shall be forwarded by the collector to the Governor of Bengal, who will grant or reject such applications as in his judgement may seem fit.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every lease granted under the provisions of this Act shall be signed by the collector for the time being, and shall specify the name of the lease holder, the quantity and boundaries of the land included in the lease, and the rate of rent to be paid per acre per annum, which particulars, together with any other conditions material to the right of government, and of the party obtaining the lease, shall be entered in a Register to be kept in the collector's office for that purpose.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collector to accept on the part of Government any surrender of a grant or lease by the parties interested in the same for the purpose of subdividing the same and to regrant or lease the same in parcels. Provided that no such subdivision shall be allowed, unless all arrears of rent under the original grant or lease are paid up and provided that on no one portion of a grant or lease so subdivided shall a less rent than one rupee per annum be leviable.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Clause First.—And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the rent of any grant or lease from Government of land within any of the settlements aforesaid shall fall due, payment thereof shall be made by the holder or occupier of the land at the office of the collector, to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same, and on failure of such payment the same may be recovered in the manner following.

Clause Second.—When an arrear of rent shall have become due, the collector shall demand payment of it by a notice in writing, stating the amount of the arrear, and requiring payment of the same within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice, and stating that in default of payment within the period specified, the amount of the arrear due, together with the costs of process, will be recovered under the powers of this act.

Clause Third.—The notice of demand shall be served by the delivery thereof to any holder or occupier of the land, or by being left at his ordinary place of residence, or by being stuck up on the premises.

Clause Fourth.—For the service of the aforesaid notice our expenses shall be charged and shall be leviable, if not paid on demand, in the same manner as arrears of rent.

Clause Fifth.—Whenever an arrear of rent shall be demanded in the manner above prescribed, and shall not be discharged, it shall be lawful for the collector to issue an attachment and to seize by virtue of such attachment, as well the personal property of the holder or occupier as also any effects or any crops to whomsoever belonging which may be found upon the land on account of which the arrear may be due, and to bring the same to sale by public auction at the collector's office or elsewhere, five days previous notice of such sale being stuck up at some conspicuous spot, and at the place where it is intended to bring the crops, or other property to sale.

Clause Sixth.—The attachment shall be made by an officer deputed, for the purpose, who shall publicly notify the attachment, and shall affix his seal on any property attached, and take an inventory thereof, and if shall be competent to the said officer to require the assistance of the police in case of resistance to his authority, or of any attempt to remove the crops or other property from the premises, or otherwise to defeat the process.

Clause Seventh.—For an attachment made in pursuance of the foregoing rules, whether a sale shall actually take place or not, two rupees shall be charged, and shall be leviable, if not paid on demand, by the sale of a portion of the attached property.

Clause Eighth.—When an arrear of rent due as aforesaid cannot be recovered in manner aforesaid, and the arrear shall not be discharged within six months from the date of the notice of demand prescribed by the Second Clause of this Section, it shall be lawful for the collector to bring to sale the land on account of which the arrear shall have been demanded, in the manner following.

Clause Ninth.—An advertisement shall be stuck up for not less than twenty days before the sale, in the collector's office, and in a court of justice situated near to the land specifying the description of the land, the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear, the time and place of the intended sale, and the conditions thereof. The sale shall be conducted by Public Auction, in the presence of the collector, the highest bidder shall be declared the purchaser, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the arrear originally due to Government, with interest thereon at 12 per cent, per annum, and any further arrear that may have accrued up to the day of sale, together with the costs incurred by the sale, or other lawful process, shall be paid over to the party or parties entitled. On payment of the purchase money, the purchaser shall receive from the collector a title deed corresponding in quality and conditions with the original grant or lease, and bearing on it all material specifications relating to the quantity and situation of the land, its boundaries, the rent demandable the date from which its payment is to commence and other necessary particulars, and the collector shall forthwith put the purchaser in possession of the land so transferred requiring for that purpose the aid of the Police if needful. The collector shall notify in the most public manner the result of the sale, i.e. conveyance of the title and right, which were of the defaulter to the purchaser, and the cancellation of the original grant or lease together with all leases, encumbrance or other interest derived therefrom. And any person wilfully and with fraudulent intention offering for sale, lease, or mortgage or otherwise making use of any such grant or lease, in violation or other interest derived therefrom and which shall have been so declared to be cancelled, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding four months. And any person resisting or obstructing the Collector or the officers acting under his orders, whilst placing the purchaser in possession of land so sold for arrears of rent, shall be punished in the manner provided in section IV of this Act.

Clause Tenth.—It shall be lawful for the collector before the payment of any surplus to deduct as part of the costs incurred in the sale two rupees for the advertisement, and one per cent, on the proceeds of the sale authorized by the foregoing Clause, to be paid to the credit of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of carrying the sale into effect.

Clause Eleventh.—Any person having an interest in any property liable to be sold as aforesaid, shall at any time previous

to the sale thereof be enabled to prevent such sale by payment of the rent in arrear, together with interest and all legal expenses incurred to the collector, who upon such payment, shall discontinue and withdraw all legal proceedings.

Clause Twelfth.—Provided, that the summary process authorized by any of the Clauses of this section shall be held applicable only to arrears of rent which have become due within the period of one year prior to the execution of such process.

Clause Thirteenth.—Any person served with a notice of demand, or whose crop or personal property may have been seized under an attachment issued in manner aforesaid, who may dispute the justice of such demand or attachment, shall be at liberty, at any time before the sale of his crop or personal property, or, in the event of the land being advertised for sale, at any time before the sale thereof, to represent his objections to such demand, attachment or sale, to the collector, and if the collector shall, notwithstanding such objections, adhere to the demand, attachment, or sale it shall be lawful for the said person to apply by petition for redress to any civil Court competent to take cognizance of his complaint, and the Court after hearing the Collector's answer, and making such further enquiry as may be necessary, during which the sale of any such crop, property, or land shall be stayed, shall pass judgment either for enforcing or staying the demand, and shall adjudge the costs and charges of the suit, or such portion thereof, as may be just and proper, to be paid by the party cost.

Clause Fourteenth.—Provided that in the case mentioned in the last Clause, no sale of crops, or of personal property, or of land shall be stayed, unless the party disputing the justice of the demand or attachment shall, on presenting his petition to the civil court deposit thereon, or at the collector's office, the whole amount of the arrears of rent demanded together with interest, and legal expenses incurred, or unless such party shall give substantial security to the satisfaction of the civil court for making good the award that may be ultimately passed in the case.

XI. Clause First.—And it is hereby enacted, that all mutations by act of party or by succession in title to land, taking place after the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1840 shall be registered under the following rules.

Clause Second.—The party claiming by right of transfer or succession shall attend at the collector's office, either in person, or by his constituted agent, and shall make application for registration by the mutation, producing the original grant or lease, together with the full or sale or other deed of transfer, which must be signed and sealed by the parties concerned, and according to a form which will be found in the collector's office, or, in case of succession, the Probate or Letters of Administration, together with the Original Will, if any, or a copy thereof, after which notice of the mutation shall be registered, the date and other particulars of the transaction being entered in the Register in a clear and distinct form.

Clause Third.—No mutations of title to land shall be registered until the collector shall have satisfied himself that the boundaries of the lands have been distinctly defined by convenient and substantial landmarks. The parties whose title to land may be so registered are required to maintain the landmarks laid down in a state of good and sufficient repair, so that they may be at all times available for the purpose of accurate ascertainment of the limits of each occupancy and every holder or occupier of such lands, wilfully neglecting to maintain such landmarks in a sound and serviceable condition, shall be fined a sum equal to three times the cost of the erection or repairs which may become necessary in consequence of such default, and which shall be undertaken by the collector; the amount of the forfeiture to be levied in like manner as costs are to be collected under the provisions of this Act. And the holders or occupiers of such lands are required to submit free access to the same by the officers of Government for the purpose of inspection of the landmarks, and of measuring and laying down boundaries and any holder or occupier of land or other persons who shall obstruct or resist such officers shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in Section IV of this Act.

Clause Fourth.—It shall be lawful for the collector to demand and receive on the part of Government a fee to meet the charges attending the registry of 4 rupees, and of 4 rupees for inspecting the register, and 2 rupees for granting a certified extract from the register.

Clause Fifth.—The registry of a mutation shall not of itself be taken to convey or establish any legal title to land, nor shall it be held to corroborate, qualify, or bar any rights which may come to be questioned judicially. But no deed whatsoever for the sale or transfer of land which may be executed after the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1840, shall be admitted to be valid by the officers of Government, or be received in evidence as a legal instrument by any court of judicature, unless the same shall have been registered in the collector's office in the manner directed by this section, nor shall any probate of letters of administration be received as evidence of title to land until so registered.

XII. And it is hereby provided, that nothing in this act contained shall apply to such cultivators and resident tenants of Malabar as hold their lands by prescription, subject only to a payment to Government of one tenth part of the produce thereon, whether such payment be made in kind or in the form of a sum of money received by the Government in commutation of the payment in kind.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Port William Legislative Department, the 1st July, 1839.—The following Act, is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 1st July 1839, with the assent of the right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XVII of 1839.

It is hereby enacted, in modification of so much of section VI and XIV of Act No. XVII of 1837, as provides that postage duties shall be levied at the rates set forth in Schedules A and B appended to the said Act, that it shall be competent to the Governor of India in Council, by an order and notice to be published in the Government Gazette of the several Presidencies of India, to authorize the levy of Postage duties at rate, different from those severally specified in the Schedules A and B annexed to Act XVII, 1837, and to publish revised Schedules from time to time to give effect to such modifications: provided always that he do not increase the rate in any particular of the rates prescribed in the said Schedules A and B, and likewise to fix the time when the levy shall commence to be made at such modified rates, and to cancel or modify any order and notice so issued by further similar order and notice, and the said revised Schedules of rates shall for so long as may be so ordered and notified, be of the same effect and validity as the Schedules annexed to the said Act.

J. P. GRANT.

Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department, the 19th June, 1839.—Mr. H. Alexander to act for Mr. S. G. Palmer as deputy secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium and Superintendent of Stamps.

The 19th June, 1839.—Mr. George Alexander, Officiating Post Master General, has been permitted to be absent from his duties on leave for one month from the 21st instant, under medical certificate.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. G. Palmer to act for Mr. George Alexander during the period of his absence on leave.

Separate Department, 19th June, 1839.—Captain F. W. Blich, superintendent of Calcutta Salt Chokery, is hereby vested under section XXX. Act XXIX of 1838 with full powers authorized by the said Act to be exercised by Salt Agents, and Superintendent of Chokery in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue.

26th June 1839.—Mr. S. G. Palmer, appointed under date the 19th instant, to act for Mr. George Alexander, as officiating Post Master General is to retain charge of the superintendence of stamps.

Mr. H. Alexander, appointed on the same date to act for Mr. S. G. Palmer, as deputy secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium will assume charge of the Collectorship of stamps in Calcutta, vice Mr. H. Palmer absent on sick leave.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 26th June 1839.—The reverend J. Vaughan embarked for the Coast of Good Hope, on board the barque "Picket," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 14th instant.

Separate Department the 27th June, 1839.—Mr. H. Alexander will in addition to the duties of the Collectorship of stamps assume the charge of the superintendence of the Suikah Salt Chokery, vice Mr. H. Palmer.

General Department, the 26th June 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. C. L. Babington, Post Master at Sandinphore, an extension of the leave granted him under date the 9th January last to the 30th November next, under medical certificate.

General Department the 19th July 1839.—Mr. H. Milford, Writer is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Ecclesiastical Department.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted the Revd. Henry Parish, late Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 11th March last.

General Department, the 10th July 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. George Alexander, officiating Post Master General, an extension of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 19th ultimo, for a period of one month from the 21st instant.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. H. Milford, Writer, reported qualified for the public service to the North Western Provinces.

Financial Department, the 10th July, 1839. Mr. F. Macnaghen is permitted to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah for a further period of four months, for the recovery of his health in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th January 1839.

Political Department, 16th July, 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council having this day received from the Right Honorable the Governor General, official intelligence of the decease of His Highness Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, Ruler of the Punjab, on the 27th of June, is pleased, in testimony of the deep regret felt by the Government of India for the loss of this faithful and highly valued Ally, to direct that minute guns to the number of sixty, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt of India.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 26th May 1839.—Mr. C. Tucker has been promoted to the office of Third Judge of the Sadler Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat from the 14th March last, the date on which Mr. Wigram Money retired from the Service.

Judicial and Revenue Department the 26th May, 1839.—Mr. R. B. Cumberland, Assistant Surgeon at Poonah, and Mr. W. S. Dicken, Assistant Surgeon at Balasore, have, in addition to their Medical duties, been appointed Registrars of Deeds at their respective Stations.

The 4th June 1839.—Mr. F. Stanforth, Additional Judge of Chittagong, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Buckergunge has been permitted to remain in Calcutta, from the 17th to the 22d ultimo, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 9th April last.

The 11th June, 1839.—Mr. C. Macintyre, Assistant Surgeon at the civil station of Farraedpore, has been appointed Registrar of deeds under Act XXX of 1838, in addition to his medical duties.

The 14th June 1839.—Mr. E. T. Trevor, Assistant in the Magistrate of Hughly, has been allowed leave of absence for one week, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him under date, the 5th instant.

Mr. J. Dunsmure, Sadler Ameer of West Burdwan, (Bancoorah), has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, on medical certificate from the 19th April last.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 17th June 1839.—Mr. G. N. Cherk, Assistant Surgeon at West Burdwan, (Bancoorah) has been allowed leave of absence for seven days on private affairs, in addition to that granted to him under date the 14th ultimo.

The 26th June 1839.—Captain J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for one month from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency on special private affairs. Lieutenant Lyons will officiate temporarily as Superintendent of Calcutta.

Bahadur Ramnathshad Rai, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1813 in Nuddra, has obtained leave of absence for fourteen days, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave for one month granted to him by the Commission.

The 27th June 1839.—Mr. J. C. Ogilvy, a Member and Collector in Jessore has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for a further period of six months, from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him on the 14th January last.

Mr. Edward Edlin, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Malda during the absence of Doctor J. Lamb on leave.

Judicial and Revenue Department the 25th June 1839.—Mr. C. T. Lushington, officiating Special Deputy Collector of Behar, has obtained leave of absence for five days, from the 1st instant, in extension of the period allowed to join his station.

The 26th June, 1839.—Mr. W. Vansittart, Officiating Deputy Collector of Tanjore has been allowed leave of absence for one month Mr. A. R. Young will conduct the current duties of the office during Mr. Vansittart's absence.

The 27th June 1839.—Mr. R. V. Shuter, Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed to the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Nowgong in Assam.

Mr. R. Williams has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge at Chongulphore, vice Mr. E. Ler Warner promoted.

Mr. J. C. Brown has been deputed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Nuddra.

Mr. C. F. Davidson has been deputed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Behar.

Mr. W. T. Trotter has been deputed to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah.

The 26th June, 1839.—Mr. A. Reid, Special Deputy Collector of Behar, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, in extension, from the 18th instant, on medical certificate.

The 1st July 1839.—The Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, has been allowed leave of absence for two weeks, on medical certificate. Mr. A. Gault will conduct the current duties of the offices during the absence of the Hon'ble J. C. Erskine.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Manivie Uthraff Ali, Siddo: Ameen of Chittagong, has obtained leave of absence for two weeks, from the 21st ultimo, on private affairs.

The 4th July, 1839.—Mr. G F Houlton, appointed on the 11th ultimo to officiate as Collector of Patna, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate.

The 1st July 1839.—Mr. C Steer, Magistrate of Nudden, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs. Mr. A. Osely, the Collector of the District, will be in charge of the Magistracy, in addition to his own office, until the return of Mr. Steer to his Station.

The 4th July 1839.—Mr. W. Travers has been appointed to the Office of Special Deputy Collector in Tirhoot, vice Mr. C Tottenham.

Mr. C Tottenham has been appointed to the office of Special Deputy Collector in Cuttack, vice Mr. Travers. Mr. O W Mair will continue to officiate in the above office during the absence of Mr. Tottenham, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Vanattart has been appointed to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Bhagalpore and Monehyr, during the absence of Mr. J. Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Hudson, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Zillah Mymensing and Dacca, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, on private affairs, to take effect from the date on which he may complete the cases in which he has been engaged during the last cold season.

Mr. H. R. Payne, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in S. D. Cuttack (Purce) has obtained leave of absence for two years on medical certificate, to proceed to Van Daman's Land for the benefit of his health. Mr. W. S. R. Davies will officiate as deputy collector during Mr. Payne's absence.

The 11th July 1839.—Captain J. O. Burns, Superintendent of Cachar, has been allowed another month's leave of absence on private affairs, in continuation of the leave granted to him on the 13th ultimo.

Mr. J. Davidson, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, has obtained leave of absence from the 28th June to the 31st October ensuing, on medical certificate.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn has been appointed to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy collector at Rayasahye.

FILED. JAS. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 24th June 1839.—The appointed on the 6th March last, by the envoy and moulvi at the Court of Shah Shooja and Moolk, of captain J. D. D. Bean, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, and commanding 1st regiment Shah Shooja's force, to the Political charge of the Shawl province, has been confirmed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in the Secret Department, under date the 24th April last, as a temporary arrangement.

Simla 14th June 1839.—The following appointment was made in the Secret Department, on the 10th instant:

Lieutenant W. Young, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry to officiate as an Assistant to the Political Agent in Upper Souda.

Simla, 25th June, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Moor, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment vice Captain R. J. H. Birch, appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Russell, attached to the Political Agency at Kotah, was appointed in the Political Department, on the 17th instant, to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Ajmer, and as Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, and the Establishment attached to the Agency, vice Assistant Surgeon Robert Hamilton Irvine.

Simla, 24th June, 1839.—P. H. Sania, of the 36th regiment native infantry, and Principal Assistant at Nemat, has obtained, in the political department, under date the 20th ultimo, one month's leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 15th instant. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Rind has been directed to officiate for that Officer during his absence.

Cornet Alfred Harris, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, was appointed in the political department, on the 20th instant, to be 3d assistant to the resident at Indore, vice Lieutenant Eden.

Captain T. H. G. Beaant, of the 21st regiment native infantry, Officiating Assistant to the Political Agent in Upper Simla, has obtained in the Secret Department on the 24th instant, leave of absence for one year from the 15th June.

Simla 2d July, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint assistant Surgeon A. Gibson, at present doing duty at the Depot of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry at Kurnool, to the medical duties of the Political agency in Upper Souda.

Simla 18th June 1839.—Assistant Surgeon Robert Hamilton Irvine, M.D. attached to the Civil Station of Ajmere, was ap-

pointed, in the Political Department, under date the 20th ultimo, to the Medical charge of the Residency at Gawlior.

Captain Edward Watt, 9th Light Cavalry, attached to the 1st Regiment Cavalry Oude Auxiliary Force, has been permitted, in the Political Department, on the 20th ultimo, to be absent from his duty from the 15th May to the 10th October, 1839, for the purpose of visiting the Hills North of Deyrah, for the benefit of his health.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India Mty. Dept with the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Simla, the 30th May 1839.—Major T. Smalley, principal assistant at Nemat has obtained one month's leave of absence on private affairs, from the 15th proximo. Mr. assistant surgeon Rind has been directed to officiate for that officer during his absence.

The 3d June 1839.—Captain E. Clatterbuck, 38th regiment Madras native infantry, took charge of his appointment of officiating junior assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the territories of the Kingdom of Mysore, on the 9th ultimo.

Captain H. W. Trevelyan received charge of the Harroway Political agency from captain Ludlow on the 25th March 1839.

Secret Department Simla, 9th June, 1839.—Lieutenant Thomas Postans, of the 15th regiment Bombay native infantry, has been appointed assistant to the officiating political Agent at Shikarpore.

Ensign Edward Borkhouse Eastwick, of the 6th regiment Bombay native infantry, ditto ditto ditto.

The 10th June, 1839.—Lieutenant W. Young, of the 34th regiment native infantry, has this day been appointed to officiate as an assistant to the political Agent in upper Souda.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.

Political Department, the 12th June 1839.—Lieutenant Henry Ed assistant to the political Agent at Ajmer, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st June to 1st November next, for the purpose of visiting Calcutta on urgent private affairs.

Secret Department, Simla, 17th June 1839.—Mr. A. R. Bell received charge of the Political Agency at Shikarpore, on the 1st instant, from Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick.

Political Department.—Major R. Ross, 15th regiment native infantry and political agent at Jyepore, has obtained leave of absence for two years on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape for the recovery of his health. The leave of absence to take effect from the date Major Ross is relieved from his duties.

Major C. Horensly, 15th regiment native infantry, and superintendent of the British Territory, has been appointed to officiate as political agent at Jyepore, during the absence of Major Ross.

Political Department Simla, the 17th June 1839.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Russell, attached to the Political Agency at Kotah, has been this day appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ajmer and to the Agent to the Governor General on the States of Rajpootana, and the Establishment attached to the Agency, vice Assistant Surgeon Robert Hamilton Irvine, M.D.

H. TORRENS.

Depy. Secy to Govt. of India.

With the Governor General.

Political Department Simla 20th June, 1839.—Cornet Alfred Harris, of the 1st Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, has been appointed to be 3d Assistant to the Resident at Indore, vice Lieutenant Eden.

The 21th June, 1839.—Captain C Richards, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Meywar. Major Robison will continue in charge at the Meywar Agency, until relieved by Captain Richards.

Lieutenant G. J. Russell, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, took charge of his Office of Junior Assistant to the Commissioner for Affairs of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, on the 1st instant.

Secret Department, Simla, 24th June 1839.—Captain T. H. G. Beaant, Officiating Assistant to the Political Agent in Upper Souda, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the 15th June, 1839.

T. HP MADDOCK.

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India

With the Governor General

Political Department, 3d July, 1839.—Mr. assistant Surgeon A Campbell, assistant to the resident at Catmanthou, has been appointed to the charge of the civil station of Doyling.

H. V. BAYLEY.

Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE
N. W. PROVINCES.

Simla, General Department the 14th May, 1839.—Mohammad Yousaf, Sudder Ameen of Jounpore, to be Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mirzapore, in the room of Pandit Pertab Narain deceased.

Mr. H. Burgess, 2d Moonisiff of Shahjehanpore, to be Sudder Ameen of Jounpore in succession to Mohammad Yousaf promoted.

The 17th May, 1839.—Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Panceput, on medical certificate, for 6 months, in extension of the leave obtained by him in order of the 12th October last.

The 18th May, 1839.—Mr. W. H. Wondewick, magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, on medical certificate, for 9 months, from the 17th ultimo, to enable him to proceed to sea, with permission to remain at Simla, till the commencement of the ensuing rainy season.

The 24th May, 1839.—That portion of the leave of absence granted to the Reverend R. Everett, Chaplain of Delhi, on the 25th February last, which extends from the 1st of March to the 5th of April last, the day on which he quitted his station for the Hills, is cancelled.

Mr. F. S. Hood, Settlement Officer at Zillah Pillibheet, on medical certificate, for 6 months from the 20th April last, for the purpose of visiting the Hills. Mr. Hood is authorized to conduct his settlement duties, during the period of his absence from the station.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. A. Dunbar, M. D. to be Civil Assistant Surgeon at the Station of Azimgarh.

The 25th May, 1839.—Mr. G. Edmonstone, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Meerut is invested with the special powers described in clause 2, section II regulation III, of 1821 and section XXI regulation VIII, of 1831.

General Department Simla, the 24th May, 1839.—Everett promoted.—The Right Rev. and the Lord Bishop has granted one month's leave of absence to the Reverend Mr. Whiting, Chaplain of Meerut, to date from the 20th instant.

The 30th May, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. A. H. Cooks, assistant to the Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Panchpore is invested with the special powers described in section II regulation III of 1821, and section XXI regulation VIII of 1831.

The 31st May 1839.—Mr. H. W. Deane, magistrate and collector of Monghyr, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for three months, from the 15th proximo, for the purpose of proceeding to the presidency preparatory to applying for permission to visit the Cape of Good Hope. The officiating Commissioner of the Meerut division has been desired to place Mr. E. Thorton in charge of the Collectorship and Mr. J. Moberly in charge of the Magistracy as a temporary arrangement.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. G. D. Raike, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jounpore, is invested with the special powers described in section II regulation III of 1821.

The 3rd June 1839.—SEPARATE REVENUE.—The order of the officiating Commissioner of the Agra division, directing Mr. R. M. Whyte, assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Agra, to assume charge of the Agra custom house from Mr. A. E. C. Plowden, on the 7th instant, is approved.

Mr. T. C. Lloyd, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bawak, is appointed to officiate as collector of customs at Agra, during the absence of Mr. Plowden, on leave, or till further orders.

The 5th June 1839.—REVENUE.—With the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the Governor General for the N. W. P. is pleased to appoint Mr. T. J. Turner to be a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the room of Mr. W. Fane deceased.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to be Commissioner of the Agra Division.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. C. Lindsay to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Delhi.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. G. Blunt to be Magistrate and Collector of Mynpore. Mr. Blunt will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad, till further orders.

Mr. H. Montgomery to be magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

Mr. C. Grant to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut. Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhi, till further orders.

The 6th June, 1839.—Mr. R. Aldender is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Agra, during the absence of Mr. C. G. Mansel, on leave, or till further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. C. R. Cartwright Civil and Session Judge, of Allahabad has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate for one month, from the 10th instant, or such day as he may quit his station. Mr. Cartwright is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the Civil Court, to the Principal Sudder Ameen at Allahabad, who will continue to conduct them during Mr. Cartwright's absence.

The 7th June, 1839.—The appointment under date the 14th ult of Mr. H. Burgess, to be Sudder Ameen of Jounpore, is cancelled at his request.

Coolstun Moonisiff, Moonisiff of Banda, is appointed to be Sudder Ameen of Jounpore, under the provisions of Regulation V. of 1831.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. J. H. Taylor, on granted a furlough to the Commissioner of the Delhi division, he leaves of absence for six months, on medical certificate for the purpose of visiting the Presidency. The order of the Commissioner, authorizing Mr. Taylor to leave Delhi, in anticipation of the orders of Government, is sanctioned.

The 8th June 1839.—Mr. W. Stacey to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. This appointment will have effect from the 22d May last.

REVENUE.—Koonwar Bhagwan Singh to be deputy collector in Garhwal and Kumaon under the Provisions of Regulation IX of 1833, from the 1st of May last.

General Department, Simla 10th June 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Panceput has obtained, from the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, leave of absence, on medical certificate, for 18 months, to proceed to sea on account of his health, to take effect from the date of the Pilot's leaving the ship in which he may take his passage. The extension of leave for 6 months granted to Mr. Ravenshaw under date the 17th ultimo, is cancelled.

The 14th June 1839, Revenue.—Mr. H. F. Owen, special Commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, at Meerut, has obtained leave of absence for one month on his private affairs. Mr. Glen, the Judge of Meerut, is authorized to conduct the current duties of the Special Commissioner's office during Mr. Owen's absence.

The 15th June, 1839.—Mr. C. Raike is appointed to be Settlement officer of the unsettled estates in the province of Benares.

The arrangement made by the Sudder Board of Revenue directing Ram Manick chand, Deputy Collector of Fitchpore to officiate under the orders of the officiating Commissioner of the Benares division, to assist in the demarcation of boundaries is sanctioned.

General Department, Simla, the 6th June, 1839.—Everett promoted.—The Reverend R. Everett, chaplain of Meerut, is appointed to perform the Ecclesiastical duties of Allahabad, for the remaining period of the leave of absence, granted him in order of the 14th Decr.

The 15th June 1839.—REVENUE.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, Assistant to the Collector of Benares is invested with the special powers described in section XXI Regulation VIII, of 1821.

F. CURRIE,

Offg. Secy. to the G. G. S. W. P.

MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

No. 97 of 1839.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the accession of Major General Sir William Cassment, K. C. B., to the Supreme Council of India.

Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, of the 39th regiment native infantry, to be secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Major William Cubitt, of the 18th regiment native infantry, to be deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Captain R. J. H. Brich, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to be assistant secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Major Cubitt, deputy secretary, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, in the Military department, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart on attendance on the Right Honourable the Governor General, or until further orders.

No. 98 of 1839.—The boundary disputes and other matters at issue between the Sikh Rajah and State of Nepal, having been so far adjusted as to render it unnecessary to retain an officer of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd on that Frontier, the Honourable the President in Council, in concurrence with the Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased, in the Political Department, under date the 5th instant, to place the Lieutenant Colonel's services at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

No. 99 of 1839.—Her Majesty's 21st Regiment, or Royal Scotch Fusiliers, having been transferred from the Establishment of Fort Saint George to that of Fort William, as to be considered attached to this Presidency from the 27th April last, the date of the arrival of the Head Quarters in the Madras roads.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No. 100 of 1839.—The undermentioned officers of the artillery and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by Brevet from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

6th Regt N. I., Lieutenant Raymond Hervey De Montigny, 13th June, 1839.
4th ditto, Lieutenant Radcliff Haldane, 17th ditto.
43d ditto, Lieutenant John Henry Phillips, Ditto.
Artillery, Lieutenant Edmund Buckle, Ditto.

With reference to General Order No. 59, of the 15th April last, it is hereby notified, that Lieutenant W. St. Leger Mitchell, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, arrived at Bombay on the 20th March 1839.

Fort William, 17th June 1839.—No. 101 of 1839.—At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to promote Havildar Cassie Ram Thappa, of the Assam light infantry, to the rank of Jemadar, from the 10th of February 1839, in consideration of his gallant conduct on that date, in Command of the party of his regiment who repelled three attacks made on the post they occupied near Sudeih, by a large body of Insurgents.

2. Jemadar Cassie Ram Thappa will be borne on the rolls of the battalions as a Jemadar, until a vacancy occurs to bring him on the established strength.

Fort William 24th June 1839.—No. 102 of 1839.—The undermentioned officers of infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Lieutenants Wm. Jos. Martin, of the 9th regiment native infantry and George Wm. Hamilton, of the 34th ditto, 20th June 1839.

Lieutenant John DeWinter Chas. and James Muir, of the 24th ditto 21st ditto.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Messrs. Frederick Kendall Darling, and Edwin Alexander Rowlett, date of arrival at Fort William, 19th June 1839.

With reference to General Order No. 9 of the 15th April last, it is hereby notified, that Captain G. E. Westmacott, of the 27th regiment native infantry, arrived at Bombay on the 29th March 1839.

Captain John Hamilton, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant John Gilmore, of the corps of engineers, and executive engineer at Dajeebag, has leave of absence for six months to proceed to Singapore, on account of his health.

Assistant surgeon Eden, of the medical department, at present attached to the general hospital, is placed at the disposal of the deputy Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to officiate at Malabar, during the absence of doctor Lamb, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon R. V. Shutter of the medical department, is placed at the disposal of the deputy Governor of Bengal, for employment at the civil station of Nowgong.

No. 103 of 1839.—Lieutenant I. E. Cheetham, of the 11th regiment native infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid establishment.

The following promotions are made in the ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor (acting conductor) William Jones to be Conductor, and Armourer Sergt (Actg. Sub-Conductor) Wm. Dodd, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 20th May 1839, vice W. Clarke deceased.

Sub-Conductor Alex. McGregor, to act as conductor, and Sergt. Major Small Bryan of the 41st regiment native infantry to act as Sub-Conductor, during the absence of Conductor Keelan on furlough, and from the 30th May 1839, vice Jones and Dodd promoted.

Fort William, 1st July, 1839. No. 104 of 1839.—There being an error in the statement No. 5 of 1837, published in General Order No. 96, of the 15th ultimo, as regards Major general W. Hopper's share of Off-reckonings, the following correction is to be made therein:

Major-general W. Hopper, Shares in Europe,...	4,331	3	6
Deduct Advance in India,.....	3,266	0	0
Balance, due Company's Rupees	1,065	3	6

Consequent on the above correction, the total of the statement No. 5, will be company's rupees (2 65,538, 4 5) Two lacs, Sixty five Thousand, five Hundred and fifty eight, four annas and six pias.

The Order Books to be rectified accordingly.

No. 105 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

11th regiment native infantry.—Ensign Richard Charles Punnington to be Lieutenant, from the 24th June, 1839, vice Lieutenant John Edward Cheetham transferred to the Invalid establishment.

43d Regiment native infantry.—Ensign Edward King Elliot to be Lieutenant, from the 2d June, 1839, vice Lieutenant John William Colvin Chalmers, deceased.

Lieutenant William Charles Birch, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 28th June 1839.

Brevet captain John Henry Hainsford, of the 69th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 25th June 1839.

Brevet Major E. P. Gowan, of the regiment of artillery, deputy principal Commissary of ordnance, has leave of absence for one year, from the 15th instant, to visit the hills, on medical certificate.

Captain E. J. Belts, of the 70th regiment native infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid establishment.

No. 106 of 1839.—The following appointments are to have effect during the absence of Major general MacGregor, Military Auditor general, until further orders.

Captain R. G. MacGregor, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, to officiate as Deputy Military Auditor General.

Captain J. Rex Smith, 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Military Auditor General.

In substitution of the appointment of Captain E. P. Winer, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Order No. 79, of the 21st May last to officiate as an additional 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, that officer is appointed to officiate as 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, during Major MacGregor's absence, or until further orders.

Fort William 8th July 1839.—No. 104 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

7th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet captain Rowland Hill to be captain of a Company, and Ensign William Remington Mercer to be Lieutenant, from the 1st July 1839, in succession to Captain E. J. Belts, invalided.

Captain P. A. Fackler, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to the General Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

With reference to General Order No. 61, of the 9th April last, it is hereby notified, that Lieutenant George Reed, of the 1st regiment Light Cavalry, arrived at Bombay on the 11th April, 1839.

Assistant Overseer William Hindes of the Burdwan division is permitted to resign his situation in the department of Public Works from this date.

Fort William, 8th July 1839.—No. 109 of 1839.—Captain J. G. Baines, Superintendent of Cachar, obtained in the July last and revenue department, under date the 20th ultimo leave of absence for one month from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs and Lieutenant Lyons was appointed to officiate temporarily for that officer.

Mr. Edward Edlin, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, was appointed in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 20th ultimo, to the medical duties of the civil station of Malda, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Lamb.

No. 111 of 1839.—The following List of rank of Cadets of Engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry, and of assistant surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information.

No. 2 of 1839.—List of rank of cadets for the Bengal Engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry.

For the Engineers.—To rank from the 12th June 1837, the day on which they passed their public examination and in the following order, viz.

Alexander David Turnbull, Thame, sailed the 9th March, Alfred George Goodwyn, ditto ditto.

For the Artillery.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, he not having sailed within the time prescribed by the Court's resolution of the 3th December 1833. His name is to be struck out of list No. 1 of 1839.

Peter Christie, Larkins, sailed 12th March.

For the Cavalry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, Abercrombie Robinson, sailed 21th January; Anstruther Mactier, ditto ditto, Octavius Hamilton, ditto ditto, Charles Williamham Radcliffe, ditto ditto, Daniel Bayley, Thames, 9th March.

For the Infantry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following orders, viz.

"Pollard Walker, *Thomas Lowry* sailed 13th January. Henry Richard Shelton, ditto ditto; Henry Charles Adlam, ditto ditto; Robert Charlton Wroughton, ditto ditto; John Olliphant Armit, ditto, ditto; and Alexander Rose, ditto ditto, William Agnew, *Indiana*, 14th January.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland Mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

William Henderson Smith, (abroad) via Malta, 19th January.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Alexander Sutton Osborn Donaldson, held a Commission as ensign in H. M. 29th Foot, from 29th January 1836 to 30th December 1838. *Justina*, sailed 24th January, Urban Moore, *Abercrombie Robinson*, ditto; Henry Charles Griffiths, ditto ditto; Theodore Gordon, *Justina*, ditto ditto; Edward James Simpson, *Abercrombie Robinson*, ditto; Frederick Trollope, ditto ditto;

Charles Wilbraham Ford, ditto ditto; Thomas Hunter Smalpage, ditto ditto; James Louis Sherwill, ditto ditto; Samuel Charles Aston Swinton, *Justina*, ditto ditto; Augustus Henry Leiman, *Abercrombie Robinson*, ditto; Lewis Augustus Cook, *Justina*, ditto; Henry John Guise, *Abercrombie Robinson*, ditto; Frederick James Elsegood, ditto, ditto; Frederick Kendall Dalving, *Thames*, sailed 14th February; Edwin Alexander Rowlett, ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

William Hampton, (abroad) via Malta, 16th February 1839

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Henry Shepherd Money, *Virgo Camilla*, sailed 24th February, Frederick Anbert, ditto, ditto, John Nicholson, ditto ditto ditto, William Clave Watson, ditto ditto, Harry Elliott Young, *Thames*, ditto 9th March, Horace Watson, *Larkins*, ditto, 12th March.

Memo—Mr David McLoughlin having resigned the service his name was to be struck out of List No. 1 of 1832.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL.

Secy. Milly D pt.

East India House, 24th March, 1839.

(A True Copy)

(Signed) JAMES C MELVILL.

East India House, London, 18th April, 1839

No 2 of 1839—List of Rank of Assistant Surgeon for Bengal

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Henry Lewis, *Thomas Lowry*, sailed 13th January; Henry Benjamin Hinton, *Indiana*, do. 14th January; Alexander Macrae, M D *Justina*, do. 14th January; Duncan McKee, ditto ditto; William Pitt, *Abercrombie Robinson*, ditto ditto; Edward Egan M. D, ditto ditto; Robert Hamcroft King, *Thames*, do 17th February; George Turner, *Marquis*, do. 24th February; Edward Hare, ditto ditto, and William Martin, *Thames*, do. 9th March.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL.

Secy Milly Dept.

East India House, 24th March, 1839.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

East India House, London, 13th April 1839.

Fort William, 15th July 1839, No 112 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion

49th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Thomas Pownall to be Lieutenant, from the 1st July 1839, vice Lieutenant James O'Hery (under suspension) deceased.

Lieutenant John Sutherland, of the 56th regiment native infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 9th July 1839.

Ensign William Hooper, of the 12th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Wt. CUBITT. Major.

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India. Milly. Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES

Head Quarters, Meerut, 20th May 1839.—The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed:

The Kurnaul station order of the 31st instant, directing all reports to be made to Colonel J. Shelton, of her Majesty's 44th regiment.

The Allahabad garrison and station order of the 29th ultimo, directing all reports to be made to Colonel W. Vincent, of the 68th regiment of native infantry.

The Hareidghat station order of the 19th March last, directing assistant surgeon J. Grant, M. D. of the 42d regiment of Madras native infantry, to afford medical aid to the civil and military establishments at the post.

Overseer Sergeant George Sedgley, who was placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, by Government General Orders of the 6th instant, is remanded to the horse artillery, in the rank he held when appointed to the said department, and directed to join the 1st troop 2d brigade at Meerut.

Head quarters, Meerut, 21st May 1839.—The presidency division order of the 5th instant, directing the undermentioned ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed.

Ensign J. O. Armit,...	15th	Rgt. N. I	Barrackpore.
" R. C. Wroughton, 23d	do.	do.	Agra
" D. T. Reid,...	24th	do.	Midnapore,
" J. Rattray,...	57th	do.	Barrackpore.
" A. A. Becher,...	54th	do.	do.
" R. C. Entwistle,...	54th	do.	do.
" A. Rose,...	54th	do.	do.
" F. W. Ginch,...	54th	do.	do.
" H. R. Impey,...	67th	do.	Benares
" H. R. Shelton,...	69th	do.	Berhampore.
" H. C. Adlam,...	69th	do.	do.

The presidency division order of the 7th instant, appointing ensign D. T. Reid to do duty with the 54th native infantry at Barrackpore, instead of the 24th regiment, is confirmed.

Ensign W. Ghomson, who was recently appointed to the 49th regiment of native infantry, is directed to proceed to Allypore, and to do duty with the recruit depot at that station, until further orders.

Conductor J. Woot, of the *Saugor Magazine*, is directed to proceed to Allah, and receive charge of the ordnance depot at that station, from sergeant major Reid (acting temporarily as a Sub Conductor) who on being relieved, will rejoin the headquarters of the 3rd battalion of artillery to which he belongs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

41st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. K. Phibbs, from 23d April to 30th April, to enable him to join his regiment.

42d regiment native infantry.—Captain A. McKean, from 3d June to 30th June, in extension, on medical certificate.

44th regiment native infantry.—Surgeon J. H. Paleygrave, from 1st June to 24th February, 1840, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

68th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. O. Canfield, from 22d April to 22d October, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 19th March last.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 24th May 1839.—The following orders are with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, confirmed:

The Sikhim division order of the 30th ultimo, directing an extra dooly, with a set of scales, to be supplied for the depot hospital of her Majesty's 13th light infantry at Kurnaul.

The Ferozepore station order of the 29th ultimo, directing captain H. W. Farrington, of the 2d regiment of native infantry to take charge, and superintend the construction of all the public buildings at the station, from the 1st of May.

Head quarters, Meerut, 25th May 1839.—The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 18th ultimo, permitting Captain G. H. Dyke, commissary of ordnance, to proceed towards the hills, in anticipation of leave, and directing Lieutenant G. G. Chauner, of artillery, to receive charge of the magazine, as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed, under the authority of Government.

The Neemuch station order of the 16th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D. of the 49th regiment of native infantry, to receive medical charge of the artillery division at

GENERAL REGISTER.

hot station, and appointing assistant Surgeon G. Dodgson, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the left wing of the 3d local horse, in the room of assistant surgeon T. Murray, M. D. proceeding to join the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul station order dated the 5th March last, directing Veterinary Surgeon J. Purves, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional aid to the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed.

Lieutenant S. J. Saunders doing duty with the Hurrinhab light infantry battalion, is at his own request, permitted to rejoin the 41st regiment of native infantry to which he belongs.

Ensign Edward Forbes, of the 26th, is at his own request, removed to the 19th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Conductor John Graves, at present attached to the arsenal of Fort William, is posted to the expense magazines at Dum-Dum, vice Spencer.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in general order of the 11th November last, to Sub-Conductor J. H. Dwyer, of the Army commissariat department, is cancelled at his request from the 11th instant.

Gunner George Marakal of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the non-commissioned staff of the garrison of Fort William.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

23d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain J. H. Gordon, from 25th May, to 23rd December, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

30th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. H. D. Tullish, from 12th April to 1st August, to remain at Dinapore on private affairs.

71st regiment native infantry.—Ensign G. Strangways, from 12th April to 1st August, on private affairs, to remain at Dinapore.

Head-quarters Meerut, 24th May 1839. At a general court martial assembled, at Cawnpore, on Tuesday the 11th day of May 1839, Lieutenant Henry James Michell of the 72d regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—"1st For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in having, in the station billiard room at Allahabad, on the night of the 16th March 1839, in the hearing of several gentlemen, repeatedly uttered concerning Lieutenant Gabriel Henry Whistler, who was not then present, the words "coward" and "blackguard," and other insulting expressions; and in having said to Lieutenant Stephen Nation, (one of the Company, who had declared that he would inform Lieutenant Whistler,) that he would apply the same expressions to him, if he did not that night bring him a hostile message from Lieutenant Whistler, which Lieutenant Nation had previously refused to do."

"2d For immoderate, unofficer-like and disorderly conduct, in having, on the same night returned to the billiard room, for the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieutenant Nation, after he had been directed by his commanding officer, Captain Peter Abbott, to go to his quarters in arrest."

Finding.—"The court on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that Lieutenant Henry James Michell, of the 72d regiment native infantry, is guilty of the first charge."

"Also, that he is guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "for the purpose of renewing his offensive language towards Lieutenant Nation," of which portion the court acquits him."

Sentence.—"The court sentences Lieutenant Henry James Michell, of the 72d regiment native infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances, for six months."

24th May 1839.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

Recommendation by the Court.—"The court, taking into consideration the contrition the prisoner has expressed, and the excitement of mind under which he was laboring from a sense of the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor, would respectfully recommend his case to the favorable consideration of the Commander of the Forces."

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.—"In consideration of the recommendation of the Court, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to remit that part of the sentence which adjudges Lieutenant Michell to be suspended from "all allowances," but a regard to what is due to discipline and the peace of society, forbids him to remit the whole sentence. Lieutenant Michell has been convicted of a flagrant breach of duty as an officer and a gentleman, in the absence of any immediate provocation, and in violation of an oath, by which he had bound himself not to resent the injury which he believed himself to have received from the prosecutor."

The suspension of Lieutenant Michell, from rank and pay, will take effect from the date of the publication of this order at Allahabad.

Head-quarters Meerut, 24th May 1839.—The presidency division order of the 13th instant appointing apothecary C. Lomborn, and hospital apprentices W. H. Ewart and A. Glegg, to the hospital of her Majesty's 21st regiment of foot, and directing apprentice Ewart to officiate as assistant apothecary to it, is confirmed.

The presidency division order of the 15th instant, appointing Ensign W. Hamilton, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 15th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 22d instant, appointing Assistant Stewards W. H. Crawford and A. W. Wallace, recently arrived from Kurnaul, to do duty, the former in the hospital of her Majesty's 21st light dragoons, and the latter in that of her Majesty's 3d foot, until further orders, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 22d instant, appointing Hospital Apprentices F. Saint and T. Snook to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour; the former from the 14th of March, and the latter from the 13th of April last, the dates of their arrival with convalescents, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 3d instant, to Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Webber, of the 55th regiment of native infantry is cancelled at his request.

Captain H. P. Hughes is removed from the 1st company 1st battalion to the 3d company 6th battalion of artillery, and 2d Lieutenant J. Mill, doing duty with the latter company, will proceed and join the 2d company 2d battalion, to which he stands posted, as soon after the arrival of Captain Hughes as practicable.

Assistant Surgeon P. Anderson, M. D. is removed from the 49th regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

17th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain J. C. Plowden, from 31st May, to 30th June, to visit Landour, on his private affairs.

Garrison Staff.—General B. Marley, Commandant of Allahabad from 1st July to 1st January 1840, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

26th regiment native infantry.—Ensign T. C. Blagrove, from 1st June, to 1st October, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

47th regiment native infantry.—Ensign W. Baddeley, from 1st April to 30th May, to visit Delhi, on medical certificate.

Army Commissariat Department.—Conductor H. M. Healey, from 25th May, to 15th December, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters Meerut, 20th May 1839.—The Meerut division order of the 29th instant, appointing Surgeon W. S. Stiven, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Superintendenting surgeon to the Meerut circle of apprenticeship, during the absence, on leave, of superintendenting surgeon Playfair, is confirmed and temporary arrangement.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following appointments:

18th regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant C. F. Bruers to be adjutant, vice Edwards promoted.

63th regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant C. I. Harrison to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Whiteford promoted.

Lieutenant R. Y. B. Bush to be adjutant, vice Harrison.

Quarter master sergeant Charles Palpheryman, of the 19th, is appointed surmount major to the 46th regiment of native infantry, vice Richmond promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Doyle, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Prince promoted to Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned men are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the corps specified opposite their names:

Sergeant William Stanley, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, as Quarter Master Sergeant to the 73d regiment of native infantry at Sylhet.

Sergeant Allen McPherson, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, as Quarter Master Sergeant to the 19th regiment of native infantry at Meerut.

Bombardier William Burgess, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed a laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, to fill a vacancy.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-quarters Meerut, 31st May 1839—The Meerut station order of the 25th inst., directing Surgeon G. T. Urquhart, of the 7th light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 19th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Surgeon W. S. Steven, appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul station order of the 6th instant, directing Veterinary Surgeon J. Purves, of the 4th, to afford professional aid to the 6th regiment of light cavalry, during the absence, on leave, of Veterinary Surgeon J. Willis, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Bell's order of the 21st instant, nominating Lieutenant W. McCulloch to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 13th regiment of native infantry, vice Lieutenant G. F. Whitelocke permitted to resign the appointment, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to sanction an exchange of regiments between Hospital Stewards D. Nixon, of her Majesty's 16th and R. Maycock of her Majesty's 9th foot.

Hospital Steward G. Hardiman, doing duty with her Majesty's 21st regiment, and assistant apothecary J. Robinson, with the 3d brigade of horse artillery, are appointed to the hospital of her Majesty's 21st regiment, (fusiliers) and directed to proceed and join without delay.

Acting sub conductor W. Dodd is permanently attached to the arsenal of Fort William, from the 2d March last, in the room of conductor Keelan proceeded on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence:

16th regiment light cavalry.—Riding master T. Peake, from 15th May, to 15th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on medical certificate.

Head-quarters Meerut, 1st June, 1839—The Commander of the Forces directs the following removal and posting of field officers.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Young, (on staff employ) from the 56th to the 31st regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Pemberton (new promotion) posted to the 56th regiment of native infantry.

Head-quarters Meerut, 4th June, 1839—The Presidency division orders of the 2d and 21th ultimo, appointing the undermentioned assistant surgeons to do duty under the Superintending Surgeons of the circles stated opposite their respective names, are confirmed.

Assistant surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D.	Dinapore
" N. Collyer,	"
" H. Irwin,	Kurnaul.
" C. M. Henderson, M. D.	Meerut.
" J. S. Haig,	Agra

Sergeant William Fitzgibbon, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 19th regiment of native infantry, vice McPherson deceased.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

71st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant H. Barry, from 10th March to 15th October, to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters Meerut, 5th June, 1839—The Meerut division order of the 1st instant, appointing assistant Surgeon G. M. Chayne, arrived from the Presidency with a detachment of her Majesty's troops, to the medical charge of the 19th regiment of native infantry, and directing officiating assistant Steward J. Goodall, arrived with the same detachment, to proceed to Kurnaul with the party for her Majesty's 44th foot, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 21st ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon C. G. Andrews, now at the general hospital, to do duty with her Majesty's 21st regiment, or royal fusiliers, at Chinsurah, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 27th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon J. A. Guiso, doing duty with her Majesty's 10th foot, to the medical charge of the right wing of the 44th regiment of native infantry at Bikanab, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 30th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon W. Shillito, arrived with a detachment of European recruits, to do duty in the artillery hospital, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 6th April last, to captain E. T. Milner, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled from the 20th ultimo, the date of his appointment in Government general orders to officiate as an additional 2d assistant military Auditor general.

Ensign J. P. Caulfield, of the 5th, sent his own request, removed to the 3d regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

25th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign C. A. Nicolson, from 5th June, to 5th October, to visit Jubbalpore, on private affairs.

45th regiment native infantry.—Ensign W. J. H. Charters, from 29th September 1838, to 11th October 1838, to proceed to Meerut, and appear before the committee of examination in the native languages.

47th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign W. Baillie, from 31st May, to 1st December, in extension to visit the hills north of Doyrah, on medical certificate.

Medical department.—Assistant surgeon D. Gillan, from 20th November 1838, to 12th December 1839, in extension to enable him to proceed and join his present appointment at Jeyapore.

Head-quarters Meerut, 7th June, 1839—The presidency division order of the 26th ultimo, directing the undermentioned cornets and ensign, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified oppositely their respective names, is confirmed:

Cavalry.—Cornet A. Mactier, 6th regiment light cavalry, Sultanpore, Benares.

Cornet C. W. Radcliffe, 8th regiment light cavalry, Cawnpore. C. V. Jenkins, 8th regiment light cavalry, Cawnpore.

Infantry.—Ensign J. H. G. Taylor, 58th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign W. Q. Fugson, 12th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign J. S. Rawson, 57th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign A. H. Treror, 58th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign F. D. O. Bignell, 69th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign F. Trollope, 12th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign H. C. Griffiths, 57th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign C. W. Ford, 57th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign H. J. Guise, 15th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign T. H. Smalpage, 14th regiment native infantry, Fettehgarh.

Ensign E. J. Simpson, 6th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign J. L. Sherwill, 69th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign F. J. Elsegood, 12th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign U. Moore, 15th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign A. H. Termon, 15th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Surgeon T. F. Dempster is removed from the 4th battalion of artillery, and posted to the 61st regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon G. G. Brown, M. D. (new promotion) is posted to the 4th battalion of artillery.

Head-quarters Meerut, 7th June 1839—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

19th regiment of native infantry.—Ensign J. S. Hawks, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter Master, vice Bamfield promoted.

Pensioned sergeant William Smart is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Delhi, instead of at Meerut.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

10th regt. L. C.—Captain J. Free, from 15th June to 1st Nov. to visit Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs.

30th regt. N. I.—Ensign G. E. Nicolson, from 15th June to 15th Nov. to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate.

General staff.—Lieutenant G. P. Whish, offg. deputy assistant quarter Mt. Genl. from 25th June, to 10th March 1840, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters Meerut, 8th June, 1839—The Benares division order of the 1st ultimo, placing Corporal Beauford, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, under the superintendence of the Burdwan and Benares revenue employment as an assistant Overseer, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Head-quarters Meerut, 11th June, 1839—Memo.—It having been brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces, that the relief of treasure parties is, on some occasions, retarded for want of timely notice being giving of their approach, it is now directed, that every officer, on receiving charge of treasure, shall report the circumstances to the Commandant of the station towards which he is to proceed, and where a relief is expected, and at the same time state the probable date of his arrival, furnishing a detail of the troops under his orders.

Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild's regimental order of the 2d instant, appointing Lieutenant R. S. Ewart to act as Adjutant to the 30th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Lieutenant Adjutant D. Downes, permitted to proceed towards the presidency, in anticipation of leave, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Hospital apprentice Charles Curley having been reported, after a probation of six months, totally unfit for the service, his name is to be struck off the list of subordinate medical servants, on the receipt of this order at Cawnpore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

30th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Downes, from 15th June, to 15th December, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

71st regiment native infantry.—Ensign G. Strongways, from 24th May, to 1st August, to remain at Dinapore, on medical certificate.

This cancels the unexpired portion of leave, on private affairs, granted in general orders of the 25th ultimo.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 11th June, 1839.—The Meerut station orders of the 9th instant, directing surgeon Urquhart, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to assume medical charge of the artillery division, surgeon Carle, of the 17th regiment of native infantry, that of the 7th light cavalry, and assistant surgeon Chayne, of the 19th, that of the 26th regiment of native infantry, consequent on the illness of surgeon Gray are confirmed as temporary arrangements.

The Meerut division order of the 12th instant, directing surgeon Urquhart to afford medical aid to the staff of the Meerut division and station of Meerut, vice Gray proceeded on sick leave, is confirmed, with retrospective effect from the 9th instant.

Quartermaster Andrew Inglis, who was transferred to the Town Major's list, by general orders of the 24th of December 1837, is ordered to proceed to Meerut, is recommended to the regiment of artillery, and directed to join the 2d company 2d battalion at Meerut.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d company 3d battalion artillery.—Captain L. Baker, from 6th June to 8th December, to visit the presidency, with the ulterior object proceeding to sea, on medical certificate.

6th regiment light cavalry.—Cornet G. R. H. Christie, from 25th June to 25th September, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 15th June 1839.—Hospital Apprentice John Dunn, having absented himself, without leave, since 1st July 1836, is dismissed from the service.

James Cassidy Stout and William B. H. Green are appointed Hospital Apprentices, and directed to join the nearest hospital within two months from the date of this General Order.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 16th June 1839.—Assistant surgeon W. Smith, who was appointed to the artillery hospital at Agra, in General Orders by the Commander of the Forces, of the 5th instant, is directed to proceed to Meerut, and do duty under the superintending surgeon there, until further orders.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General.

Adjutant General of the Army.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 24th May 1839.—No. 18.—The presidency division order of the 10th day, granting assistant surgeon Puleon, her Majesty's 63d regiment, 2 years leave from of embarkation, to proceed to England on medical certificate, is confirmed, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

17th Light Infantry.—Surgeon D. Murray, M.D., in extension, from 7th June to 1st December 1839, on medical certificate.

11th Foot.—Quartermaster Halahan, from 1st June to 30th November next, to visit the hills north of Deysah, on private affairs.

49th Foot.—Ensign L. H. G. Maclean, from 18th April 1839, to 1st January 1840, to visit the hills north of Deysah on medical certificate.

This cancels that portion of the leave from the 18th April, granted to him on private affairs, in the general order of 23d February last.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 3d June 1839.—The presidency division order dated 24th May last, granting 2 years leave to England, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, to lieutenant and adjutant O'Caraghan, H. M. 49th regiment is confirmed, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The regimental order by the officer commanding her Majesty's 41th regiment dated 21st May 1839, appointing lieutenant Souler to act as quarter master to that corps during the absence of lieutenant and quarter master Halahan on leave or until further order is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Camp, Mahabeshwar, 25th May 1839.—No. 4.—The Quarter Master General of her Majesty's Forces in India

having been ordered by the Commander in Chief to rejoin his excellency at Bombay, the Office establishment of that officer is to continue in charge of Major J. Byrne, Assistant Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces in India until further orders.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known,

4th Foot.—Lieutenant C. J. Otter to be Captain, without purchase, vice Money penny deceased, 9th March 1839.

Ensign W. W. Bant to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Otter promoted, 9th March 1839.

Ensign and Adjutant J. Potter to have the rank of Lieutenant, 10th March 1839.

MEMORANDUM.—The exchange between Captain Canfield of the 6th and Captain Powell of the 40th Foot, published in the General Order No. 195, of the 26th April last, is antedated to the 22d February 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.—Cornet J. R. J. Coles to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Piers deceased, 15th December 1838.

17th Foot.—Ensign J. F. Jones to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mathews deceased, 10th March 1839.

30th Foot.—Major T. E. Wright to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice Potts deceased, 21th April 1839.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. Urquhart to be Major, vice Wright promoted, 21th April 1839.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. F. Stokes to be Captain, vice Urquhart promoted, 21th April 1839.

Ensign W. Hardinge to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gray deceased, 21st April 1839.

Ensign C. J. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Stokes promoted, 21th April 1839.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of Lieutenant Hackett's promotion in the 39th Foot, published in the General Order No. 195, of 26th April last, is the 16th and not the 26th April 1839.

Head-quarters, Camp, Mahabeshwar, 12th May 1839.—No. 2.—The general Commanding in Chief in her Majesty's Army has made known to the Commander in Chief in the East Indies, that certain questions relating to discipline, and the interpretation of an article of war, had (in a letter dated the 21st of March 1838,) been submitted by Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, of her Majesty's 31st regiment, to the Adjutant General of the G. instead of being forwarded through the prescribed channel.

His Lordship comments on the unnecessary correspondence occasioned by deviating from the instructions laid down in the regulation, of the army on this subject, and he is of opinion, that Lieutenant Colonel Bolton would find it difficult to assign any reasonable pretext for not addressing himself on this occasion, to the general officer under whom he is serving, and he points out that the Lieutenant Colonel should be reminded of the necessity of adhering in future to the Regulations.

As more than one instance of this irregularity has occurred amongst her Majesty's regiments with this army, his Excellency the Commander in Chief deems it necessary to refer the Commanding officers of regiment to the instructions, pages 61 and 62 of the regulations and orders for the army; which he desires may be more carefully adhered to in future.

Mahabeshwar, 15th May, 1839.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

4th Light Dragoons.—John Byrne, gent. to be Veterinary surgeon, vice Green deceased, 11th December 1838.

2d Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Dunham Keith to be Captain, without purchase, vice Jackson deceased, 26th June 1837.

Ensign Gustavus Nizel K. A. Gorge, to be Lieutenant without purchase vice Keith, 29th June 1837.

Ensign Geoffrey Perry to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Dalway deceased, 16th April 1836.

Ensign Thomas Winter Eastbrooke Holdsworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Sparke deceased, whose promotion by purchase has not taken place, 14th December 1838.

Ensign Robert Stephenson, from the 98th regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Yonge, 13th December 1838.

Color Sergeant Henry Cox to be Ensign, vice Holdsworth, 14th December 1838.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant Donald Stewart to be Captain, without purchase, vice Cairn, deceased, 3d April 1838.

Ensign Peter Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, 7th December 1838.

Ensign Octavius Henry St George Anson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White promoted, 25th December 1838.

William George Macnaman gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Browne, 7th December 1838.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Alexander Hamilton Robson, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Anson, 25th December 1838.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant John Hilton to be Captain by purchase, vice DeLisle, who retires, 14th December 1838.

Ensign James Alexander Madigan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hilton, 14th December 1838.

John Leunox McAndrew, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Madigan, 14th December 1838.

6th Foot.—Ensign Richard Sweet Cole *Canvells his promo-* to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice *tion, vice Hebeg.* White promoted, 25th December 1838.

John Rees Croker, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cole, 25th December 1838.

9th Foot.—Ensign Duncan Munro Bethune to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Cooke deceased, 21st March 1838.

Archibald Bluntish, gent. to be Ensign vice Bethune, 7th December 1838.

14th Foot.—Ensign the Honorable Emiline J. W. Forester, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shakespear deceased, 9th April 1838.

16th Foot.—Captain Alexander Dick Colley, from the 26th regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Mylius, who exchanges, 2d July 1838.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant George Elliot Darby, from the 45th regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Stawell, who exchanges, 20th December 1838.

26th Foot.—Captain George Mylius, from the 16th regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Colley, who exchanges, 2d July 1838.

Captain William White from the half pay, unattached, to be Captain, vice Matthew McInnes, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 28th December 1838.

Canvells the promo- 39th Foot.—Lieut. Marmaduke *tions of Lieutenant D. George Nixon to be Captain by pur-* *Werge and Eastyn chase, vice Spruce, who retires, 28th* *Smith, to this vacancy* December 1838.

Ensign Francis Hawtry Cox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nixon, 28th December 1838.

Robert Hamilton Currie, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cox, 28th December 1838.

44th Foot.—James Mount, gent. to be assistant surgeon, vice Ferguson appointed to the Staff, 14th December 1838.

57th Foot.—Ensign Edward Alexander Thomas Lynch to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shadforth deceased 6th May 1838.

Ensign Henry Clare Cardow to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lynch, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place, 14th December 1838.

David Edward Armstrong, gent. to be ensign, without purchase vice Cardow promoted, 25th December 1838.

61st Foot.—Captain James Campbell, from the 98th regiment of Foot to be captain, vice Dalgety, who exchanges, 28th December 1838.

Canvells his promo- 63d Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Do *tion and that of En-* *sign McNair's vice* *Price, deceased, and* *likewise the promotion* *purchase, vice Grey deceased, 14th* *of lieutenant Corfield* *and ensign Sims, to* *this vacancy.* December 1838.

Ensign Arthur Maynard Herbert to be lieutenant, vice Price 14th December 1838.

Grat Cadet George E. Hillier, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Herbert, 14th December 1838.

Unattached.—Lieutenant William White, from the 3d regiment of Foot, to be captain, by purchase, 14th December 1838.

Lieutenant Hector Macquarie, from the 55th regiment of foot, to be captain, without purchase, 25th December 1838.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon John Ferguson, from the 44th regiment of foot, to be assistant surgeon to the Forces, vice Houston promoted in the 22d regiment of foot, 14th December 1838.

MEMORANDUM.

The date of ensign William Duncan Hilton's removal from the 9th to the 3d regiment of foot, is the 16th March 1838, and not the 9th November 1838.

For ensign Christie to be lieutenant in the 13th regiment of foot, vice Shakespear deceased, read, ensign Christie to be lieutenant in the 13th regiment of foot, vice Wade appointed adjutant.

For ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be lieutenant in the 6th foot, vice White promoted, as stated in the Gazette of the 25th December 1838, read ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be lieutenant in the 6th foot, vice Barry, who retires, 25th December 1838.

Mahableshwur, 16th May 1839.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India.

18th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Ready, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Hussey, who exchanges 12th January 1839.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Burke, from the 26th regiment of foot, to be lieutenant, vice Evelynagh, who exchanges, 18th January 1839.

6th Foot.—Ensign Charles Napier North to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stewart appointed to the 21st regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

David Ogilby, gent. to be ensign, vice North 28th December 1838.

16th Foot.—Ensign George Stoney, from the 2d West India regiment, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crawford, who retires, 11th January 1839.

17th Foot.—Ensign Harvey Wellbelley Fols Writman to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bace, appointed to the 21st regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Thomas Philip G. Fitz Mayer, gent. to be ensign, vice Wellman, 28th December 1838.

55th Foot.—Ensign Montague Barbauld, from the 54th regiment of foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hutchinson, appointed to the 21st regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Ensign William Haviland Fairtlough to be lieutenant without purchase vice Lamb appointed to the 21st foot, 29th December 1838.

John Wilton gent. to be ensign vice Fairtlough, 29th December 1838.

Charles Augustus Daniell, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires, 18th January 1839.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange of captain White, from the half-pay, unattached, and captain MacInnes of the 26th regiment of foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 28th December 1838, has not taken place, 11th January 1839.

Head-quarters, Mahableshwur, 20th May, 1839.—No. 3.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the corps serving in India:

21st Foot.—Major George Deane to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, 28th Dec. 1838.

Brevet Major Roche Meade to be Major, vice Deane 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant Benjamin Bayly to be Captain, vice Meade, 28th December 1838.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS, WITHOUT PURCHASE.

Lieutenant Peter Grauford, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant William Alexander Dely, from the 54th regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant Andrew David Alston Stewart, from the 6th regiment of Foot, 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant George Hutchinson, from the 55th regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant William Francis King, from the 2d West India Regt 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant Thomas Greene, from the 97th regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant Walter Murray, from the 7th regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant Samuel Burges Lamb, from the 55th regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Lieutenant Henry William Bace, from the 17th regiment of foot, 28th December 1838.

Second Lieutenant Blackman Chichester Crookshank, 29th December 1838.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Lake Johnston, 30th Dec. 1838.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign John River Gurne, from 98th regiment of foot, vice Crookshank, 29th December 1838.

Sergeant Patrick Stuart, from 42d regiment, vice Johnston, 30th December 1838.

The leave of absence granted by his excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to Lieutenant Stuart, her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, to remain at Madras from the 1st May to the 30th June, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Ditto ditto to Ensign Margery, 63d regiment, from 4th May to 3d July, ditto.

The appointment of assistant surgeon Bace, Her Majesty's 26th regiment, to the medical charge of a detachment, her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, proceeding from Madras to Calcutta, on board the ship *Lord Louth*, is also confirmed.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

R. TORRENS, Major General

Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

July 2d.—English Barque *Valenteur*, A. McWinn, from Liverpool 2d February, and Rio de Janeiro 26th April.

3d.—French Barque *Marius*, J. Calleraud, from Bourbon 25th May, and Mauritius 1st June; English Ship *Lord Castlereagh*, P. Tonks, from Bombay 13th June; English Brig *Courier*, A. S. Smith, from London 9th March; English Schooner *Antares* G. S. Jones, from Moulmein 20th June.

4th.—English Barque *Brismar*, W. Gilliam, from the Mauritius 15th May; English Barque *Hindo*, Lowthion, from Liverpool 1st Feb; English Barque *Janet*, J. Roche, from Madras 27th June.

5th.—English Brig *Jane*, H. R. Wilkenson, from West Coast of Sumatra 6th June.

6th.—English Barque *Ngmph*, McGowan, from China 13th May, and Singapore 10th June, English Barque *Indian Queen*, J. O. Shroove, from Moulmein 16th June.

7th.—English Barque *David Malcolm*, Robt. Malcolm, from Moulmein 28th June; English Barque *Graham*, F. Allan, from the Mauritius 4th June, and Madras 2d July.

10th.—English Ship *Buckinghamshire*, Wm. Moore, from London 1st, and Portsmouth 11th December, and Madras 23d June; English Brig *Arctura*, M. Chyline, from Singapore 3d and Penang 23d June, and Aceh 2d July.

11th.—English Barque *Winchester*, J. Salmon, from the Mauritius 7th June, and Madras 6th July; English Barque *Lord Wm Bentinck*, J. Crow, from Sydney 26th April.

12th.—French ship *D'Auvergne*, P. L. Hugnot, from South Australia 18th May.

13th.—English Brig *Eliza Heywood*, E. H. Heywood, from the Mauritius 9th June.

14th.—English Barque *Santon*, W. Huxtable, from Liverpool 2d April; English Barque *William*, J. Hamlin, from Greenock 8th November and Bombay 27th June; English Barque *Inez*, D. Eaton, from Moulmein 1st July.

17th.—English Ship *Marquis Camden*, L. Reade, from London 9th March and Madras 10th July.

18th.—English Barque *Triton*, H. Wright, from New Castle 24th January, and Cape 10th May.

19th.—English Ship *Earl of Lonsdale*, J. Prile, from Liverpool 1st April; English Bark *Tored*, R. Lawson, from Gravesend 30th November and Cape 5th June; English Brig *Algerine*, J. Young, from Singapore 9th June.

20th.—English Barque *Ayrshire*, H. Brown, from Rangoon 30th June.

21st.—English Ship *Forth*, W. Baxter, from Leith 10th March.

22d.—English Ship *Hallyards*, J. Brown, from Glasgow 25th February; English Schooner *Osprey*, R. Quinton, from Colombo 17th June, and Jaffre 13th July.

27th.—English Schooner *Margaret*, D. Davis, from Rangoon 3d July; English Ship *Thames* in the Eastern Channel, date not mentioned.

29th.—English Ship *Stalkart*, A. R. Dixon, from Bombay 10th July; English Ship *Fazel Currim*, R. Richards, from Bombay 10th July, Dutch Barque *Sumatra*, E. Wobben, from Padang 1st do.

30th.—English Ship *Larkins*, J. Walton, from London 19th March, Cape (no date) and Madras 21th July; English Ship *Sakwany*, A. J. McFarlane, from Bombay 14th ditto; English Barque *Cowajee Family*, F. M. Stavers, from China 11th June, and Singapore 13th July; French Barque *Fanslow*, Laroche, from Bourbon 24th June, and Pondicherry 21st and Madras 25th July.

31st.—English Barque *Greyhound*, H. Hutchinson, from Penang 1st June, and Madras 6th July; English Ship *Malcolm*, W. Bell, from London 26th March, Portsmouth 2d April, and Madras 26th July; H. O. Steamer *Ganges*, J. M. Dicey, from Moulmein 10th ditto.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Lord Castlereagh*, from Bombay.—Mrs. Robertson; Miss Reintan; D. Robertson, Esq.; Bengal Civil Service; Mr. Jno. Ryan, Traveller; Honajee Byranjee, Esq.; Munchjee Saipooje, Esq.; Master Kustoojee Franco; Mr. Nowrajee Durajee.

Per *Antares*, from Moulmein.—E. Maurel, Esq., and Mr. Twentymann, Merchants.

Per *David Malcolm*—E. Riley, W. Warwick, and C. Richardson, Esqrs.

Per *Winchester*, from the Mauritius.—Mrs. Bowman and J. H. Waggoner, Esq. From Madras.—George Lodd, Esq., G. S.

Per *Inez*, from Moulmein.—Capt. Dixon.

Per *William*, from Bombay.—R. Fitzgerald, Soldier Officer, and J. Enitucha, Catholic Priest.

Per *Marquis Camden*, from England.—Miss Robson; Capt. Fisher, 49th Native Infantry; H. Sivewright, Esq., Surgeon H.M. 9th Regt; E. Hare and G. Turner, Esqrs., Assistant Surgeons H. E. I. C. S.; Messrs Money, Robertson, Hamilton, Denny, Bran, Eytche, Watson and Nicholson, Cadets; Messrs Ganthony, Rich and Singleton; 2 privates, H. M. 21st Fusiliers; 2 Privates, H. M. 44th Regt. From Madras.—Mrs. Ring; B. Major W. J. Sutherland, Lieutenants J. H. Stuart, G. Hutchinson, W. Ring and W. Murray, and 2d Lieutenants J. Watson and H. Nicholson, 21st Fusiliers; Ensign A. R. Manqong, H. M. 26th Regt; 44 European Troops, H. M. 21st Fusiliers.

Per *Triton*.—Mr. Wm. F. Legge, from Newcastle; and Mr. G. S. Judge, from the Cape.

Per *Forth*, from Edinburgh.—Mrs. Sutherland; Mr. J. S. Sutherland, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. A. M. Lauders, William. Duncan, and Charles Y. Maculioni.

Per *Stalkart*.—Messrs. E. Presgrave and — Field.

Per *Fazel Currim*.—Mrs. Richards and child.

Per *Larkins*, from London.—Lieut. Turton, 3d N. I., F. Christie and H. Watson, Esqrs., Cadets, and Mr. W. Richards. From the Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. Hobson, 72d N. I. From Madras.—Miss Carr and Mr. Hall.

Per *Cowajee Family*, from China.—Mrs. J. R. Ilbury; J. R. Ilbury, Esq., Merchant and Agent; H. C. Watts, Esq., and Mr. Manuel, Writer.

Per *Malcolm* from Portsmouth.—Misses Grey, Mary Grey, Hodgson, and Abbott; Major Croft, B. N. I.; Captain W. Jones, Mrs. Jones; A. Turner, Esq., E. Grant, Esq., W. Pangle, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. Alexander, Wrench, Richardson, Fullerton, Lloyd, Cole and Roberts, Cadets. Steerage Passengers.—Messrs. Gleman and Cracknell.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Matabanah* for Allahabad.—Mrs. Husband and child; Mr. J. Shaw.—Per *Dinapore*.—Miss Fraser, A. E. Kuhn, Esq.—Per *Palua*.—G. Houlton, Esq.; Mrs. Houlton.—Per *Moughyr*.—W. Earle Esq.—Per *Rangipore*.—W. Travers, Esq.—Per *Berkampore*.—Lieut. H. Napier.

Per *Rhangecrutty*, for Allahabad.—Mr. J. G. Waller. For *Mircapore*.—Miss Thomson and H. Milord, Esq. For *Dinapore*.—Miss Arrow. For *Berkampore*.—Nawab Khusulot Dowah, and Mawab Shama Sing.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUCOR.

July 1.—*Maitland*, Baker, for London, and *Shaw Allun*, Evans, for China.

2.—*Kyle*, Fletcher, for Clyde.

3.—*William Dampier*, Halcwood, for Moulmein.

4.—*Scotland*, Cunningham, for Liverpool.

9.—*Sovendraprovie*, Lingale, for Penang.

10.—*Theresa*, Yonug, for London, *Trident*, Moulinet, for Bourbon, and *Eleanora*, Wallace, for London.

13.—*Forth*, Landers, for Madras and *Pyen Bonn*, Munder, for Moulmein.

14.—*Good Success*, Fraser, for Singapore and China.—*Pirate*, DeLange, for Moulmein.—*Sylph*, Viall, for Penang and Singapore.—*Enterprize*, Salkeld, for Liverpool.—*Frankland*, Harrison, for Liverpool.—*Cecilia*, Roy, for Penang and Singapore.—*Nine*, Denny, for St Helena and London.—*Boyal William*, Irvine, for Hamburg.—*Portsea*, Lowe, for London.—*Henry Eubank*, Smith, for Boston.—*Poppy*, McKenzie, for China and Singapore.—*Water Witch*, Reynolds, for Aden, and *Amherst*, (H. C. S.) Paterson, for Arracan.

18.—*Jumna*, Robinson, for Liverpool.

19.—*Marg Anne Webb*, Lloyd, for Liverpool.

20.—*Petrel*, Turcan, for Liverpool and *John Hepburne*, Robertson, for Moulmein and Rangoon.

21.—*Times*, Pybas, for Singapore.

27.—*Margaret*, Chacey, for London, *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Cooke, for Mauritius, *Ann Lockerby*, Burt, for Cork and Jersey, Auld, for Penang.

29.—*Harold*, Howe, for Boston, *Susan*, Neatley, for Sydney, *Eden*, Cook, for Mauritius, *Mary Anne*, Jones, for London, *Harsingar*, Noroda for Penang, *Lady MacNaughten*, Rustyck, for Sydney, and *Mary Somerville*, Moukey, for Liverpool.

30.—*Adams*, Mills, for Mauritius.

31.—*Petrel*, Turcan, for Liverpool, and *Vectis*, Isemyce, for the Cape of Good Hope.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

March 48 On board the *Scotia*, the lady of R H Mylton, C S of a daughter.

June 5 At Nusserebad, the lady of J. Worrall, Esq. M. D., 4th Local Horse, of a daughter

12 At Chittoor, the lady of T Onslow, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

14 At Nusserebad, the lady of lieutenant W. V. Mitford, 9th cavalry, of a son.

16 At Mussoorie, the lady of Major Delafosse, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel William Pat-
tle, of a son, still born.

18 At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Apothecary Busby, of a daugh-
ter

20 At Poeprah, Champaran, the lady of J. William Yule, Esq.,
of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of H T Lane, Esq., Civil Service,

— At Allahabad, the wife of Sergeant O'Callaghan, of the Bar-
racks Department, of a daughter.

21 At Cawnpore, the lady of James A. Guise, Esq., Bengal
Medical Service, of a son.

22 At Tewara, Tirhoot, the lady of Wm. Cooke, Esq., of a
daughter.

23 At Allahabad, the lady of Alexander Beattie, Esq. Civil
Surgeon, of a daughter.

25 At Kyauk Pison, in Arracan, the lady of C J Harrison,
Esq. Interpreter and Quarter Master 65th Regt N I, of a son.

27 At Simla, the lady of Major G R Crawford, Artillery, of a
son.

28 At Hingolee, the lady of N A Woods, M D Surgeon, Ma-
draz Establishment, attached to H H the Nizam's Army, of a
daughter.

29 At Meerut, the wife of Mr J Nash, of the Adjutant Gen-
eral's Office, of a son

30 At Calcutta, the lady of W R Young, Esq., Civil Service, of
a son.

July 1 At Moughyr, the wife of J W Gascon, Esq., Merchant,
of a son

1 At Dacca, Mrs Anna Kramer, the wife of Mr J G Kramer,
of a son

5 At Chandernagore, the lady of J Davidson, Esq., of a son.

7 At Ghazepore, the lady of E Peplow Smith, Esq C S of a

8 At Calcutta, the lady of Maryrose S Owen, Esq., of a
daughter

— At Meerut, the lady of Lieutenant R S Tickell, S A Com-
missary General, of a daughter.

9 At Calcutta, the lady of Jas. A Lemondino, Esq., of a son
and heir.

10 At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Edward Biddulph, Horse
Artillery, of a daughter.

11 At Circular Road, the wife of Mr. J Sykes, of a son.

— At Kudderpore Park, the wife of Mr. E Williams, of a son.

12 At Moughyr, the lady of Edward Latour, Esq. C S, of a
daughter.

13 At Buxar, the lady of A Matthews, Esq of a daughter.

18 At Calcutta, Mr. J Hodges, of a daughter.

20 At Calcutta, Mrs P H Holmes, of twin boys.

— At Calcutta, the lady of James M Mackie, Esq. of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr J P Roberts, of the Honorable
Company's Steam Department, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs W F Madge, of a daughter.

21 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr Thos Irvin, of a son and
heir.

23 In Fort William, the lady of Lieutenant C E Burton, 40th
Regt, N I of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Mr James Wood, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Captain R. Lloyd, J. N. of a
son.

23 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles Rose, of a daughter.

21 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H M Sanderson, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs R Z Shireore, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R W Chew, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 29 At Jaunpore, Archibald, son of Captain D. Chisholm,
of Portobello, near Edinburgh.

June 2 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. W Palmer, W H
Dyke, Esq., to Miss Eliza Paulina McRae, daughter of the late
Dr. McRae, of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

13 At Calcutta, at the Loll Bazar Baptist Chapel, by the Revd.
R Bayne, Mr Pascal Rodriguez, to Miss Catherine Gonsalves.

20 At Agra, by the Reverend — Moore, Hospital Steward
John Kidd to Miss Christiana Clarke.

22 At Berhampore, by the Reverend James Paterson, Mr.
Thomas Ward, of the *Moorsheadabad press*, to Miss Mary Lewis,
relict of the late Mr. James Lewis, of Berhampore.

27 At Bhoj, by Lieutenant Colonel Soppitt, commanding the
Station, Lieutenant Sydney Turnbull, Bombay Artillery, to
Sarah Simon, second daughter of the late V Simon, Merchant of
Bombay, and Sister-in law to Lieutenant Adam Drummond, Line
Adjutant of Bhoj, Son of Vice Admiral Sir Adam Drummond, K.
C. B., and Grandson of His Grace the late Duke of Atholl.

30 At Calcutta of License by the Venerable Archdeacon Den-
try, John An — Esq., Commander of the Honorable Com-
pany's 1st *Matabanah*, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late
George Cleghorn, Esq., of Pottighur

July 2 At Cuttack, by special license, by A M Mills, Esq.,
Commissioner, Lieut Col V Mathur, 14th Regt M N I, to Mary
Anne Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J Spruce Esq

4 At the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. J H
Kelly, to Miss Jane Maxwell.

— At Agra, by the Rev J J Moore, E H Morland, Esq. C S to
Caroline Matilda, daughter of Dr. Banatyang Macleod, of the 3d
light cavalry.

— At Sylhet, by special orders from Government, Mr A R Pur-
vis, Clerk of the Magistrate's Office, to Miss Helen, youngest
daughter of the late James Stark, Esq of Sonamungoo.

10 At St. James' Church by special license, by the Revd R B
Boswell, Mr James Augustus Patrick Murray, of the Marine
Board Office, to Miss Harriet Snell.

23 At Dum Dum, at St. Patrick's Chapel, by the Revd R.
Sumner, Quartermaster Sergeant Abraham Crighton, 1st
Battalion Artillery, to Miss Eleanor Berry.

21 At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Rev. R B Boyce, B.A.,
Wm Byrnes Jackson, Esq. of H C C S, to Maria Margaretta,
eldest daughter of Col. D'Aguiar.

DEATHS.

April 4 On her passage to England, on board the *Scotia*, in
lat 20, 20. long. 6 miles East, in her 33d year, Josephine, the be-
loved wife of Adam Freer Smith Esq, of Calcutta.

May 28 At Ootacamund, Neelgherries, Tezoa, the beloved wife
of James Laskoy, Magazine Sergeant, Sangor Magazine.

June 2 At Dinapore, Thomas Gray, Esq., Merchant and Agent,
to the Government Steam Vessel.

5 At Chittagong, Master Theodore Davies, son of the late Mr.
W Davies, of the Military Board Office, aged 8 years

19 At Delhi, Ensign John Edmund Moo, 50th Regiment Native
Infantry.

11 At Ghazepore, the infant son of E Peplow Smith Esq. Civil
Service, and Harriot, his wife.

18 At Barrackpore, the infant son of Captain G S. Binodell
61st Regt N I, aged 23 months.

19 At Calcutta, Henry George, infant son of Mr. Smalley, aged
1 year, 9 months and 8 days

21 At Calcutta, the youngest twin boy of Mrs. P H Holmes.

24 At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Sarah George, wife of Mr. A George,
Merchant, aged 20 years, 7 months and 8 days.

— At Chinsura, Catharine Caroline, second wife of the Revd,
W Morton, at the early age of 28 years and 9 months; after a
painful illness of six weeks' continuance, endured with much
Christian patience, and closing in a peaceful departure in the faith
of the gospel.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 24 At Calcutta, Mr. William McNees, aged 19 years.
 — At Chirzapal, of cholera, Ellen Hogherly, aged 5 years.
- 26 At Musanoree, Charlotte, the wife of Captain Augustus Abbott, of the Artillery, aged 21 years.
 — At Calcutta, Mr Henry William Mitchell, Assistant in the Military Department, aged 30 years, 5 months and 13 days.
- 27 At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Jackson, aged 49 years.
- 29 At Digah Farm, Dinapore, Mr. James Hosmer, aged 33 years, 2 months and 10 days.
- 29 At Barrackpore, Sergeant Widdleditch, of the Pension Establishment, and late Quarter Master Sergeant and Band Master 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
 — At Nuddea, Mr H Hancock, Assistant to Messrs. Wilson and Co., Confectioners.
- Margaret Hogherly, aged 16 months,—30 of cholera, Mr. Hogherly, late Junior at this place, and father of the above children—July 1, of cholera, Mrs. Hogherly, the mother and wife of the above; thus within one week a whole family have been swept away by that dire disease from the face of the earth!!!
- At Mirzapore, of fever, Eliza, the beloved infant of Rev. Robert Cotton Muller, aged 4 months and 15 days.
- 30 At Calcutta, Mr. William Shepherd, of the Ship *Enterprise*, aged 21 years.
 — At Agia, of fever, Lieutenant J Oatley, of the 30th Regt. N I.
- July 1 At Bhojapore, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs P P Canter, aged 6 months and 1 day.
- 2 At Allahabad, Sophia Amelia, the beloved daughter of F S MacMillen, Esq., Bengal European Regiment, aged 11 months and 1 day, deeply regretted.
- 3 At Calcutta, Henry George, infant son of Mr. J Bennet, aged 13 months
 — At Poulseah Factory, J Verploegh, Esq., aged 47 years
- 4 At Calcutta, Mr. W. and Woods, of the Ship *Mary Ann Webb*.
 — At Jampurpoor, Adelaide Eliza, the infant daughter of Captain F S Milner
- 7 At Calcutta, James Chippindall, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 50 years.
 — At Barrackpore, Sergeant Major J Higginbotham, 51st Regt N I, aged 29 years
- 8 At Calcutta, Isabel, the second daughter of Claude Queiroz, Esq., aged 6 years, 10 months and 13 days.
- 12 At Calcutta Miss Margaret Tompkinson Lee, the infant daughter of Harry Hugh Lee, Esq., Assistant Accountant Bank of Bengal, aged 1 year, 4 months and 23 days.
 — At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Norton Mayer, an Assistant in the General Department, aged 10 months and 13 days.
- At Patna, Ada Lucia, the youngest daughter of S Davie Esq., Civil Surgeon, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.
- 15 At Calcutta, Mr R Hodgson, third officer of the *Abeyron* the *Robinson*, aged 26 years
- 17 At Barrackpore, Esmen Frederick Kendall Darling, fourth son of Major General Darling.
- 18 At Calcutta, Mr John Galloway, Head Clerk of the Pauper Establishment, aged 60 years.
- 19 At Calcutta, Mr John Joakim, of Bankshall, aged 45 years 8 months and 23 days.
 — At Calcutta, Wm Godfrey Smith, Esq Head Assistant to the Revenue Accountant, aged 29 years and 3 months.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—Advices have been received during the week from Benares, Jaunpore and the Upper Provinces which report very favorably of the Indigo prospects, and although the late rains may have diminished the produce a little hereabouts, the present hot weather will soon bring it up again, the result therefore still promises to range between a crop of 110 and 120,000 maunds.

We have heard of no transaction during the week, and at the public sale of 71 chests of low Up Country produce held on *Tuesday* last, there were no biddings.

The Exports to the 8th instant are,

To Great Britain,.....	md. 49,860
„ France,.....	„ 26,835
„ Bremen,.....	„ 82
„ Cape of Good Hope,.....	„ 16
„ United States,.....	„ 5,284
„ Bombay and the Gulph,....	„ 7,016

Fy. mds. 89,093

RAW SILK.—Considerable business has been done in this article since our last for shipment for England; but the prices quoted show a further reduction of 2 a 4 ns. per mow from last week's rates. Accounts from Coomahazrat state that the prospects of the Band had last month promised a full one, but the recent heavy rains have reduced it considerably.

SILK PRICE GOODS.—Transactions are confined to Corns of good quality, which continue in demand for the English market. Choppies and Bandanas are less required for, and the assortments remain as quoted in our last.

COTTON.—Purchases of this article are limited, and prices remain without any change since our last. Shipments are in progress for England and China.

SALTPETRE. Transactions during the week have been inconsiderable, but the late prices are fully maintained. The inactivity in the market is attributable to the demand being somewhat restrained for the Home market, the near completion of shipments to America, and the scarcity of good quality in the bazar.

SUGAR.—Continues to engage attention for the Home market, but the price is yet too high to admit of purchase.

LAC.—The demand for Shell Lac continues to be supported for England and America, at about last week's prices. Lac Dye of ordinary to low quality is enquired after for America, better sorts are in limited operation, and prices remain without change.

GRAIN.—The scarcity of fine Rice in the market has suspended operation for England. Shipments to the Mauritius, Bourbon and the Coasts are renewed, and extensive operations are in progress in Moonghy Rice and Wheat.

DRY GINGER.—A few purchases are reported for America at our quotation.

HIDES AND HORNS.—Of good size and weight continue to be inquired after for the Home market at our quotations.

LINSEED.—Continues in demand for shipment to England, and the price has slightly improved.

OPUM.—There have been many transactions since the *Cowayee's* arrival, but mostly among the speculators in the Bazar, who, have succeeded in running up the price to 500 rupees, though where the prospects exist to warrant such an immense advance, it would be difficult to tell.

CHINA, STRAITS AND COAST PRODUCE.

ALUM.—A sale is reported at an improvement of 3 annas per maund on our last quotation.

BERKLEY.—Without sale, and remains as last quoted.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CAMPION.—Also without sale, but it has slightly improved in price.

CASSIA CUBBS AND CLOVES.—Without transaction during the week, and prices remain without alteration.

CUTCH.—(Pegu.)—Continued in demand, but the price has further receded since our last.

MACE AND NUTMEG.—A few sales have been effected at low prices.

PEPPER.—Sales continue limited, and the assortments are quoted this week at a reduction on *Long Pepper*.

TIN, BLOCK.—A few sales are reported at a reduction in price.

EUROPE GOODS.

MOLE TWIST. Is in demand, but the prices offered by the native buyers being still very low, restrain operation.

COLORED YARNS.—Turkey Red and Orange Yarns are enquired for, and the price of the former may be quoted at a shade of improvement.

CHINTZES AND COLORED COTTONS.—Of all descriptions continue to be saleable at about last week's prices.

WHITE COTTONS.—Sales continue to be effected in Shirtings and Long Cloths, Gambries, Jacquets and Hook Muslins, but we are unable to report any improvement in prices. Lappets and other lighter fabrics are less enquired for at this time of the year, and we have no change in prices to notice.

WOOLLENS.—Fine and Coarse Cloths continue to be enquired after, but at no improvement in prices.

COPPER.—The demand for this metal has been more active since our last, and sales of Sheathing, Braziers and Pile have been rather extensive during the week, at improved prices.

IRON.—A sale of *Swedish flat* is the only transaction in this metal reported this week at our quotation.

STEEL.—A sale of *Swedish Steel* is reported at our quotation.

LEAD.—Sales of Stamped Pig Lead are reported with the occurrences of the week. The prices of the day are quoted about 4 annas per maund throughout the assortment.

SPELTEN.—Without enquiry from the Upper Provinces, and the price remains as quoted in our last.

TIN PLATES.—Without sale, but continue in demand at our last quotation.

QUICKSILVER.—Some sales are reported at a reduction in price.

BEER.—Allapp's and Bass' have been sold at a slight reduction in price.

BOTTLES.—Without sale, but prices have slightly improved.

FREIGHTS.

The increase of tonnage in the River has caused a further fall in the rates of Freight to London and Liverpool, which may now be quoted as follows.

	TO LONDON	TO LIVERPOOL
Salt-petre.....	£ 3 10 a 3 15	£ 3 15 a 4 0 per ton of 20 cwt.
Sugar.....	£ 3 15 a 4 0	£ 4 0 a 4 4 ditto ditto.
Rice.....	nominal.	nominal.
Oil Seeds.....	£ 4 4 a 4 10	£ 4 10 a 0 0 per ton of 20 cwt.
Hides.....	£ 4 0 a 4 4	£ 4 4 a 4 10 per ton of 30 ct. ft.
Shallower.....	£ 3 15 a 4 0	£ 4 0 a 0 0 ditto ditto.
Jute.....	£ 3 10 a 4 0	£ 3 10 a 4 0 ditto ditto.
Cotton.....	£ 3 10 a 4 0	£ 3 10 a 4 0 ditto ditto.
Shell Lac and Lac	£ 3 15 a 4 0	£ 3 15 a 4 0 ditto ditto.
Dye.....		
Indigo.....	£ 5 5 a 5 10	£ 5 5 a 5 10 ditto ditto.
Silk P Goods	£ 5 5 a 5 10	£ 5 5 a 5 10 ditto ditto.
Raw Silk	£ 5 10 a 6 0	£ 5 10 a 6 0 ditto ditto.
CHINA.—Opium.....	Sp dls 10 a 16 per chest	
Cotton to Whampoa ..	.. 3½ per bale	
SINGAPORE.—Opium	Co's Rs 12 a 16 per chest	
MAURITIUS.—Gin .....	.. 1 8 a 1 12 per bag	
Measurement Goods ..	.. 2½ per ton of 50 feet	
BOMBAY.—Rice.....	.. 1 4 a 1 6 per bag	
Sugar.....	.. 1 10 a 1 12 ..	
Raw Silk.....	.. 4 0 a 0 0 pr b md	

MONEY MARKET.

Hurkaru Office, Calcutta, 10th August, 1839.

We have no alteration in our Money market to notice, this being the closing of the second dull week.

Our Bill market continues as usual, there have been some operations of small accounts with documents at rates quoted below.

Bank Bills.....	2 1 a 0 0 p Co R.
H. M. Treasury Bills.....	2 ½ a 2 1 ..
English and American credits	2 2 a 2 2½ ..
Private Bills (for family uses)	2 0 a 2 2 ..
Ditto against consignments with or without documents.....	2 3 a 2 2½ ..
Ditto on France.....	2 70 a 2 75 French m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—These Securities remain without variation and value stand as below.

	BUY	SELL
Stock	From 10 s a 11 0 p ct.	
aper		
Co's Rs.		
From Nos 1,151 a		
15,200 according to	1 0 a 2 8	
Numbers.....		
Third or Bombay 5 per cent.,	2 0 a 2 6	
4 per Cent.....	Dist. 6 0 a 6 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.—Shares in this Bank have been operated into a small degree, they stand quoted at, to sell 2,150 and to buy 2,520 Rupees premium.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.—Approved Private Bills and Notes not having more than 3 months to run, discount 6 per cent. per annum.

Government and Salary Bills ditto 4 ditto ditto.

Loans and Accounts of Credit for not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. 5 ditto ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium, 5½ ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6½ ditto ditto.

The Mirzapore branch is effecting discounts in Calcutta at 1-8 annas per cent.

UNION BANK.—Shares continue to demand active attention, the value has advanced during the week and sales have been effected at 280 to 290 Rupees premium.

Discount on Private Bills.....	3 Months ... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto.....	3 ditto ... 7 ..
On ditto ditto.....	4 ditto ... 8 ..
On Foreign Bills of Exchange, not exceeding 90 days' sight.....	6 ..
On Government and Salary Bills.....	4 ..
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, not exceeding 3 months.....	5 ..
On ditto Metals, Indigo and Opium, ditto.....	6 ..
On ditto on other Goods ditto.....	7 ..
On accounts of Credit on deposit of Company's Paper, ..	5 ..
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indigo and Opium.....	6 ..
Ditto on ditto of other Goods.....	7 ..

The Mirzapore Branch of this Bank is transacting business with Calcutta at Rs. 3-2 as. per cent. on good Bills at 91 days' sight.

GENERAL REGISTER.

AGRA BANK.—Shares as before.

The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates.

At six months' sight ten months' date, per Co.'s Rs.	2	1	1
At three months' sight or six months' date, ditto	2	0	0
At sight, for sums not exceeding £ 100..	1	1	1

		Rs.	As.	P.
Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight,....	Discount p. ct.	2	0	0
Ditto on Calcutta, at 51 days' date .	Ditto	do.	1	0
Ditto ditto at 10 days' sight,	Ditto	do.	0	8
Ditto ditto, at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000) ..	Par.			

BONDED WARE HOUSE.—Shares at 10 per cent. discount.

DOCKING COMPANY.—Shares at par.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—Shares at par.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—Shares at par.

BENGAL SALT ASSOCIATION.—Shares at par.

MONEY.—Continues plentiful and procurable at from 8 to 10 per cent. interest.

BULLION.

Spanish Dirs. Co. Rs.	220	8	0	a	220	12	0	per 100 Sp. drs.
Mexican do.....	220	5	0	a	0	0	0	
Doubleons.....	32	0	0	a	33	0	0	each "
Joes or Pezass.....	10	12	0	a	20	0	0	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	8	0	a	5	0	0	"
Sovereigns.....	10	2	0	a	10	3	0	"
Old Gold Mohurs...	19	3	0	a	19	4	0	"
New.....	17	6	0	a	0	0	0	"
Madras Gold Mohurs.	0	0	0	a	15	5	0	"
Gold Bars.....	12	0	0	a	15	8	0	per an wt.
Sycee Silver.....	104	0	0	a	104	8	6	per 100 ditto
Gold Dust.....	12	4	0	a	11	12	0	per an wt accord- ing to quality

The recent arrivals have brought a quantity of Bank of England Notes, of which have changed hands at 1) and 10-2 per pound.

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore at 60 days' sight, 205 pr 100 4p dr
France at 6 months' sight..... 2.70 pr. Co.'s r.

Bills on Bombay and Madras as may be had at either sight or 30 days' sight according to amount at par and 2 and 3 pr. ct. premium.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, not North of Great Britain.....	2 1/2	a	3	pr ct
„ Europe, North of Great Britain.....	3 1/2			„
„ America and New South Wales.....	3			„
„ China, (on Opium and Specie) Manilla and Java..	2 1/2			„
„ China, on Ship and Goods.....	3			„
„ Penang.....	1 1/2			„
„ Malacca and Singapore.....	2			„
„ Benoolen & Ports on the West Coast.....	2 1/2			„
„ Rangoon, Amherst Town & Moulmein.....	2			„
„ Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel....	2			„
„ Madagascar and Bushire.....	3			„
„ Bussorah or Persian Gulph.....	3 1/2			„
„ Red Sea.....	4			„
„ Bourbon, Mascat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomlee	2 1/2			„
„ St. Helena or Cape.....	2 1/2			„

Insurances on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

Vessels at the Company's Mornings, one-quarter per cent. per month: at their own moorings, one-third per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain	3 1/2	pr. ct.
Six „	6	„
Nine „	7	„
Twelve „	9	„

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.—*Hark. Price Current August 10.*

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

ESTATE OF

Arnold, Richard, District Chaplain at Cuttack.....
Aviet, Agabeg, Merchant.....
Blanchard, Richard.....
Brown, David, Assistant Surgeon.....
Brown, J. of Kyonk-Phyoo.....
Casement, Julius, Asst. Surgeon.....
Castello, Francis.....
Denton, Henry, I. P.....
Douglas, Robert Frederick, Commanding 2d Regt. Local Horse...
Ewart, William Kerr, Merchant.....
Fane William, a Senior Merchant.....
Ferrier, David, Indigo Planter.....
Forest, William St. Leger, Lieut. 29th Regt. N. I.....
Hickey, John, Lieut. 10th Regt. Light Cavalry.....
Humphreys, Saml. Peter Crocket, Brigade Major, 36th Regt N. I.
Hutton, James.....
Krafting, Anna Maria.....
Lazar, Agabeg, Merchant.....
Liotard, Joseph Julien.....
Vas, Anthony Mariano, of the Town of Calcutta.....
White, Adam, Lieut. Col., lately Commanding the Assam Regt. of Lt. I.....
White, Charles Patrick, Lieut. 38th Reg. N. I.....

ADMINISTRATORS.

<i>Ecclesiastical Registrar</i>
<i>Ditto</i>
<i>R. H. Cockerell, Esq.</i>
<i>Registrar Supreme Court.</i>
<i>Ecclesiastical Registrar.</i>
<i>Ditto</i>
<i>Joseph Castello</i>
<i>George Denton</i>
<i>Ecclesiastical Registrar.</i>
<i>John Jackson Esq</i>
<i>Henry Toby and William Prisep.</i>
<i>Ecclesiastical Registrar.</i>
<i>Ditto</i>
<i>Ditto</i>
<i>Registrar Supreme Court.</i>
<i>Joseph Castello</i>
<i>Ecclesiastical Registrar.</i>
<i>Antoine Francois Pressanges, Esq.</i>
<i>Ecclesiastical Registrar.</i>
<i>Lieut H. L. Bigge, Bengal N. I</i>
<i>Ecclesiastical Registrar.</i>

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Political Department, dated 10th July, 1839.—Mr. assistant surgeon A. Campbell, assistant to the resident at Calcutta, received charge of the civil duties at Darjeeling from Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd on the 20th June.

Fort William Legislative Department the 15th July, 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 15th July 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XVIII. of 1839.

It is hereby enacted, that any person accused of the offence of murder by Thuggee, or of the offence of unlawfully and knowingly receiving or buying property stolen or plundered by Thuggee, may be tried by any Court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the Zillah where that Court sits, anything contained in any regulation or regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fort William Legislative Department the 22d July, 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 22d of July 1839 with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XIX of 1839.

It is hereby enacted in modification of Clause 5th Section XIII of regulation XIII of 1827, of the Bombay Code, that all sentences imposed by an assistant session Judge whereby a convict is liable to imprisonment for a period exceeding two years shall, before they are carried into execution, be confirmed by the session Judge whose proceedings in respect of any such case shall be the same as are laid down for the guidance of the sadder soujdarw adawlat in clause 24 of the section and regulation aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary to refer any such case to the sadder soujdarw adawlat.

Financial Department, the 24th July, 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council directs that paragraph 4, of the letter, dated the 15th February 1837, No. 4, and extract from Paragraph 8 of the letter dated the 8th April 1839 No. 8, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Financial Department, be published for general information.

Extract from a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 15th February 1837, No. 4.

"Para. 4. We approve of your proceedings so far as it applies to the members of the civil and military services becoming shareholder in the society. But we cannot allow the occupation of a private institution to interfere with the claims of the public service to the undivided attention of our servants, and we must consequently positively interdict their taking part in the management of the society."

Extract of Paragraph 8, of a Letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 5th April 1839, No. 8.

"We therefore can only here repeat that while we entertain no objection to our civil and military servants becoming shareholders in the Universal Assurance Company or any similar society we positively interdict their taking any part in the management."

The 24th July, 1839.—The Hon'ble the deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. F. J. A. Elson, assistant to the collector of customs and Port Dues at Chittagong.

Political Department, 31st July, 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council directs that the following proclamation be published for general information:

The territory of Upper Assam, which in 1833 was placed by the British Government under the administration of Raja Poodra Singh, has, in consequence of the failure of that chief to provide adequately for the protection and well being of the country and its inhabitants, and in consequence also of his neglect to defray the tribute reserved to the British Government, been resumed and taken into the direct management of the British Officers. The administration of this territory has hitherto been conducted by officers of the province, who have received their instructions through the Commissioner of Assam from the Government of India in the Political Department, and the territory has been formed into two districts, divided by the Burhampooter River, and designated North and South Upper Assam. The head station of the former has been fixed at Luckimnore, and Captain Vetch has been vested with the civil charge, and Lieutenant Brodie has been appointed to administer the southern district, and Seoh Sagor, near Rungpoor, has been fixed upon for the Head Quarter Station.

The President in Council, deeming it to be no longer necessary for the Government of India to retain under its own direct management the civil administration of the two districts of Upper Assam above described, has resolved that they shall be annexed to Bengal from the 1st proximo, to be administered after that date in the same manner as the districts of Lower Assam now under the commission of that Province and his several assistants: and from the date mentioned, the officers employed in the said two districts of Upper Assam will be placed under the authority of the Board of Revenue in revenue matters, and of the Sudder Dowanne Adawlat, and Nizamut Adawlat, in matters connected with the administration of civil and criminal justice, as provided by Act No. II of 1835, accordingly as may be ordered by the Deputy Governor of Bengal in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

Political Department, 31st July, 1839.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having desired, in paragraph 67th of their letter No. 15 of 1839, to be furnished with annual returns of persons in confinement as state prisoners, it is accordingly hereby notified and required that all officers, who have will conform strictly to the orders contained in Sec. III, Reg. III, of 1838, and forward to this Department regularly half yearly statements of state prisoners under the

General Department, the 10th August, 1839.—The order of the 10th ultimo attaching Mr. D. Robertson, of the civil service to the North Western Provinces, is cancelled, and his service is placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, from the date of his arrival in that presidency.

General Department, the 14th August, 1839.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Robertson, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and as Collector of Calcutta Stamps and Superintendent of Sulka Chokees.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Department, the 29th July, 1839.—The following act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 29th July 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XX. of 1839.

I. It is hereby declared and enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to issue orders prohibiting the levy of hucks and fees of every description, and customs, whether by land or sea, enjoyed by holders of rent free lands or other persons, and of all-rated shares of any item of revenue after the abolition or relinquishment thereof by Government.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the legality of any orders, which may have been heretofore issued or of any orders which conformably with this act hereafter shall be issued by the Governor in Council of Bombay for prohibiting the levy of any such hucks, or fees, customs, or alienated shares of any such item of revenue as aforesaid, shall not be questioned in any Court of Law.

GENERAL REGISTER.

III And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall levy any such hack, fee, customs, or item of revenue after any such order prohibiting the same, or said order shall have been published in the Government Gazette of the presidency of Bombay, and by not... fixed at the post or place at which it has heretofore been claimed or collected shall be punishable as for an undue exaction under regulation XVII of 1837, Sec. 16, of the Bombay Code, notwithstanding the offender be not a revenue officer of Government.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 8th August, 1839.—The Grain returns furnished by Magistrates according to circular orders of Government, dated 10th May and 3d October 1837, being no longer necessary, are to be discontinued in future.

The 1st August, 1839.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to relieve the Revenue Commissioner of Dacca from the powers hitherto exercised by him under regulation III of 1828, within the district of Sylhet, and to transfer those powers to the civil and sessions Judge of Sylhet.

The 1st August, 1839.—Mr. F. A. E. Darlymple has obtained leave of absence to the 15th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 31st May last.

Saboo Hurmyhur Punat, deputy Collector under regulation of 1838, in Zillah Chittagong, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, to take effect from the date of his delivering over charge of his office.

The 6th August, 1839.—Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, Magistrate of Burdwan, has obtained leave of absence for eight days, on private affairs. The leave will take effect from the date on which he may make over charge of the current duties of his office to the collector of the district.

The 8th August, 1839.—Mr. R. W. Hughes, assistant to the commissioner of the 11th or Patna division, has obtained leave of absence for one month, or visit the presidency, on private affairs.

The absence granted to Mr. R. P. Nishet, civil and sessions Judge of Nuddea, under date the 4th June last, is to take effect from the 1st instant, the date on which he delivered over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. R. C. Raikes.

Lieutenant E. K. Lyons has this day been appointed superintendent of upper and lower Cachar, vice major J. C. Burns resigned.

Mr. E. A. Samuella has this day been appointed to officiate as magistrate of Tirhoot, until further orders.

J P GRANT.

Offy. Secy to the Govt of India.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

General Department the 10th July 1839.—Mr. D. Robertson, of the civil service, reported his return from England to India, by arrival in Bengal on the 2d instant.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. D. Robertson of the Civil Service, to the North Western Provinces.

Fort William General Department, the 17th July, 1839.—Mr. George Todd, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship "Winchester" on the 13th instant.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Baker, Superintending of the Bulloosh Salt Chokeys, is permitted to be absent on urgent private affairs, for a period of one month, from the date on which he makes over charge of his office to Mr. T. Young, assistant to the joint magistrate of Noncolly.

Fort William General Department the 17th July, 1839.—The order of the 29th May last placing the services of Mr W. Edwards at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, is to take effect from the 1st February next.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Alexander to be post master general of the Bengal division of the presidency.

Mr. J. P. Grant to be deputy secretary to the governments of India and Bengal in the general and financial departments vice Mr. G. Alexander. Mr. Grant to continue to officiate as secretary to the government of India in the Legislative, Revenue and Judicial departments until further orders.

Mr. H. Torrens to be deputy secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the secret and political departments and to the government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue departments. Mr. Torrens to continue in attendance with the Right Honourable the Governor General until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Young to be deputy secretary to the government of Bengal in the Revenue and Judicial departments; vice Mr. J. P. Grant.

Mr. H. V. Buxley to continue to officiate as deputy secretary to the Government of India and Bengal in the general and financial departments and as deputy secretary in the secret and political departments.

Fort William, General Department, the 21th July, 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council directs that the following Letter No. 7 of 1839, from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 10th April, and its enclosure be published for general information.

"We transmit to you the Copy of a Despatch to the Government of Fort St. George, respecting an Officer of that Presidency who obtained leave of absence to Egypt and came thence to Europe, and we desire that the instructions therein conveyed may be applied to any similar case which may occur on the part of any Officer under your authority."

COPY PUBLIC DESPATCH TO MADRAS.

NO. 11, DATED 13TH MARCH, 1839.

Para. I. Section XXXVII. 33d Geo. III. Cap. 72, contains this provision. If any Officer whatever in the service of the said Company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person, for his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. This provision is also re-enacted in the 3 and 4 William IV. Cap. 85, Sec 79.

In the Madras Gazette, we observe the following entry.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 8, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1838.

"The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations,

"Water Elliot, Esq., 3d Member of the Board of Revenue six months to visit Egypt on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay."

The appointment of three gentlemen to act, during Mr. Elliot's absence, as Member of the Board of Revenue, as Commerce Translator in Government, and as private Secretary to the Governor, is notified in the Gazette.

We learn also from the Bombay Gazette that Mr. Elliot sailed for Suez on the 1st of November, and from the Newspapers that he was at Malta in the month of January.

It may not have been Mr. Elliot's intention to come to Europe; when he applied for leave of absence, and we presume, that you at least were not aware of such an intention when the leave of absence was granted. But the rule which we have quoted is prescribed by law, and is imperative alike upon you and upon us. We must therefore direct that the appointments which were held by Mr. Elliot shall be considered as having been vacated from the date of his departure from the presidency of Fort St. George.

General Department, 31st July 1839.—Messrs G D Turnbull and Bransley H. Cooper, reported their arrival as Writers on this Establishment, the former on the 29th and the latter on the 30th instant.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull has been permitted to proceed to Simla and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at the station under the superintendence of his father.

Separate Department.—Mr. Henry Palmer, Collector of Calcutta Stamps and Superintendent Salken Salt Chokees, has obtained an extension of the leave granted to him under date the 26th ultimo for a further period of one month.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 7th August, 1839.—The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to the Reverend W. H. Meiklejohn, Junior Chaplain of St Andrew's Church, leave of absence for one month, from the 17th instant, on private affairs.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt. of India.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 4th July, 1839.—Mr. E. F. Radcliffe has been appointed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Shahabad, from the date on which he may deliver over charge of the Collectorate of Patna to Mr. G. F. Houlton.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The 11th July 1839—The Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, officiating civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 1st instant. The commissions of the 19th or Cuttack division will hold the sessions at Midnapore in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine.

Montie Syed Jonab Ali, principal sudder ameen of east Burdwan, has been allowed leave of absence for eight days to visit the presidency on private affairs.

Mr J. Dunsmure, sudder ameen and Moonsiff of west Burdwan, (Barranah) has obtained leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate. Baboo Hurrishander Doss, Moonsiff of Ranpurah, 1st grade, will officiate as sudder ameen and Moonsiff during Mr. Dunsmure's absence.

Mr E. Smart, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in Zillah Mooredhah, has obtained leave of absence for one month, to visit the presidency on private affairs.

Mr G. N. Check, assistant surgeon of east Burdwan, has been appointed in addition to his medical duties, register of deeds under act XXX of 1838.

The 14th July, 1839—The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr E. E. H. Repton, magistrate and collector of Balasore, under date the 23d May last, has been cancelled at his own request from the 8th instant.

Captain H. Rutherford, principal assistant to the commissioner of Assam, has been allowed leave of absence in extension, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1839, inclusive, with permission to remain in Calcutta during his tenure of the office of private secretary to his honor the deputy governor of Bengal.

Resignation—In the Gazette of the 13th July, granting leave of absence to Mr C. Steer, magistrate of Nuddeah, for one month.

Revenue Department the 8th August 1839—Mr H. V. Hutcheon has been appointed in the Office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack.

Mr H. Alexander has been appointed Special Deputy Collector of Hooghly.

Baboo Ramprasad Roy, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Zillah Nuddeah, has obtained further extension of leave of absence from the 7th to the 18th ultimo, on Medical Certificate.

The 15th August, 1839—The leave of absence granted by the Commissioner of the North Western Division, to Mr E. Striving, Collector of Burdwan, and to Mr A. Ogilvie, Collector of Nuddeah, the former for eight days, and the latter for a week from the 29th ultimo, are approved.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 18th July 1839—Mr G. N. Check Assistant Surgeon East Burdwan, has been allowed two days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave accorded to him on the 17th ultimo.

Baboo Issur Chunder Dutt, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Zillah Midnapore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of the 19th Division.

Baboo Ramprasad Roy, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Zillah Nuddeah, has been allowed leave of absence in extension to the 7th instant, on Medical Certificate.

The 25th July, 1839—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 4th instant, to Mr G. F. Boulton, Acting collector and Joint Magistrate at Patna, has been cancelled from the 15th idem at his own request.

Mr W. Edwards, whose transfer to the North Western Provinces has been postponed till the 1st of February next, under orders from the General Department dated the 7th instant, has been appointed to officiate until that period as assistant, to the Registrar of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat.

Mr A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Rajshahy, has been appointed Registrar of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838 in addition to his medical duties.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 29th July, 1839.—Mr E. E. H. Repton, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the date on which he may quit this Station. Mr E. E. Woodcock will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, during the absence of Mr. Repton.

Mr George Jay has been appointed to officiate as a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Brimzeke, or until further orders.

The 1st August 1839.—Major J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Cachar, has been permitted to resign that appointment from the 31st ultimo.

Montie Mahommed Kulleem, Sudder Ameen in Jessore, has obtained leave of absence for twenty-five days, on account of ill health.

Mahmud Ram Bar Gohain, Second Officer in the great Council of the Assam Government, has been vested, under Orders from the Political Department, dated the 3d ultimo, with the honorary title of Sudder Ameen, with powers to try such cases coming under his competency, as Captain H. Vetch the Senior Assistant to Upper Assam may refer to him.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

General Department, Simla, the 19th June 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to grant to Mr. J. Thomson, magistrate and collector of Azimgarh, leave to proceed to England, on his private affairs, for one year, from the date on which the Print left the ship "Windon" at sea, viz the 23th February last.

GENERAL.—Mr F. Currie to be secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for the N. W. Provinces, in the Judicial Revenue and General departments.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. E. R. Smith to be commissioner of the Benares division.

JUDICIAL.—Mr C. Hayland to be civil and sessions Judge of Zillah Ghazepore.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to be magistrate and collector of Ghazepore. Mr. Plowden will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut, till further orders.

Mr W. P. Masson to be magistrate and collector of Banda.

The 22d June 1839—The following temporary arrangement, made by the officiating commissioner of the Agra division on the 1st instant, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Mansel, magistrate and collector of Agra, under the leave of absence obtained by him, is approved.

Mr R. Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Agra.

Mr. E. M. Wylly to take charge of the joint magistrate and deputy collector's office at Agra.

Mr E. M. Wylly is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra. This appointment will have effect from the 1st instant—the date on which Mr. Wylly was directed by the officiating commissioner of the division, to take charge of the above offices.

General Department, Simla, the 16th July, 1839—With reference to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in this department, dated the 12th April last, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th May, His Lordship is pleased to direct that the official designation of the medical students named in the margin* lately appointed in the stations thereinaforesaid, shall be that of "assistant surgeon," in accordance with the following extract from the general orders by the Governor General in Council, (in the military department,) No. 193 of 1833, dated the 13th September of that year.

"With the hope of rendering a portion of the native doctors, educated at the medical institutions, more efficient, and for the purpose of affording to all a motive for acquiring more profound knowledge of medical and surgery that they now retain, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to create a higher grade of native medical officers to be distinguished from the ordinary class, by the designation of Sub Assistant Surgeon, and by the receipt of a higher rate of pay."

General Department, Simla, the 26th June, 1839.—JUDICIAL.—Synd Tassaddook Hoosein Khan, principal sudder ameen of Fattelpore, has obtained twenty days leave of absence, on his private affairs; in extension of that allowed him in orders of the 13th September last.

The following arrangement proposed by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, in modification of the orders of 14th May last, has been sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Governor General:

Synd Tassaddook Hoosein Khan, principal sudder ameen of Fattelpore, removed in the capacity of additional principal sudder ameen to Mirzapore.

Montie Mahommed Shinkore, principal sudder ameen of Jounpore, removed in the same capacity, to Fattelpore.

Mohommed Yhoosuf, additional principal sudder ameen of Mirzapore, removed in the capacity of principal sudder ameen to Jounpore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The 27th June, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. D. P. McLeod to be a principal assistant to the commissioner of the Saugor division. This appointment will have effect from the 2nd May last, the date of major J. R. Ouseley's appointment to be agent to the Governor General South West Frontier.

Mr. W. Edwards to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Meerut division. This appointment will have effect from the 20th May last, the date on which Mr. Edwards's service were placed by the Government of India, at the disposal of the Governor General for the North Western Provinces.

The 28th June 1839—Lieut. E. J. Robinson, assistant to the commissioner and the agent to the Governor General at Delhi, to officiate as superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, during the absence of major Thoresby (appointed in the political department, to officiate as political agent at Jeypore), or until further orders.

Mr. J. Mahery to be special deputy collector for a portion of the district of Saharunpore; with the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Muzaffurnugger.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Azimgarh. Mr. Lindsay will continue to officiate as additional Judge of Benares, until further orders.

Mr. P. K. Dick to be magistrate and collector of Bijnour.

Mr. A. Ross to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Rohilkand division. Mr. Ross is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnour.

The 19th June 1839.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. W. Deane, magistrate and collector of Muzaffurnugger, under orders of the 31st ultimo, is to commence from the 1st October next, instead of the 15th June.

REVENUE.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. C. W. Kinloch, special deputy collector of Meerut, on the 5th March last, is cancelled from 25d May, that being the date on which the vessel in which Mr. Kinloch embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, under the leave granted him by the Honourable Deputy Governor of Bengal, was left by the pilot at sea.

JUDICIAL.—The leave of absence granted by the Judge of Agra to Mohomed Kureem Oollah, sudder ameen and Moinsiff of Muttra, for three days, from the 13th instant, for the purpose of visiting Agra, is sanctioned.

General Department, Simla, the 5th July, 1839.—REVENUE.—Mr. H. T. Owen, Special Commissioner under Regulation III of 1828, at Meerut, has obtained leave of absence to the end of September next, on his private affairs in extension of the leave granted him on the 14th June last.

Mr. R. C. Glynn is appointed to officiate as special Commissioner under regulation III. of 1828, at Meerut, during the period of Mr. Owen's absence from the station.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. C. F. Thompson is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions Judge of Meerut, until further orders.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. G. F. Haivy, Magistrate and Collector of Allypore, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, till the 15th November next—in extension of that already allowed him under orders of the 6th April last.

General Department, Simla, the 28th June, 1839.—REVENUE.—Mr. G. D. Raikes, Assistant to the Collectors of Jounpore, is invested with the special powers, described in section XXI Regulation VIII. of 1831.

The 29th June 1839.—The transfer, by order of the Sudder Board of Revenue, of Willayat Hossain Khan, Deputy Collector under regulation IX, of 1833, in Cawnpore, from that district to Banda, is approved. Willayat Hossain Khan joined the latter station on the 6th April last.

The 9th July, 1839.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. R. Houston is appointed to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Moradabad. This appointment will have effect from the 21st December last, the date on which Mr. Houston's services were placed, by the Government of India, at the disposal of the Governor General for the North Western Provinces. The order of the 8th January last, appointing Mr. Houston to officiate in the above capacities, is cancelled.

General Department, Simla the 15th July, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. G. Edmunds, Junior, is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore.

Lieutenant G. P. Thomas, junior assistant to the commissioner at Saugor, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for one year, from the 13th June last, to visit the hills.

The 16th July 1839.—The leave of absence granted by the Judge of Delhi, to Moulvoo Sifat Oolla Khan, sudder ameen of Rohituck, for twenty-two days, from the 3d June last, on account of severe indisposition, is approved.

F. CURRIE, Secretary,
to the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Simla, the 4th July 1839.—The Right Honourable the Governor General having this day received from the officiating political agent at Loodiana, official announcement of the melancholy intelligence of the demise of his highness Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, Ruler of the Punjab, on the 27th ultimo, is pleased, in testimony of his deep regret for the loss of this faithful and highly valued Ally to the British Government, to direct, that minute guns to the number of sixty, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of the fortifications of Delhi, Agra and Allahabad and at all the principal stations of the army throughout the North Western Provinces.

The ceremony will be also observed at the frontier stations of Loodiana and Ferozapore.

Secret Department, Simla, the 11th July, 1839.—The under mentioned officers have been appointed to proceed on special duty, as attached to the Peshawur Mission, until further orders: Captain Henry Pelham Burn, 1st regiment native infantry and Lieutenant J. G. Caulfield, 68th regiment native infantry.

Political Department, Simla, the 22d July, 1839.—Captain J. E. Landers, 9th regiment native infantry, has been this day appointed to the command of the Bhopal Contingent.

Political Department Simla, the 25th July 1839—Captain J. H. Smyth, Commandant of artillery, Scindiah's reformed contingent, has obtained leave of absence for two months, from the 10th proximo, to visit Agra and Simla, on private affairs.

(Signed) H. TORRENS,

Depty. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla 9th July, 1839—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant Peter William Luard, of the 55th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant of the Assam Schundy Corps

Simla 16th July, 1839.—Major R. Ross of the 16th regiment native infantry, and political agent at Jeypore, has obtained, in the political department, under date the 17th ultimo, leave of absence for two years on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health. The leave of absence to have effect from the date Major Ross is relieved from his duties.

Major C. Thoresby, of the 68th regiment native infantry, and Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, has been appointed, in the same department, and under the same date, to officiate as political agent at Jeypore, during the absence of Major Ross.

Simla, 16th July, 1839.—The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain James Woodburn, of the 10th regiment native infantry, to be major of Brigade to the troops serving under the command of Brigadier Littler, on the eastern frontier, vice Monfrays deceased.

The following officers were placed, in the secret department, under date 11th instant, under the orders of lieutenant colonel Wade, political agent on a Mission to Peshawur.

Captain Henry Pelham Burn, 1st regiment native infantry Lieutenant J. G. Caulfield, 68th regiment native infantry.

Simla, 30th July, 1839—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Sergeant James Bartlett, late of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be Sergeant Major to His Lordship's Body Guard, vice Perry.

Simla, 20th July, 1839.—The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment in the political department, under date the 22d instant:

Captain J. E. Landers, of the 9th regiment native infantry, to the command of Bhopal contingent.

His Lordship has been pleased to approve, in the secret department, under date the 22d instant, the leave granted by lieutenant colonel Wade, political agent on a mission to Peshawur, to lieutenant A. H. Corfield, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to proceed to Loodiana, on sick certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lieutenant J. H. Smyth, of the regiment of artillery and captain commandant of the artillery in Sindiah's reformed contingent, has obtained leave of absence, in the political department on the 25th instant, for two months from the 10th proximo, to enable him to visit Agra and Simla, on private affairs.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India Milly. Dept.

with the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 22d July, 1839.—No 115 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

6th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant James Skinner to be captain of a company, ensign Arthur Mitford Becho to be lieutenant, from the 16th July 1839, in succession to captain R. A. McNaughton retired.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of artillery and infantry and assistant surgeon in this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Artillery—Mr. Alexander Robertson, date of arrival at Fort William 19th July 1839.

Infantry—Messrs. Albert Fyche; Charles James Bean Chas. Vereker Hamilton; Edward Lavelles Denny; Henry Shepherd Mancy; William Clave Watson; date of arrival at Fort William; 19th July, 1839—John Nicholson, ditto 20th ditto.

Medical Department—Mr. Edward Hare; ditto 19th July 1839.

Captain Thomas Fisher, of the 48th regiment native infantry; has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors date of arrival at Fort William, 19th July 1839.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed in Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Major General Herbert Bowen, C. B. colonel of the 55th regiment native infantry.

Ensign Thomas Colvin Blagrove, of the 96th regiment native infantry.

Captain Henry Goodwyn, of the Corps of engineers, has leave of absence from the 1st November next, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted to captain James Mackenzie, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, in general orders No 34, of the 11th March 1839, is extended from the 1st to the 21th June 1839.

Brevet Major William MacTier, Deputy Judge Advocate General, recently transferred to the Presidency Division, is directed, on his arrival in Calcutta, to take charge of the Judge Advocate General's office, vice Captain R. J. H. Birch, appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Sergeant William McBurnet, of the Horse Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer North Western Provinces, for employment as an Assistant Overseer, in the Department of Public Works.

Bombardier Thomas Moran, of the 2d Company 5th Battalion Artillery is admitted to the benefit of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Scotland.

No 116 of 1839.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Henry Thomas, of the 11th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his private affairs, embarking for such purpose at Bombay.

Lieutenant John Francis Ebdon of the regiment of artillery is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

Riding Master Thomas Frake of the 10th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales on medical certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Fort William, 22d July, 1839.—No. 118 of 1839.—With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to authorize the extension to corps of local infantry of the principle of the regulation granting increased pay for length of service.

An extra allowance of one rupee a month in every native private of local infantry after 20 years' service, and an additional rupee after 27 years' service, will accordingly have effect from the 1st proximo, such increase of pay being entirely dependent on good conduct as in regiments of the line.

No. 119 of 1839.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No 21, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 11th April 1839, are published for general information.

"Letter dated 6th October 1838.
(No. 75)

Referring to three Copies of the dress regulations of the Bengal army issued from the adjutant-general's office and forwarded to the Court, on the Roxburgh Castle, transmit correspondence on the subject, and draw the Court's attention to a question which has incidentally arisen regarding the rank held by Her Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals, as compared with that assigned to the Members of the Medical Board.

Para. 5 We approve of the attention paid by you to prevent changes in the dress regulations, and we sanction and confirm the Code as now completed, except so far as it relates to Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons.

6. The Governor of Madras having apprized us, that the former Code established at your presidency, contained no specification of the dress of members of the Board and Superintending

* Lt dated 13th Feb. 1838. Surgeons, we authorize the assimilation of their uniforms with those of the corresponding ranks in her Majesty's service; you will revise the code accordingly, the corresponding ranks being those of inspector general and deputy inspector general.

7. The relative rank in her Majesty's Army of inspector general, being now that of brigadier general, we authorize the introduction of the same rule into our service, in fixing the relative rank of members of the Medical Board.

No. 120 of 1839.—The following Para of a military letter No. 24, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated the 19th April 1839, are published for general information.

"Para 1. We have permitted the following officers to return to their duty: viz.

Captain J. C. C. Gray; W. Mackintosh, (Overland) and W. James.

8. We have granted additional leave to the undermentioned officers, viz.

Captain Alexander Hodges, and Lieutenant R. L. R. Charteris six months; and Lieutenant F. C. Marsden, till July."

No. 121 of 1839.—The following paragraphs of Military Letter, No 31, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 8th May 1839, are published for general information.

"Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty: viz.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Brewer, and Lieutenant A. Younghouseband; J. R. Lumley and Hugh Mackenzie.

2. We have permitted Lieutenant Valpy F. T. Turner to return to his duty.

3. We have granted additional leave to the following officers: viz.

Captain W. Hunter, to remain till June.

Superintending Surgeon T. Tweedie, to remain till September.

4. We have permitted Surgeon W. Bell, to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 10th April 1839."

Fort William, 29th July, 1839.—No. 122 of 1839.—Mr. George Turner is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant Surgeon on this establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 19th July 1839.

Assistant Surgeon John Stewart Sutherland, of the medical department, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 25th July 1839.

Major James Glencapra Burns, of the 3d regiment native infantry and Superintendent of Cachar, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the expiration of his rank, from the 8th instant.

Fort William, 30th July, 1839.—No. 126 of 1839.—Cornet Henry Robert Grandlay, of the 6th regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Fort William, 29th July, 1839—No. 123 of 1839.—The following revised statement of warrant and non-commissioned officers to Magazines, as recommended by the Military Board, is published for general information :

Arrival.....	1819	2	Deputy commissary or deputy assistant commissary
Expence.....	6221	1	Conductor or sub conductor
Chumr.....	340	1	Total.
Alahabad.....	561	1	Park serjeant
Cawnpore.....	561	2	Laboratory or Magazine ser jeant.
Agra.....	189	3	Laboratory men
Delhi.....	189	1	Blacksmith serjeant.
Amere.....	451	1	Armoury serjeant
Saoner.....	561	1	Carpenter serjeant
Penang.....	10	0	Copper serjeant
Singapore.....	10	0	Sutler serjeant.
Malacca.....	1	0	Gun Stocker.
	0	1	Total.

NOTE.—In the above table, provision is made for the depots at Haug and Shwaw, and Laboratory School, which are considered as dependencies upon the Delhi, Saugor, and Espence Bazarages respectively.

Peri William, 29th July 1939.—No 124 of 1939.—The following extracts of a letter, No. 11 from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Finance Department, under date the 27th April, 1939, are published for general information :

"Para 5 We also direct that the family remittances of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, be restricted at all the presidencies to the actual savings from their subsistence for a period not exceeding one year since their last remittance. This restriction is particularly necessary to prevent the abuse by remittance of other funds at the Exchequer allowed to the Soldiers.

6 And we direct, that it be notified in General Orders of all the Presidents, that the Family Remittances, and the Effects and Credits of deceased officers and Soldiers, will hereafter be payable, in this country. At twenty-one days after the receipt of the quarterly Rolls, instead of sixty four days as at present."

No 125 of 1819.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of one Regiment of European Infantry, of ten companies, at each Presidency composed of

- 1 Colonel.
2 Lieutenant Colonels.
2 Majors.
10 Captains.
16 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns and
020 Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.

The present European regiment at each Presidency is to be based on the Establishment of Non-Commissioned and Rank and File, as above specified.

Agreeably to the Orders of the Hon'ble Court, the promotion arrangements will bear date, at all the Presidencies, from the expiration of three months from the date of receipt of the despatch authorizing the measure, thus allowing time for the arrival of a supply of recruits, and also for the Establishment of one uniform system upon which the promotion arrangements shall be made at each of the Presidencies.

The despatch having been received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India on the 8th July, the additional Regiment will be brought on the Establishment of each Presidency, from the 8th October next.

Fort William, 21st July, 1839.—No. 127 of 1839.—Ensign Robert Moss Franklin, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

No. 124 of 1939.—Brigadier Major H. R. Murray, of the 73d Regiment Native Infantry, Executive Officer of the Burmese Division of Public Works, has leave to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, from the 22d January, the date of his return from Sen, to the 1st of March last.

No. 129 of 1839.—The Honble the President in Council having resolved, in the Secret and ~~Supreme~~ Department, that an additional, or ninth company of the present strength, as stated in the Margin, be raised for extra Infantry Regiment of the Line of the Native Army of the three Presidencies, the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay, and the Commander of the Forces in General, are requested to give immediate effect to the measure.

Fort William, 5th August, 1839. — No. 130 of 1839 — The Honble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

3rd regiment native infantry — Captain Gen. Newton Pile to be major lieutenant Chas Rogers to be captain of a company and ensign James McCalfe to be lieutenant, from the 8th July 1839, in succession to major J G Burns retired.

Medical Department — Assistant surgeon Hubert M. Madison, Sweddel to be surgeon, from the 16th April 1939, vice surgeon Wm. Bell retired.

Lieutenant Maxwell Hyslop, of the 57th regiment native infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 26th July 1849

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Comptrol Directors as Cadets of engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and as an assistant surgeon. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant, cornet, and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Engineers — Messrs Alex. David Turnbull, date of arrival at Port William 30th July, 1839, and Alfred Geo. Goodwyn, do 31st ditto.

Artillery.—Messrs Gen Bouchier do 30th ditto—Peter Col
nel Lambert do—Capt George Mon do, 31st ditto and Peter
Chastie, do, 2d August

Cavalry — Mr. Daniel Bayley, do 31st July.

Infantry Messrs Charles Brown Stuart, do, 31st ditto, Henry
Larkins Robertson, do ditto Hury Elliott Young, do 30th,
ditto—Hurace Watson, do 2d Angd.

Medical department — Mr. Wm. Martin, ditto 30th July 1899

Captain James Colley Tudor, of the 6th regiment native infantry, deputy assistant commissary general, has leave of absence for two months, from the 10th August instant, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

No 131 of 1839.—Major George Joseph Bidmead Johnston, of the 65th regiment native infantry, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the 1st instant, on the pension of a colonel, in conformity with the regulations of the 29th December 1837.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :

65th regiment native infantry.—Captain Roger Williamson Wilson to be major, lieutenant and brevet captain Raymond Hervey DeMontmorency to be captain of a Company, and ensign Frederick Moffat Barker to be lieutenant, from the 1st August 1839 in succession to major G. J. B. Johnston, retired.

Lieutenant Isaac Jones, of the 51th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

No. 132 of 1919 — At the recommendation of the Medical Board the Honorable the President in Council, with the sanction of the right Honorable the Governor General, authorizes the addition of (5) five apothecaries, (6) six assistant apothecaries, and (9) nine apprentices, in the strength of the subordinate medical establishment of this presidency.

No 135 of 1892.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d lieutenants, cornets, ensigns and assistant surgeons, from the date expressed opposite to their names :

Engineers.—2d Lieutenant Alexander David Turnbull, and Alfred Gen. Goodwyn, 12th June, 1837.

Artillery—2d Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, George Bouchier, George Moir Colnett Lambart, 11th December 1838; and Peter Christie, 12th March, 1839.

Cavalry—**Cornels** Christie Vanbigh Jenkins, Anstruther Macfar, Octavius Hamilton Chas Wilbraham Radcliffe, 21th Jan., 1839; and Daniel Bayley, 9th March, 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Infantry—Ensigns Francis Drake, 10th Sept., 1838, Jno. Witherspoon Lewis Bird, 23d ditto; Albert Pyche, Chas. Jas. Bean, Chas. Voreker Hamilton, Chas. Browne Stuart, Henry Larkins Robertson, Chas. Jackson, Edward Lancelles Dennis 11th Dec. Henry, Marshallman Williams, Philip Chas. Murray, Geo. Cliffe Hatch Munceton Nowell Woodhouse, Matt Raper Ma ther Jun Hy, Geo Taylor, Wredenhil, Quercus Penson, Jno Simpson Rawson, Arthur Hill Trevor, Frederic R. D'Arcy Big neil, Jas. Rattray, Andrew Almonth Becher, Hastings Broughton Impay, Robt. Coverdale, Knawell, David Theodore Reid, 12th ditto; Elliott Walker Banch Henry Richard Shelton, Henry Charles Adam, Robert Chardm Wroughton, Jno Oliphant Armit, Alex. Rose, 13th Jan., 1839; William Agnew, 14th ditto; William Henderson Smith, 19th ditto; Alex. Sutton Osborn Donaldson, Urban Moore, Henry Chas Griffiths, Theodan Gordon Edwll, Jas Simpson, Fredk Trullape, Charles Williamson F rd, Thomas Hunter Smith James Lund sherwill, Saml Chas., Adam Swinton, Augustus Henry Terman, Lewis Augustus Cook Henry Jun, Gulse, and Fredk, James Elsegood, 24th ditto; Fredk. Keubell Doring (deceased) and Edwin Alex. Rowlett, 11th Feb., Wm Hampton 16th ditto; Henry Shepherd Money, Fredk. Aubert Jun, Nicholson and Wm. Clay Watson, 24th ditto; Harry Elliott Young, 9th March, Horace Watson, 12th

Medical Department—Assist. Surgeons, Charles Gould An drews, 15th Sept., 1838. Kinloch Wm Law Kirk, M. D., 2d Octu ber Nathaniel Collier and Chas Murray Henderson, M. D., 1st Nov. Jas. Swiney Haig and Wm. Suker Combsbach, (not vet. ill'd), 22d Dec. Henry Irwin 13th Jan. 1839 Henry B. Javon Hinton 14th ditto, Alex. Chas. Marrow, M. D., Dun McRae William Pitt, and Edwll Edm M D 2 th ditto, Robert B. Croft Kinsey, 17th Feb., George Turner and Edwll Harp 24th ditto, William Martin 9th March.

No 121 of 1839.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admit ted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Comt of Directors, as Colets of Cavalry and Infantry and as assistant surgeons, on this establishment. The Candidates are promoted to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment :

Cavalry—Messrs, Roland Richardson William Alexander, and Almed Wrench, date of arrival at Fort William, 3d August, 1839

Infantry—Mr. Charles James Roberts, ditto, 2d August, 1839

Messrs Augustus Noel Cole, Frederick William Denne Lloyd, and William Fullerton, ditto, 3d August 1839.

Medical department—Mr. Robert Bancroft Kinsey, and Mr. William Pringle, M. D., ditto 3d August 1839.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Comt of Directors :

Lieutenant John Turton, of the 3d regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 2d August 1839

Brevet major John Thomas Croft, of the 31th regiment native infantry, ditto, 3d ditto ditto.

Captain Alexander Jack, of the 30th regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Bombay, 11th April, 1839.

Lieutenant Colonel George John Shadwell, of the 7th regiment light cavalry, having been declared incapable of performing the du s profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment

The President in Council is pleased to make the following ap pointments :

Lieutenant G. A. F. Hervey, of the 3d regiment native infantry, to do duty with the Armentu Local battalion.

21 Lieutenant N. A. Staples, of the regiment of artillery (now at Dacca,) to do duty with the Assam light infantry battalion.

Fort William, 12th August, 1839—No 136 of 1839.—Govern ment having resolved, in the General Department, to sanction the formation of a Secondary School in connection with the Medical College of Calcutta, for the instruction of Native Doctors, for the Military and Civil Branches of the Service, the following Rules relating to admission to the School, and the terms of Service, which have been established by the Hon'ble the President in Council, are published for general information, and will take effect from the 1st of October 1839 :

1. The School will be thrown open for the admission of any persons desirous of acquiring Medical knowledge, as well as for the instruction of those who enter the institution under the engagements and terms of service hereinafter specified.

2. To the first of these classes of persons the subjoined Rules do not apply, it being understood that such persons resort to the institution in order to qualify themselves for eventually under taking private practice in the Medical profession.

3. The class of Students intended for the Subordinate Medical Service under Government is to consist of not more than fifty persons, admissible on the 1st of October 1839; and in the following and every subsequent year respectively twenty additional pupils are to be admitted.

4. The qualification required of these Students at the time of admission is, that they shall be able to read and write the Hindoo-stanee language in the Devanagere, or Persian character their cap ability being certified by any interpreter in a Native Regiment, and further ascertained by examination before the Examiners of the College of Fort William. On receipt of the Reports of the Examiners, the Council of the Medical College will select such as possess the best certificate of Students above specified.

5. Hindoos and Mahomedans are equally admissible, when duly qualified, on the sole condition that they be of respectable character. Where qualifications are equal, a preference will be shown to the sons or near relatives of Native Officers and other respectable persons in the Service of Government. Candidates from the Provinces of Assam and Arracan will be specially considered.

6. The Students are to be regularly enlisted as soldiers, and to be subject to the articles of war for the Government of the native army.

7. Students are admissible in to the institution, at from 16 to 32 years of age, and upon their admission they are to enter in to an engagement to serve the Government native doctors, as vacancies may occur, for a period of not less than seven years from the time of their leaving the institution in that capacity, unless prevented service that period by physical inability, proved before a medical committee, and certified accordingly, after a service of seven years they may demand their discharge in time of peace.

8. From the date of admission into the institution, the Students will receive dirt money at the public charge, at the rate of (5) five company's rupees each per mensem, to be continued to them during the period of their shade at the institution, and to be drawn in monthly abstract by the Secretary to the Medical College.

9. It will at all times be in the power of the Council of the medical college, to discharge any individual Student, on being as tasked that from dullness, idleness, negligence, or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the instruction given at the insti tution, or to become properly qualified for the exercise of the duties for which he is designed.

10. The Students will be required, before they obtain admis sion into the service as Native Doctors, to pass an examination before the Professor of the Medical College; upon whose report of their qualification for the public Service, made through the College Council to the Medical Board, the students will be appointed to the situation of Native Doctors on the occurrence of vacancies in the same manner as Native Doctors have hitherto been appointed.

11. The pay of Native Doctors, on appointment to the Service, is fixed at (20) Twenty Company's Rupees a month in Garrison or at a Civil Station, and (25) Twenty five Company's Rupees a month in the Field; of which sums (5) Five Rupees are to be considered as Batta, and deducted when on leave of absence from Corps and Stations.

12. Although the engagement of native doctors to serve in that capacity, does not extend beyond seven years, yet in the event of such individual continuing to serve, his allowance will after seven years be advanced to (25) twenty-five company's rupees in Garrison or at a civil station, and (30) thirty rupees in the field, provided the medical officer under whom such native doctor may be serving at the time, grant a certificate, that the general character and professional conduct of the individual deserve this indulgence. The certificate to be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the division or Circle.

13. Pension will be granted to native doctors at the following rates, and under the conditions of service herein specified.

A Native Doctor who, from wounds, or injuries received on service, shall become no longer fit to serve, will be entitled, at any period less than fifteen years, to an invalid pension of twelve rupees per mensem, after fifteen years, to one half of his Field pay if in the military, and of his Garrison pay if in the civil branch of the service; after twenty-two years, to the whole of his pay, provided that in every case the inability of native doctor to serve, as occasioned by wounds or injuries so received, be duly certified by the usual medical Committee for Invaliding.

14. A native doctor, if invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties, will be entitled at the expira tion of fifteen years, pensionary provision of ten rupees per mensem; and after twenty-two years, to one-half of his field or Garrison pay, agreeably to the branch of the service in which he is employed.

15. Native Doctors attached to civil station are liable to serve with the Army, when so directed in general orders, and the same advantages in every respect will thereupon be extended to them when thus serving, as to native doctors attached to Corps.

The foregoing rules are applicable only to those native doctors who may be educated at the Secondary School of the Calcutta Medical College.

No. 137 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank :

GENERAL REGISTER.

Cavalry.—Major John Bennett Hearsay to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 5th August, 1839, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Shadwell invalided.

5th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Cavalry and Brevet Major Robert Lindsay Anstruther to be major, Lieutenant and brevet captain Edward Watt to be captain of a troop, and Cornet Charles Robert Hewitt Christie to be lieutenant ditto ditto.

70th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign Alexander Wathen Ballie to be lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Francis Jeffreys deceased, with rank from the 1st July, 1839, vice Lieutenant and Brevet captain Roland Hill promoted.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieutenant Frederick Robertson to rank from the 10th March, 1839, vice Lieutenant Francis Jeffreys (deceased) struck off, agreeably to Government General Orders, No. 106 of the 10th May, 1839.

Lieutenant William Remington Mercer to rank from the 30th April, 1839, vice Lieutenant and Brevet captain E. J. Betis, promoted.

Lieutenant Denis Downes, of the 10th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

The following removal and promotions are made in the Subordinate medical department:

Hospital steward John Byron to be an apothecary, and hospital apprentice Malachy John McLaughlin to be an assistant apothecary, from the 10th July, 1839, vice Shinks, deceased.

Assistant Steward Robert Cumming to be steward, from the 10th July, 1839, vice Byron removed to the apothecary's department.

No. 138 of 1839.—Brevet Major Hugh Robertson Murry, of the 73d regiment native infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 2d instant, on the pension of a Colonel, in conformity with the regulations of the 20th December, 1837.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

73d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain Robert McNair to be captain of a company, and ensign William Richardson to be lieutenant, from the 2d August 1839, in succession to brevet major H. R. Murray retired.

Major George Newton Peole, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account for two years.

No. 139 of 1839.—In continuation of General Orders, No. 77 of 1839, under date the 20th of May last, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to transfer 2d Lieutenant Richard Baird Smith, of the Madras Engineers, to the Corps of Engineers in Bengal.

2d Lieutenant Smith will take rank in the Engineer Corps under this Presidency, agreeably to the received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and published in the General Orders above mentioned.

No. 140 of 1839.—It having been resolved in the Political Department, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, that a third Local Corps shall be raised for the Civil duties of Upper Assam, to be denominated the Sibundee Corps of Upper Assam, into which the present Bonanza Levy will be absorbed, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct, that including a Company of 100 Bonanzas, and other border tribes (to be employed on a particular duty), the Corps shall consist of four Companies, and be of the following strength and Establishment: viz

1 Captain Commanding.	Staff.
4 Subalterns.	1 Adjutant, Effective.
4 Jemadars.	1 Sergeant Major, Ditto.
23 Headclars.	1 Native Doctor, Ditto.
24 Naicks.	1 Drill Havildar.
4 Drummers.	1 Ditto Naick, Non effective.
400 Privates.	4 Pay Havildars.

Two Subaltern Officers will be attached to the Corps, on the same scale of allowances as that of the Officers doing duty with the other Local Corps in the Province.

Exclusive of Regimental Pay and Allowances, the Officer Commanding the Corps, will draw a monthly allowance of 200 Rupees Command money, and 25 Rupees per Company, for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements, and for Writers and Stationery.

The Staff and other Allowances of the Adjutant will correspond with those drawn by the Adjutant of the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps.

The native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and privates will receive the scale of pay drawn for the same grades in the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps.

The Corps will be armed with fuzils, and have black leather appointments, and clothed in the uniform appointed for the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps.

Camp Equipage and Quarter Master's establishment are not allowed to the new Corps.

The present Assam Sibundee Corps will in future be designated the Lower Assam Sibundee Corps, and with reference to its increased strength, as authorized in General Orders No. 41, dated 25th March last, and to the extent of country dependent upon it for defence and protection, the appointment of a 2d in Command, is sanctioned by the President in Council.

The Native Officers and Non Commissioned Officers for the new Corps will be supplied by drafts from the Assam Light Infantry and Sibundee Corps for Lower Assam, in equal proportions, viz: from each.

- 2 Jemadars, as Subalterns.
- 9 Havildars, as Jemadars.
- 12 Naicks, as Havildars.
- 12 Sipahs as Naicks.

Fort William, 12th August 1839.—No. 141 of 1839.—Lieutenant Charles Seton Guthrie, Executive Engineer, 19th Division of Public Works, is permitted to remain in Calcutta, from the 31st ultimo to the 31st instant, on Medical Certificate.

WM. CUBITT, MAJOR.
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India Milly Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head quarters Meerut, 10th June, 1839.—At a general court martial, assembled in Fort William, on Monday the 3d day of June 1839, Lieutenant Frederick William Cornish, of the artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For highly disorderly conduct, in halting, on the 8th January 1839, on board the ship *Roberts*, twice struck Lieutenant George Newton, of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant Frederick William Cornish, of the artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner Lieutenant Frederick William Cornish, of the artillery, to be suspended from rank, and pay and allowances, for the period of six months."

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,
Major General.

18th June, 1839.

RECOMMENDATION BY THE COURT.—"The court, in consideration of the particular circumstances of the case, beg to recommend Lieutenant Cornish to the clemency of the Commander of the Forces."

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

In compliance with the court's recommendation, grounded on the provocation given by the very improper conduct of Lieutenant Newton, the period of Lieutenant Cornish's suspension from rank, pay and allowances is reduced to three months, commencing from the date of the publication of this order at the Presidency.

Head quarters Meerut, 18th June, 1839.—The Neemooh station order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Anderson, M. D., recently posted to the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to retain medical charge of the 49th regiment of native infantry is confirmed.

The Baltool detachment order of the 1st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon C. J. Davidson to afford medical aid, from the date, to two companies of the 1st regiment of native infantry, on command at the post, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 2d instant, directing Apothecary J. Beale, of the Cawnpore medical depot, and at present on leave at Dum-Dum, to remain at the Presidency, with a view to his being appointed to do duty with a detachment of troops destined for the upper provinces, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.—Lieutenant G. Verner of the 9th regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Carr appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

Ensign R. A. Ramany, of the 35th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Marriannah light infantry, (in the room of Lieutenant Saunders, who has been permitted to rejoin his regiment), and will join the battalion on the conclusion of the service on which the corps to which he belongs is now employed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:
 94th regiment native infantry.—Surgeon D. McQ Gray, M.D., from 15th June to 15th December, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, and eventually to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to see, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 19th June, 1839.—The Commander of the Force directs the following removal and postings of field officers:

Colonel (Major General) Sir D. McLeod, K. C. B., from the right wing European regiment to the 34th regiment of native infantry.

Colonel W. Duple (new promotion) to the right wing European regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Sismore, (on furlough) from the 3d to the 53d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Riley (new promotion) is posted to the 3d regiment of native infantry.

Mr H. J. Mitchell, under suspension from the rank and pay of Lieutenant of the 72d regiment of native infantry, is permitted to visit Barrackpore on private affairs, from the 1st of July to the 4th of December next.

Cornet William Young is posted to the 7th regiment of light cavalry at Meerut.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 21st June, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 5th instant, directing Cornet O. Hamilton to do duty with the 16th regiment of light cavalry at Meerut, and Ensign W. Agnew with the 3d regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The Saugor division order of the 9th instant, directing Native Doctor Sewashee Doss, doing duty with the artillery, to proceed to Jhansi, for the purpose of being attached to the civil establishment of the Political Agent at that place is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Williamson's regimental order of the 14th instant, directing Captain D. Bainfield, of the 66th, to continue to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 19th regiment of native infantry, until the arrival of the officer appointed to perform that duty, is confirmed.

Ensigns H. B. Hopper, of the 35th, and J. M. Swinton, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, are, at their own request, removed, the former to the 1st and the latter to the 53d regiment of native infantry, as the juniors of their rank.

Assistant Surgeon W. Shillito will continue attached to the artillery hospital at Agra, until the 1st of September next, when he will proceed to Meerut, for the purpose indicated in General Orders of the 16th instant.

Rudra Singh having been pronounced qualified, is admitted into the service as a Native Doctor, and directed to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore.

Head-quarters Meerut, 22d June 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 7th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton, now at the general hospital, to do duty with, and Assistant Steward J. W. Frauke to act as Steward to her Majesty's 21st foot, is confirmed.

The Saugor division order of the 11th instant permitting Sergeant Major Ried, of the 1st Battalion of artillery, who was directed in General Orders of the 21st ultimo, to rejoin the head quarters of his battalion at Kuttauk, to remain at Saugor, and do duty with the 2d company of that battalion, until the close of the rains, is confirmed.

The brigade order of the 28th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. McNair, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Major of Brigade to the troops on the eastern frontier, vice Brevet Major Humphreys deceased, is confirmed.

The Saugor division order of the 11th instant, directing acting Sub-Conductor J. Saint to do duty at the Saugor magazine, until the close of the rainy season, is confirmed.

Shah Lal Mahomed is admitted to the service as a Native Doctor from the 8th of April last, and directed to do duty with the 7th battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum, vice Koopman Ajly deceased.

Shah Emambux is also admitted to the service as a Native Doctor, from the 15th of April last, and directed to proceed and do the 65th regiment of native infantry in Arracan.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 25th June, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 34th instant, directing the following officers of the regiment of artillery, to proceed and do duty with the

detachment of artillery drafts ordered from Dum-Dum to the upper provinces by water, is confirmed:

Captain H. P. Hughes.

2d Lieut. J. W. Fraser.

C. V. Cox.

O. H. Dickens.

H. Hammond.

Assistant Surgeon M. A. B. Gerrard, in medical charge.

Captain and Brevet Major W. MacTier, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Diawarre and Benares division, is removed to the Presidency division, vice Captain Birch appointed Assistant Secretary to Government, military department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet H. H. Grindlay, from 15th June, to 15th September, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate.

61st regiment native infantry.—Captain R. A. McNaughton, from 6th July to 16th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to retiring from the service.

65th regiment native infantry.—Captain C. Fowler, from 4th May to 4th July, to proceed on the river, and visit Kishinagar on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 26th June, 1839.—The Agra garrison and station order of the 9th instant, directing a dooley, with a set of bearers, to be supplied to the depot hospital of the European regiment, 7th, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, is confirmed.

The Sylhet station order of the 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon R. O. Guise, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Cherra Poenjee, and afford medical aid to Assistant Surgeon J. Davenport, M. D. of the Sylhet light infantry battalion is confirmed.

Hospital apprentice Samuel Thompson, attached to the artillery at Nascerabad having been guilty of repeated acts of gross misconduct and insubordination, is to be paid up and discharged the service, on the receipt of this order at the head quarters of the Rajpootannah field force.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 28th June, 1839.—The regimental order of the 15th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, commanding the 59th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant G. W. Stokes to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Blackwood, is confirmed.

The battalion order of the 12th instant, by Brevet Major J. Steel, commanding the Banagurh light infantry, appointing Lieutenant E. Garret, doing duty with the corps, to act as adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant and adjutant Jenner, on duty at Diawarre, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 16th instant, appointing assistant Steward R. Cumming to act as steward in the hospital of Her Majesty's 31st regiment, during the employment of forward Hinder as acting Apothecary, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

24th regiment native infantry.—Ensign A. Carrington, from 15th July to 15th October, to visit Hooghly and Calcutta, on private affairs.

59th regiment native infantry.—Ensign H. B. Lumden, from 15th July to 15th October, to visit Fattelgarh, on private affairs.

15th regiment light cavalry.—Riding Master T. Penke, from 15th June to 15th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 2d July 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing assistant Apothecary A. Deograndy and Hospital apprentice W. Overitt to do duty, the latter as acting assistant Steward, with the detachment of artillery drafts ordered to proceed by water to the upper provinces, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 13th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. B. Brewer to make over medical charge of the 62d regiment of native infantry, to Assistant Surgeon T. Smith, M. D. of the 8th light cavalry, and proceed to Etawah, for the purpose of affording medical aid to the right wing of the 44th native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Guise, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Presidency division order of the 20th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Cornet and Ensign, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed.

Cornet W Young,....with the 4th regiment L C at Sultanpore. (Benares)

Ensign C Jackson,.... 69th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.
L A Cook,....

" F Aubert,.... " 68th ditto at Barrackpore
" T Gordon,.... " 12th ditto at Barrackpore
" A S O Donaldson, " 67th ditto at Benares.
" S C A Swinton, " 51st ditto at Barrackpore.

Lieutenant C E Burton, of the 49th regiment of native infantry having been pronounced by the college examiners to be qualified to perform the duties of an interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Ensign H G Burmaster, recently posted to the 16th regiment of native infantry, is directed to proceed to Allypore, and do duty with the recrual depot, until further orders.

Head quarters, Meerut, 3d July 1839.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

41st regiment native infantry.—Lieut. S J Saunders, late, doing duty with the Hurrinab light infantry battalion, from 14th June to 26th September, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his regiment.

44th Regiment native infantry.—Asst. Surgeon J A Guise from 29th June to 31st July, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

KARNATAK.—The christian name of Sergeant Connor, who was appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 6th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 25th September last, is John; and not James, as therein stated. The order books to be corrected accordingly.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 5th July, 1839.—The Kurnaul station order of the 27th May last, directing Lieutenant J. M. Drake, of the 46th regiment of native infantry, and acting interpreter and Quarter Master to the 4th light cavalry, to perform the duties of the commissariat office at that station, until the arrival of Lieutenant J. Skinner, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Captain Nutball, ordered to Ferozepore, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

Brevet Captain H. Moore, who was appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate General, in General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General, of the 25th ultimo, is posted to the Dinapore and Benares divisions.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

11th regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant W. McCulloch to be interpreter and Quarter Master.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

13th regiment native infantry. Ensign T. F. Waterman, from 26th June to 1st October, to visit Futtelghurh, on private affairs.

54th regiment native infantry.—Ensign G W Cunningham, from 20th June to 1st October, to visit Buxar, on private affairs.

Ordnance department.—Conductor D. Ross, from 1st February to 8th March, in extension, to remain at Agra, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters Meerut, 6th July 1839.—The Mynpoorie station order of the 27th ultimo, appointing Native Doctor Lakshmun Singh, attached to the jail hospital at that post, to do duty with the left wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry, vice Shaikh Kureem Dutt, who has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment.

33 regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant T. Wallace to be Adjutant, vice Hicks promoted.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 6th July, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 25th ultimo, directing Ensigns F. K. Darling and E. A. Howland, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 59th regiment of native infantry, at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The depot order of the 29th of May last, by Captain C. Jordan, commanding the depot of the European regiment at Agra, making the following temporary promotions, is confirmed.

Corporals John Waylett, John Fitzgerald and Erasmus Bonar to be Sergeants.

Acting Corporals Bartholomew Dowling, William Jones, Thomas Mayne and John Woolley, to be Corporals.

Captain Jordan's depot order of the above date, appointing Sergeant Edmund Harky to act as Sergeant Major; Sergeant John Waylett, as Drill Sergeant; acting Corporal William Goodlow as Drill Corporal; and Sergeant E Bonnell as Pay Sergeant, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as a temporary measure. The above appointed non-commissioned officers are to be returned as non-effective staff.

Sergeant Major Patrick James Fox, of the 13th, is removed to the 41st regiment of native infantry vice Bryan appointed to act as a Sub-Conductor of Ordnance.

Head quarters, Meerut, 10th July 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Shaik Ibrahim and Shaik Hadait Allee to be Native Doctors, and directing them to proceed and join the Assam light infantry, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 24th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Riley, commanding the 3d native infantry, appointing Eadon J. Walscliffe to act as Adjutant, vice Hicks promoted, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The artillery regimental order of the 21st ultimo, appointing the following non-commissioned staff to the detachment of drafts about to proceed to the upper provinces, under the command of Captain H. P. Hughes, is confirmed:

Sergeant Simon Henderson, of the 1st company 1st battalion, to act as Sergeant Major.

Sergeant John Clarke, of the 2d company 5th battalion, to act as Quarter Master Sergeant.

Drill Corporal Richard Flannagan, of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to act as Provost Sergeant.

Ensign H Hopkinson, of the 15th, is, at his own request, removed to the 70th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Rough Rider Sergeant Patrick Dense, of the second brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed to the commissariat department, vice Melbush deceased.

Sergeant Major John Higginbottom, of the 51st regiment of native infantry, is, at his own request, removed to the European regiment, in the rank he held at the date of his appointment to a native corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

2d battn. arty.—Major C Blake, from 1st September 1838 to 27th Sept. 1839, to enable him to join his battalion.

59th regt N. I.—Ensign G G Bowring, from 15th July 1839, to 15th March 1840, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Department.—Conductor J. Thompson, from 1st August 1839 to 1st February 1840, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 12th July 1839.—The Commander of the Forces directs, that the prescribed confidential reports and returns, connected with the annual inspection of corps of every description, shall, in future, be forwarded to head quarters in duplicate.

The Meerut division order of the 10th instant, directing Apprentice W. J. Thompson to do duty in the hospital of her Majesty's 2d bufts, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 25th ultimo, directing Doorgah Persaud Ditchet, supernumerary Native Doctor, in the 69th, to do duty with the 9th regiment of native infantry at Chittagong, is confirmed.

Tazadeen having been examined, and pronounced qualified for employment as a Native Doctor, is appointed, in that capacity, to the 54th regiment of native infantry.

Drummer Henry Mosley is transferred from the 52d to the 6th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th regt. L C.—Brevet Major E L. Ansdruther, from 10th August to 10th Nov. to visit Tibbool, on private affairs.

50th regt. N I.—Lieutenant R. Ouseley, from 1st August to 15th November, to visit Khasnoot, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head quarters, Meerut, 12th July 1839—Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown is removed from the 23d regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 2d brigade of horse artillery, but will continue attached to the former corps, until further orders.

Head quarters, Meerut, 16th July, 1839.—The Commisioner district order of the 16th February last, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master J. C. Jones, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, to act as district and garrison staff at Almorah, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Disposal station order of the 6th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D. to do duty with her Majesty's 49th regiment, is confirmed.

The Messerabad station order of the 6th instant, directing Sergeant J. Griffiths, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the establishment of the Kufah political agency, during its stay at Nusseerabad, is confirmed.

The appointment of Surgeon J. McOveston to the left wing of the 2d battalion of artillery, published in General Orders of the 24th of August 1838, is to be considered as posting that officer to the 2d battalion of artillery.

Sergeant Thomas Jones, of the 1st Company 2d battaliam of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the commissariat department, vice Evans deceased.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

40th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. Burton, from 20th July to 15th August, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

By order of the Commander of the Forces.

J. R. LUNLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head quarters, Mahabulnagar, 3d June 1839—N. 2.—The Head Quarters of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India will be removed from hence towards Poona, on the 10th instant, to which place all reports, &c. intended for his Excellency's information, are to be addressed till further orders.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the corps serving in India

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Edward Scott to be Captain, by purchase, vice Grant, who retires, 31st August 1838.

Cornet William Drysdale to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Scott, 31st August 1838.

Cancel his promotion vice Scott. Cornet William Wellington Waterloo Humbley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Prault, who retires, 15th March 1839.

Nathaniel Burtons, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Humbley, 15th March 1839.

2d Foot.—James Jopp, M. D. to be assistant surgeon, vice Whitmet appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons, 22d February 1839.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant Peter Dore to be Captain, without purchase, vice Owen deceased, 29th August 1838.

Lieutenant Thomas Chatterton to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dore, whose promotion, on the 21st December last, has not taken place, 21st December 1838.

Cancel his promotion to the Lieutenantcy vice Dr. burrough appointed Adjutant Ensign Charles John Foster to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chatterton, 21st December 1838.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant George Kennedy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Deanshire, who retires, 15th March 1839.

Ensign John Hales Glazbrook to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kennedy, 15th March 1839.

Lewis Edward Niman, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Glazbrook, 15th March 1839.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Hind to be Captain, by purchase, vice Terrell, who retires, 22d February.

Ensign Frederick D. Lister to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hind, 22d February 1839.

Donald Rannelyne Macleod, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lister 22d February 1839.

Arthur Layard, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas appointed to the 10th regiment of foot, 1st March 1839.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant Richard M. Meredith to be Captain without purchase, vice Keily deceased, 2d September 1838.

Cancel his promotion by purchase vice Deane. Ensign David Rallray to be Lieutenant, vice Meredith, 2d September 1838.

Thomas Beckwith Speedy, gent., to be Ensign, vice Rallray, 10th March 1839.

17th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Ormsby Rutledge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deburgh, who retires, 23d April 1838.

Cancel his promotion vice Matthews retired. Ensign Edward Henry Cornick to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Rutledge, whose promotion, on the 20th July last, has not taken place, 22d February 1839.

Alexander McKinsley, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cornick, 22d February 1839.

Assistant Surgeon William Milligan, M. D., from the 63d regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 57th Regiment, 1st March 1839.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Augustus Blair to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bayley, who retires, 1st February 1839.

Second Lieutenant George Deare to be first Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blair, 1st February 1839.

Charles George Brabazon, gent., to be second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deare, 1st February 1839.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant John Shum to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hovenden, who retires, 22d February 1839.

Ensign Henry James W. Postlethwaite to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shum, 22d February 1839.

Albany French Wallace, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Postlethwaite, 22d February 1839.

Sergeant Major Alexander Miller to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Parker deceased, 19th March 1839.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Knight Sayers, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson, who exchanges, 22d February 1839.

40th Foot.—Ensign Alexander Abercromby Nelson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson, who retires, 15th March 1839.

James Duncan M'Andrew, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nelson, 15th March 1839.

41st Foot.—Henry Fletcher Marston, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Burns appointed Quarter Master, 8th March 1839.

Ensign William Burns to be Quarter Master, vice Gibson deceased, 16th August 1838.

Cancel his promotion vice Camp bell. Ensign Lachlan Hector Gilbert Maclean, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Callaghan appointed Adjutant, 31st August 1839.

Sergeant Major George Haad to be Ensign, vice Maclean, 8th March 1839.

Lieutenant Cornelius O'Callaghan to be Adjutant, vice M'Ewon deceased, 31st August 1838.

57th Foot.—Surgeon Alexander Hamilton, M. D., from the 17th Regiment of Foot, to be Surgeon, vice James MacDonnell, who retires upon half pay, 1st March 1839.

Second Lieutenant Henry Braddel Croker, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Steel appointed to the 6th Regiment of Foot, 8th March 1839.

63d Foot.—John Samuel Charlton, gent., to be Assistant Surgeon vice Milligan promoted in the 17th Regiment of Foot, 1st March 1839.

UNATTACHED

Major John Johnson, from the 13th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, 1st March 1839.

Lieutenant Francis Stamford, from the 10th Regiment, to be Captain, without purchase, 1st March 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MEMORANDUM.

The promotion of Ensign Postlethwaite, of the 66th Foot to be Lieutenant in that corps, and the appointment of Mr. Wallace to be Ensign in succession, as stated in the Gazette of the 2nd February 1839, have not taken place.

The date of Lieutenant O. H. St. George's promotion in the 3d Regiment of Foot, is 8th December 1839, and not 21st of that month.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

63d Foot.—Lieutenant O. B. Pratt to be Captain, with ut purchase, vice Edgar deceased, 8th April 1839.

Ensign J. B. Lentham to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whatstone deceased, 9th January 1839.

Ensign T. M. Haultain to be Lieutenant, vice Pratt, 8th April 1839.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to appoint Sergeant Major William Greenham, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to act as Riding Master to that corps, from 23d April last, subject to the approbation of her Majesty, or until further orders.

The order by the officer commanding the forces in Bengal, dated the 16th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Browne, 49th Foot, to act as Adjutant to that corps, during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant O'Callaghan, or until further orders is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir J. Nicolls, to Lieutenant Crompton, 63d Foot, to proceed to the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, for 18 months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 6th June, 1839.—No 90.—The officer commanding at Meerut having reported his inability to carry into execution, the sentences passed by a general court martial upon Privates William Bowyer, and John McGibney, of her Majesty's 3d Regiment of Foot, (or Buffs) the same will be carried into execution, under the orders of the officer commanding the Meerut Division.

M.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 14th June, 1839.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Foot.—Major G. Rochford, from 16th June to 15th December 1839, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

3d Foot.—Captain J. C. House, in extension, from 14th Jan to 14th April 1839, to enable him to rejoin.

49th Foot.—Captain R. J. Campbell, from 1st July to 31st October 1839, to Munghyr, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 22d June, 1839.—The Presidency Division Order of the 8th June 1839, directing Lieutenants Newton, 3d Dragoons, and Hobhouse, 13th Foot, to remain and do duty at the Depot, Fort William, for the purpose of protecting the Upper Provinces with recruits, shortly expected from England, is confirmed.

In the General Order of the 6th September 1839, granting leave of absence to Quarter Master J. Palmer, 11st Foot, for 2 months, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate, read from the 1st instant of the "10th" September, 1839.

Head-quarters, Mahabeshwar, 6th June, 1839.—No.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to antedate the commission of Colonel G. W. Walker, of the 21st Fusiliers, to the 5th of June 1839.

His Excellency has been likewise pleased to promote Colonel G. W. Walker, of the 21st Fusiliers, to the rank of Major General, Brevet, in the East Indies only. Date of Commission, 10th January 1837.

The appointment by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, of Captain Brown, her Majesty's 57th Regiment, to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir Robert Dick, K. C. B., during the absence of Captain Fyfe, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Poona, 10th June, 1839.—The leave of absence granted by the officer commanding the forces in Bengal, to assist surgeon Pileau, her Majesty's 63d Regiment, to proceed from Calcutta to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Mahabeshwar, 29th May, 1839.—No. 4.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Scinde, having referred the minutes of a court martial held upon Lieutenant Reynolds of her Majesty's 2d, or Queen's Regiment of Infantry, together with his observations and orders thereon to the Commander-in-Chief in India, His Excellency has been pleased to direct the latter with his remarks to be published to her Majesty's Troops in the East India.

Head-quarters, Camp, Shalpoor, 14th March, 1839.—O. O.—At a general court martial held at Camp Lakkée, and continued by adjournments to the 6th March 1839, Lieutenant Henry Reynolds, of her Majesty's 2d, or Queen's Regiment, was arraigned on the following:

Charge.—Lieutenant Henry Reynolds, 2d, or Queen's Regiment, placed in arrest by me, for highly irregular and unofficer-like conduct, in twice refusing to perform his duty as a Member of a regimental court martial on the 14th January last, when called upon by me to do so as the President of the said Court.

(Signed) G. D. J. RAITT, Captain.
2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Revised Finding.—The Court having attentively considered the remarks contained in the letter from his Excellency's Military Secretary, it does respectfully adhere to its former finding, and it does therefore fully and honorably acquit the Prisoner, Lieutenant Reynolds, her Majesty's 2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment, of all and every part of the Charge exhibited against him.

Disapproved.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Genl.

Lieutenant Reynolds is to be released from arrest, and to retain to his duty.

The Commander in Chief abstains from remark upon this trial, considering it better to forward the proceedings to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, now at Bombay, for his Excellency's consideration.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lieut. Col.

Depty. Adj. Genl. Her Majesty's Forces.—Bombay

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

1st. The charge on which Lieutenant Reynolds was arraigned is so far from definite, that it is not possible to infer from it what was the fact charged; of which he has been "fully and honorably acquitted."

2d. The charge should have averred distinctly, that he had twice refused to vote on the question of punishment, after a prisoner had been convicted by a majority of the members of a court martial of which he was a Member.

3d. It would have been better had more care been bestowed on the charge, by the officer whose duty it was to prepare it for adjudication.

4th. It is impossible to understand the grounds of the Court's acquittal of Lieutenant Reynolds, it seems doubtful whether they occurred in his reasoning, and deemed that, in acting on his own erroneous opinions, he was not by so doing, guilty of irregular and unofficer-like conduct; or on what other reasoning his innocence is affirmed.

If the first was the ground for their opinion, it is necessary that their mistake should be pointed out to them.

5th. On a reference made to the Judge Advocate General of His Majesty's Army, on this point, in the year 1834, he ruled as follows.

"Upon a finding of guilty by a court martial, I am of opinion on "that although all the members of the Court may not have concurred in it, it must be deemed the finding of the whole, and "the members who voted for acquittal may be called upon to "vote upon the punishment to be awarded on the prisoner, as "if they had concurred in the finding of guilty.

6th. This settled the point as to the interpretation of the law by her Majesty's officers, and it was little becoming the Court to be led away by the declamation of Lieutenant Reynolds, and to "honorably acquit him" of an error which he had actually committed. It is strange why the term "Honorably" should be at all introduced since the charge in no way affected his honour.

7th. The Commander in Chief is of opinion, that the Court greatly erred in voting the charges against the "Vexatious, and not for the good of the service" and also in their intimation to the observations of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army in Scinde; in whose reasoning, as laid before the Members of the Court (in his Military Secretary's letter of 6th March 1839.) His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, generally concurs; as he does also in the disapproval of the sentence passed by the Court.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head quarters Poona, 22d June, 1839.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to antedate the Commission of Colonel G. W. Fyfe, K. H., of the 94th Regiment of Foot, to the 5th of June 1839.

His Excellency has been likewise pleased to promote Colonel G. W. Fyfe, K. H., of the 94th Regiment, to the rank of Major General, by Brevet, in the East Indies only. Date of Commission 19th January 1837.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Light Dragoons.—Cornet H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Walker, who retires, 18th June 1839.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Officer, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

54th Foot.—Lieutenant J. B. Dodd, from the 23d May 1839

The leave of absence granted by the Officer commanding the forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant O'Callaghan, 49th Regiment, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent for two years, on that account, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The appointment of Lieutenant Souter, her Majesty's 44th Regiment, to act as Quarter Master to that corps, during the absence of Quarter Master Halahad, is confirmed.

The appointments by the Officer commanding her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, of Lieutenant Faunce, to act as Adjutant, from the 21st April last, and Lieutenant Dely, to act as Quarter master, are confirmed.

The appointment by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B. of Captain Randolph, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, to act as Pay Master, on the responsibility of a new Committee of Paymastership, from the date on which Major Milne succeeded to the command of the corps, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Meerut, 4th July, 1839.—No 21.—The Presidency Division order of the 18th June 1839, granting 2 years leave to England, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, to Ensign E. T. Roberts, 14th Foot, is approved, subject to the confirmation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The Presidency Division order of the 27th June 1839, directing Lieutenant Egan and Ensign Plaskett, 3d Foot, to remain and do duty at the Depot, Fort William, for the purpose of proceeding to the Upper Provinces, with recruits shortly expected from England, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division order of the 28th June 1839, permitting 2d Lieutenant J. L. Mortimer, her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, to proceed to the Presidency, from the 28th June to the 10th July 1839, for the purpose of appointing before a Medical Board, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Lamb, her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, is appointed to act as Interpreter to the corps, until further orders, as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

3d Foot.—Major J. O. Clinie, from 19th June to 19th November 1839, to proceed to Simla, on medical certificate.

Ditto.—Lieutenant A. J. Cameron, from 1st June to 1st September 1839, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

Ditto.—Lieutenant H. D. Lacey, in extension, from 15th to 18th June 1839, to enable him to rejoin.

44th Regiment.—Lieutenant E. S. Cumberland, in extension on medical certificate, from 11th August to 30th November 1839, to remain at Lucknow.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Hately, 49th Regiment, in the General Order of the 21st March 1838, is cancelled from the date of his rejoining the corps.

Erratum.—In the General Order dated the 14th ultimo, No. 19, opposite the name of Captain J. C. House, 3d Buffs, instead of 14th April read 14th August 1839, Order Books to be corrected.

Head quarters, Poona, 20th June, 1839.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Circular Memorandum, received from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Horse Guards, 9th April, 1839.

(CIRCULAR.) MEMORANDUM.

The General Commanding in Chief having reason to believe that uniformity of practice has not hitherto existed as to the reception by courts martial of evidence of previous convictions under the provisions of the 21st Clause of the Mutiny Act and the 84th Article of War; and thinking it of importance that such uniformity should be established, desires, that in future, in conformity with what appears to be now the prevailing practice, the evidence of previous convictions adduced against prisoner under the above-mentioned Clause and Article of War should be limited to convictions by a court martial, or a court of Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction.

By Command of the Right Honourable.

GENERAL LORD MULL, *Commanding in Chief,*

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, *Adjutant General.*

Assistant Surgeon Aliman, Her Majesty's 4th Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the corps, from the date on which he may join its Head Quarters.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir John FitzGerald, K. C. B., to Lieutenant Home, her Majesty's 6th Foot to proceed to Sea, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for one year, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Poona, 2d July, 1839.—No.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Regiments serving in India:

3rd Light Dragoons.—Cornet and Acting Adjutant George Gledston, from the Cavalry Depot at Madras, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Hurlingworth deceased, 29th March 1839.

4th Light Dragoons.—Alcerson Goding Brenchley, gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Surtees, whose appointment has not taken place, 29th March 1839.

Cornet Josias Rogers John Colos to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Drysdale, whose promotion, on the 14th September last, has not taken place, 22d March 1839.

George Edward Campion, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Colos, 22d March 1839.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Malcolm MacGregor to be Adjutant, vice Ainslie promoted, 30th October 1839.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Parr to be Captain, by purchase, vice Turner, who retires, 22d March 1839.

Ensign Sydney E. Horton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parr, 22d March 1839.

George Poulett, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Horton, 22d March 1839.

63rd Foot.—Lieutenant Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mahon, who retires, 8th August 1839.

Ensign James Birley Leatham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Swyny, 29th March 1839.

John Hardie, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leatham, 29th March 1839.

Lieutenant William Darling to be Adjutant, vice Swyny promoted, 8th August 1839.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

13th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Charles Cameron Shute to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cameron, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled, 10th May 1839.

4th Foot.—John Cowell Bartley, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nolan, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons, 26th April 1839.

5th Foot.—Ensign George Cabbitt to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Matine, who retires, 26th April 1839.

Samuel Jordan Palmer, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cabbitt, 26th April 1839.

13th Foot.—Ensign Edward King to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deane, who retires, 26th April 1839.

James Francis Percé Creagh Scott, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice King, 26th April 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Cancels his promo- 17th Foot.—Ensign John Francis Jones to be Lieutenant by purchase vice Darry who retires, 13th April 1839.
Richard John Ross O'Connor, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Jones, 13th April 1839.
26th Foot.—Ensign Henry James William Postlethwaite to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith promoted, 5th April 1839.
Albany French Wallace, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Postlethwaite, 5th April 1839.
40th Foot.—Captain Archibald Trotter, from the half pay of the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice W. Mayne who exchanges, 10th April 1839.
Lieutenant John McDuff to be Captain, by purchase, vice Trotter, who retires, 13th April 1839.
Ensign Edward Lee to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice McDuff, 13th April 1839.
Edward Hungerford Esq., gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lee, 13th April 1839.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant Sydney Loyd Florin, from the 84th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick William Lyle, who retires upon half pay of the 84th Foot, 23d April 1839.
2d Foot.—Ensign George Sims to be Adjutant, vice Corfield deceased, 31st October 1838.
Ensign and Adjutant George Sims to have the rank of Lieutenant, 16th December, 1838.
James Keating, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sims, 26th April 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to annulate the commission of Captain C. Lonsdale, of the 31st, or Scotch Fusiliers, who had served 15 years and upwards as a Subaltern, previously to his promotion to a Company, to the 5th February 1821.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

R. TURRENS, Major General,
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Arrived 1st.—English Bark *Salatin*, A. Mackenzie, from the Mauritius 2d and Madras 26th July; English Schooner *Roper* McCall, from Singapore 6th July; English Ship *Helen*, G. Seiford, from Bombay 16th July; H. C. S. *Amherst*, J. Patterson, from Arracan 27th ditto.
2d.—English Ship *Thomas Worthington*, T. Wakeham, from London 12th November, Lunelly 3d Feb. and Bombay 14th July.
3d.—English Barque *Virginia*, C. Whiffon, from China 6th May, and Singapore 5th, Penang 14th, and Acheen 16th July; English Barque *Chieftain*, G. H. Heaton, from London 8th February, and Cape 14th June.
6th.—English Barque *William Sheed*, L. Potting, from Greenock 12th April; English Ship *Colombo*, D. Mackellar, from Suez 22d May, Bombay 14th and Madras 31st July; English Barque *Mary Sharp*, J. Gray, from Greenock 17th March; English Brig *Blackburn*, J. Thompson, from Hongkong 22d July.
12th.—English Ship *Mariam*, T. B. Thomas, from Rangoon 16th July.
14th.—English Barque *Red Rover*, H. Wright, from China 28th June, and Singapore 27th July; English Barque *Sir Edward Ryan*, H. Pybus, from China 1th June, and Singapore 27th July; English Barque *Margaret Parker*, J. Evans, from London 17th March.
15th.—H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, C. H. West, from Maulmain 10th August; English Barque *Thetis*, G. Robertson, from Rangoon 31st July; English Brig *Antelope*, Leonard, from Vizagapatam (no date).
16th.—English Ship *Rosalind*, T. Little, from Liverpool 17th March; English Schooner *Servith Jamat*, H. Adams, from Moulmein 19th July.
17th.—English Barque *Agostina*, W. Perry, from London 24th April, and Port Louis 24th July; English Brig *Corsair*, H. Porter, from China 9th June, and Singapore 26th July.
22d.—American Ship *Thomas Perkins*, W. Graves, from Canton 30th June; English Brig *Patriot*, R. J. Morris, from Penang 2d August.
23d.—English Ship *Diamond*, H. W. Taylor, from London 6th May; English Barque *Glasgow*, J. Thompson, from London 23d February, and Simon's Bay 4th July; English Ship *Blakely*, J. Sulpe, from Liverpool 21st April; English Ship *Boston*, J. Rigby, from New Castle 19th March, and Simon's Bay 6th July; English Brig *Portentia*, Comin, from the Cape of Good Hope 5th July; French Ship *Poullae*, Taffant, from Nantes 23d March, and Bourbon 2nd July; French Barque *Gudards*, T. Drinot, from Bourbon 20th, and Mauritius 24th July.
24.—English Barque *Elmira*, H. Gill, from Liverpool 24th April; English Barque *Blair*, W. Newby, from Liverpool 20th February, and Rio de Janeiro 4th June, the English Schooner *Mumford*, W. Cleveland, from the Mauritius 30th July; Bark *Lady Clifford*, R. Oringer, from Greenock, 26th April, and Bark *Syria* G. Currie, from Liverpool 6th December, Isle of France (on date), and Bomb 7th August.
25th.—English Bark *John Dunstons*, C. Barker, from Bombay 5th August.
26th.—English Barque *Royal Saxon*, R. Atkins, from Liverpool 28th April; English Barque *Mary*, R. Hunter, from Liverpool 1st, and Cork 23d March, and Cape of Good Hope 4th July; French Ship *L'Asie*, P. Deuss, from Bordeaux 19th May and Pondicherry 22d August.
29th.—Ship *Hero of Malown*, G. Grundy, from Madras 23d Aug.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Saladin.—Mrs. McKenzie.
Per Helen, from Bombay.—H. D. Kinsey, Esq., Surgeon; Mr. Kinsey; J. H. Allard, Esq., Merchant, and Merwanjee Bomanjee, Parsee.
Per Thomas Worthington.—Mrs. Wakeham.
Per Chieftain, from London.—Mr. John Harvey; Monsieur Di Facien; Madame Di Facien; Mademoiselle Di Facien and Mary Di Facien; Monsieur Henry Di Facien; Mr. Henry Allen.
Per Virginia from Singapore.—Mrs. Shepherd; Mrs. Whiffon and 2 children; Captain Shepherd, and Mr. C. W. Smith.
Per Colombo, from Suez.—Mrs. Bamberdt; Miss Turtan, T. E. M. Turtan, Esq., Barrister at Law; Capt. T. Larkins, H. C. Service; G. M. Bamberdt, Church Missionary;—Humphreys, Steerage Passenger. From Madras.—Dalrymple, Esq., B. C. S. Delfrich, Esq., Merchant; Solomon Divil, Steerage Passenger.
Per Mary Sharpe.—Mr. John Jones, Surgeon.
Per Agostina.—Mrs. Smith; Mr. H. T. Smith, Clergyman; Mr. Edward Smith, and Mr. H. Mongomdar, Missionary.
Per Diamond.—Capt. George Baldwin, H. M. 21st Regt.; Lieut. William Shelton, ditto 9th ditto; Ensigns H. P. Sharp and H. B. Phipps, ditto 26th ditto, and W. G. Beacham, ditto 3d ditto; Surgeon Henry Walker, ditto ditto; Mr. Thos. Mannon, Master; Mr. T. S. Turner, Coach Maker; 215 Recruits, 7 Women and 10 Children.
Per Portentia.—Mrs. Comin.
Per Hero of Malown from Madras.—Mrs. Lyncaster; Lieut. Lyncaster, 19th, and Forsyth, 6th M. N. I.; James Small, Esq., Merchant.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Stearns for Bangalore.—The Rev. Mr. Meiklejohn. For Calcutta Factory.—Mrs. R. J. B. Campbell and H. J. R. Campbell, Esq. For Monghyr.—Mrs. Colquhoun and 3 Children. For Benares.—Miss Robinson and Ensign Nicholson. For Allahabad.—Mrs. Kendall; Sir Edward Ryan, Capt. Fisher, Lieut. Goodwin; Messrs. Turnbull, Singleton, and Thackeray.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

List of Passengers coming out by the new Ship *Maidstone*, Capt. Wamble, (out of the London) to leave 15th July, and to call from Calcutta about 10th January, 1840.—General Elphinstone; Captain and Mrs. Chester; 2 Misses Faithful; 2 Misses Nelson; Capt. Gray; Mrs. Capt. Gurne; Miss Gurne; Miss Downman; Mrs. Dr. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. Stonehouse; Major Thoms. Aide-de-Camp to General Elphinstone; 5 Misses Campbell; 3 Misses Bishop; Misses Carter, Earle, Smith and Rylie; Mr. Pybus.

The Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Captain Savanders, was to leave England for this place, touching at the Cape on the 25th July, and will sail hence as usual the first week in January. Her passengers outward are:—Mrs. G. P. Thompson, 2 daughters, and 2 children; Mrs. H. Barrandale and child; Misses D'Oyly and Turner; with 4 cabins engaged for the Cape.

Per Earl of Hardwicks.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lang; Mr. and Mrs. Brodlow, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox; Misses Pulton, Siddons and Middlemass, Capt. Cheere, and Messrs. Finney and Auber.

DEPARTURES FROM SINGAPORE.

2.—*Mona*, Clark, for London, *Ether*, Heron, for London, *Asia*, Patterson, for London.

GENERAL REGISTER.

4—*Volunteer*, McMin, for Liverpool.
 7—*Justina*, Bentley, for London.
 8—*Gentoo*, Halla, for Boston. *Algerine* Young, for Singapore.
 9—*Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for China.
 10—*Graham*, Allen, for the Mauritius.
 11—*Champlain*, Drenham, for Philadelphia.
 12—*Lady McNaghten*, —, for New South Wales. *Santon*, Huxtable, for Liverpool. *Edgar*, Winkler, for Singapore. *Thaerlane*, McKenzie, for Liverpool. *Chito*, Lucas, for Boston.
 13—*Sagan*, Fajue, for London. *Sarah*, Marshall, for Haul mein.
 14—*Glohe*, Sautry, for Bourbon. *Braemar*, Gilliam, for the Isle of France. *Diana*, Jane, New South Wales. *Argyle*, Galenby, for Sydney.
 21—*Marius*, Galleraad, for Bourbon.

22—*Hamilton*, Spalding, for Boston. *Hinda*, Lowthlon, for Liverpool. *Perfect*, Sueli, for London. *Susan*, Fajue, for London.
 23—*Inez*, Eaton, for Singapore. *Drangon*, McKenzie, for Bombay. *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, for London.
 24—*Winchester*, Salmon, for the Mauritius.
 25—*Europa Brown*, for the Cape of Good Hope. *Shepherdess*, Biggar, for the Mauritius. *Nymph*, McGowan, for Singapore.
 26—*Lady Wallace*, Wallace, for Singapore.
 27—*Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus, for Singapore. *Courier*, Smith, for Cowes. *Red Rover*, Wright, for Singapore.
 28—*Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Gathe, for China. *Lowjee Family*, Rowland, for Bombay.
 30—*Margaret*, Davis, for Rangoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

June 5 At Nussacabad, the lady of J. Worrall, Esq., M. D. 4th Local Horse, of a daughter.
 20 At Calcutta, the wife of Baboo Geron Churn Dutt, the Indrag Puet, of a son.
 28 At London Buildings, Mrs. J. S. Latley, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Cowie, Junior, of a daughter.
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of Captain G. S. Blundell, 51st Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.
 29 At Coolie Bazar, Commissariat Quarters, the wife of Sergeant John Hurcell, of the Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta the wife of Mr. Theo. Ware, of the Police Establishment, of a son.
 30 At Calcutta, the lady of John Lackersteen, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Moradabad, the wife of John Hill, Esq., Assistant Surveyor, of a son and heir.
 July 5 At Banundee, Sarah, the wife of A. McArthur, Esq., of a still-born child.
 7 At Monghyr, the lady of the Reverend H. S. Fisher, Chaplaincy Dinapore, of a son.
 9 At Moorsherpore, Tirhoot, the lady of Alexander Grant, Esq., Acting Civil and Sessions Judge, of a son.
 10 At Elambazar, the lady of John Erskine, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Goruckpoor, the lady of George Osborne, Esq., of a son.
 11 At Calcutta, Mrs. Smalley, of a son.
 — At his residence Russel Street, Chowringhee, the lady of John Lewis, Esq. C. S. of a son.
 — At Intully, the wife of Mr. W. F. Gomez, Head Gardener, 11. C. Botanic Garden, of a son.
 13 At Calcutta, at the residence of W. Palmer, Esq., the lady of W. Taylor, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 14 At Calcutta, Sohra Bazar, the Rance of Mahareja Kali. Krishna Bahadur, of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the wife of Conductor W. Raynor, of a son.
 17 At Almorah, the lady of Captain Mansford, Artillery, of a daughter.
 18 At Raitongherrie, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 20 At Mussoorie, the lady of A. U. C. Flowden, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 22 At Landour, the lady of Lieutenant Flyter, of the 26th Native Infantry, of a daughter.
 24 At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. S. Coffin, of a son.
 26 At Landour, the lady of George Frederick Harvey, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.
 31 At Secoo, the lady of William Cumberland, Esq., 11th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.
 August, 1 On the *India Head*, on board the *Virgins*, Mrs. Captain C. H. Whitty, of a son.

2 At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Shircore, Esq., of a still-born son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. Joseph, of the Surveyor General's office, of a daughter.
 3 At Calcutta, the lady of J. E. Leith, Esq., of a son.
 4 At the New Mint, Mrs. W. B. Carbery, of a son.
 5 At Maddendary Factory, Jessore, Mrs. D. Oman, of a son.
 7 At Dr. Andersson's, Jessore, the lady of James Hill, Esq., Jaulor, Kishnaghar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June, 28. At Serampore, by special license, by the Revd. Hy. Fisher, Caroline, second daughter of Mr. E. M. Sandford, senior, Judge Planter, Behar, to Lieut. E. W. Ravencroft, B. N. 1.
 July 2 At Cuttack, by Special License, by A. M. Mills, Esq., Commissioner, Lieut. Colonel Vincent Mathias, 14th Regiment N. I., to Mary Anne Louise, the youngest daughter of the late J. Spence, Esq.
 27 At Calcutta, at the Old or Mission Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon T. Deatry, Mr. J. S. Morton, Veterinary Surgeon, to Mrs. M. A. Healey.
 29 At Cawnpore, F. W. Drummond, Esq., of the 8th Light Cavalry, second son of Sir Francis Drummond, Bart., to Paulina Jermina Catherine, seventh daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the Civil Service.
 30 At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon T. Deatry, Capt. J. W. Chaplin, of the Brig *Arctura*, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. D. Ulrick, Esq., of Chinsurah.
 31 At Calcutta, at the old Church, by the Rev. R. Boyce, Leopold J. H. Grey, Esq., Civil Service, to Wilhelmina Emily, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Law, Esq.
 August 8 At Dinapore, at St. Paul's Church, by the Revd. H. Fisher, Capt. Alexander Mercer, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to Augusta, daughter of Charles Corfield, Esq., of Knowle Lodge, Taunton, Somerset.
 9 At Calcutta, at the Old Mission Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon T. Deatry, Mr. J. G. Voerman, to Miss Mary Ann Sullivan.
 10 At the Cathedral by the Revd. H. Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. W. A. DeCosta, to Mrs. Amelia Greenwall.
 DEATHS.
 May, 23 At Sohabath, Lieutenant J. Rogers, of the Regiment of Artillery.
 June 13 At Buhkur, of Cholera, Luis Miguel de Silva, son of Mr. Joseph de Silva, aged 33 years and 9 months, deeply regretted.
 17 At Hartmanspurg, en route to Madras, Elizabeth Leathes, the wife of Captain M. Price, 23d Light Infantry, of Cholera.
 July 6 In the city of Fortackedad, Lalla Jewahir Mull, aged 68 years.
 19 On his way to Dacca, for the recovery of his health, R. H. Williams, Esq., late Head Clerk of the Collector's office of Barrackpore, aged 36 years and 7 months.
 20 At Barrackpore, Sergeant Major J. Driver, of the 13th Regt N. I., aged 40 years, 11 months and 10 days.

GENERAL REGISTER.

24 At Waltair, near Vizagapatam, Sarah, the beloved wife of Major General James Welsh, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, deeply and deservedly regretted.

25 At Calcutta, William Ewen, Esq., Branch Pilot, aged 52 years, 3 months and 23 days.

26 At Fultypahat, Paul Cooper, fourth son of Major General and Mrs. Cooper, of the hooping cough, aged 3 months and 8 days.

— At Kurnool, of hooping cough, Francis Sandby, third son of Capt. Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, aged 1 year and 11 months.

27 At Calcutta, Mrs. Emma Jacob, aged 40 years, 10 months and 17 days.

28 At Alipore, Catherine Fanny, daughter of Capt. N. Cum-borlege, aged 9 months and 24 days.

— At Calcutta, Henrietta Smith, daughter of Mr. H. O. Smith, Indigo Planter, Midnapore, aged 2 years, 1 month and 21 days.

— At Bussacore, from hooping cough, Jean Hope, daughter of Superintending Surgeon Playfair, aged two years.

29 At Allahabad, at the residence of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., Civil Service, Miss Mary Ann Macleod, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Macleod, Esq., of Fossilier, in the Isle of Skye, most deeply lamented.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Barwell, Sectioner, Secret and Political Department, aged 64 years.

30 At Channassee, the twin daughter of J. H. Matthews, Esq., H. M.'s 2nd Regt., aged 9 months.

— At Benares, Mr. Charles George O'Brien, of Kanchanpore Indigo Factory, by a fall from his horse in a fit of apoplexy while proceeding to Surwah, after breakfast, with his employer, James Collier, Esq., aged 32 years.

31 At Oodys Bazar, of fever, Caroline, daughter of Conductor H. Mitchell, of the Ordnance Department, aged 10 years, 1 month and 16 days.

August 1. At Calcutta, Thomas Clarke, Esq., Senior Branch Pilot of the R. C. Marine, aged 52 years.

— At Calcutta, Thimoleon De La Combe, Esq., aged 35 years, deeply regretted.

— At Benares, of Cholera, Mr. Edward Garland, Professor of Music, and late Band Master of the 41st Regt. N. I., aged 43 years and 2 months.

— At Calcutta, in childbirth, the beloved wife of Baboo Gurnoo-churn Dutt, at the early age of 14 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, an infant son of only seven days old, and a large circle of friends and relatives to bewail her irreparable loss. Oh! peace be to the dead!

2 At Calcutta, Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Polrel, at the early age of 20 years, 4 months and 23 days.

3 At Calcutta, Mr. James Ellison, aged 22 years, 8 months and 11 days.

— At Calcutta, of fever, Mr. Richard Halifax, for many years an eminent teacher of youth in this city.

5 At Benaraden, Sarah, the wife of A. McArthur, Esq., aged 17 years and 11 months—deeply and most deservedly regretted.

6 At Comipore, Mr. J. C. Oronio, aged 22 years.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Roberts, wife of Mr. Michael Roberts, Assistant Military Auditor General's Office, aged 22 years.

7 At Gowakutty Assam, the infant daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., 44th Regt. N. I., and assistant agent to the Governor General N. E. I., aged 3 months and 32 days.

8 At Kidderpore, Charlotte Ainslie, aged 17 years, 3 months and 17 days, the beloved daughter of Captain Alexander Gordon, of the Docking Establishment.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Richard Howe Cockerell, R. N., aged 40 years and 7 months.

10 At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Eales, the lady of Captain E. D. O. Eales, aged 23 years and 4 months.

12 At Calcutta, Louisa Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lowe.

13 At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bonnard, aged 8 months and 1 day.

— At Calcutta, of inflammation of the liver, Mr. A. S. Pastor, aged about 32 years.

14 At Calcutta, after 42 days' illness of fever, H. Warwick Esq., aged 30 years and 4 months.

15 At Calcutta, Charles Hard, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Chowkie, aged 46 years.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Hurkarn Office, Calcutta 27th Aug. 1859.

The general state of our market, with regard to Imports, Exports, Freight, Exchange and Public Securities, since the departure of the last Overland Mail on the 11th ultimo, may be gathered from the following details.

Copper.—Some demand has been manifested for this Metal since our last Extra, for the Upper Provinces, and considerable sales have been effected at improved prices. The Stock in the first hands is small, and if Imports continue moderate we expect prices to have a further rise. The quotations of the day for the assortments are.

Sheet, 16 a 36 oz., 3a. Rs.	34 4 a 34 8	per fymd
Brazier's 40 " 120 oz. "	32 12 " 35 0	"
Tile, 14lb.	32 8 " 33 6	"
28lb.	32 4 " 33 8	"
Ingots,	32 0 " 32 8	"
Old,	32 8 " 33 0	"
Bolt,	33 0 " 35 8	"
Nails, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2.	48 0 " 56 0	"
Peru,	32 4 " 33 0	"

Iron.—Is in demand, but the recent importations of English flat, square, Bolt and Rod have affected prices which may be reported at 2 a 4 as. per md. below the rates quoted in our last Extra. Swedish flat and square have also fallen a little, but English Sheet and Hoop have advanced about 4 a 8 as. per b. md.

The following may be quoted as the actual prices of the day—viz:

Swedish, flat, Co.'s Rs.	5 4 a 5 6	per fymd
Square,	4 8 " 4 10	"
English, flat,	4 1 " 4 2	"
Square,	3 14 " 4 0	"
Bolt,	3 10 " 3 12	"
Round Rod, ..	6 0 " 6 6	"
Square Rod, ..	5 0 " 5 2	"
Nail Rod,	4 12 " 4 14	"
Sheet of good sizes	5 0 " 6 0	"
Hoop,	5 8 " 6 0	"
Nails of sizes, ..	12 0 " 15 0	per cwt.
Kentledge,	12 0 " 14 0	per f md

STEEL.—The market for this Metal has continued inactive since our last Extra, owing to the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces and Swedish Steel has submitted to a small reduction. The quotations of the day may be reported as below.

Swedish, Ct. Rs.	8 0 a 8 4	per fy. md
English, Co.'s Rs.	5 14 " 6 0	"
Blistered,	7 8 " 8 0	"

LEAD.—Sheet Lead is in limited request. Pig Lead both stamped and unstamped has engaged attention, and Sales have been effected to a fair extent at some improvement in prices. The Stock of this Metal has considerably reduced, and the rates of the day may be quoted:

GENERAL REGISTR.

Sheet,.....Sa. Rs. 8 0 a 8 4 per fy md
 Pig, Stamped,..... 7 4 „ 7 8
 Do. Unstamped,..... 6 12 „ 6 14
 Lead shot, No. 1 a 10, Co.'s Rs. 4 4 „ 4 8 per bag

SPELTER.—Has taken a further start since our last Extra, owing to a demand from the Mirzapore market and a speculative measure here—the price this day is reported at Ct. Rs. 8 14 a 9 per fy. md., but we have heard of no transaction at our present quotation.

TIN PLATES.—The demand for this Metal has continued and sales have been effected at Co.'s Rs. 18 a 18 4 per box.

QUICK SILVER.—Our market is bare of this article, and the price has advanced about 2 as. per seer on the quotation in our last Extra, and it may now be reported at Ct. Rs. 5 4 a 5 6 per fy seer.

MULE TWIST.—Sales, since our last report by the Overland Mail, have been extensive and prices within the last week have slightly improved. The quotations of the day are for—

	As. P.	As. P.
Nos. 20	5 8 a 6 6	per morah
30	5 3 „ 6 0	„
40	4 6 „ 5 6	„
50	4 3 „ 5 0	„
60	4 0 „ 4 6	„
70	3 9 „ 4 0	„
80	3 9 „ 4 0	„
90	3 9 „ 4 2	„
100	3 9 „ 4 6	„
110	4 6 „ 5 6	„
120	4 9 „ 5 9	„
130	5 3 „ 6 3	„
140 a 170	6 0 „ 7 0	„
180 „ 220	7 6 „ 8 0	„

The Stock in the hands of Importers is considerably reduced.

COLORD YARNS.—Turkey Red German Dyed Yarn and Orange Yarn are enquired for, at improved prices, which may at present be quoted:

	Nos. 40 a 80	Co.'s Rs. 2 0 a 2 6	per lb
English Dye, „	40 „ 80	1 10 „ 1 15	„
Orange Yarn, „	40 „ 80	0 14 „ 1 1	„
Green Yarn „	40 „ 80	0 10 „ 0 14	„
Yellow do. „	40 „ 80	0 10 „ 0 14	„

CHINTZES.—Good Bengal Stripes are enquired after, but there are none in the hands of Importers. Single Color Sets of fine quality are also in demand and supplies in the hands of Importers are very small, sales have been made at encouraging prices. Neutrals, Turban Sets, and Pines are saleable, but at steady prices. The quotations of the day for different descriptions of Chintzes may be reported as below.

Bengal Stripes, „	Co.'s Rs. 3 0 a 4 0	p pc noml
Single Color Sets, „	3 4 „ 4 4	„
Neutral Sets, „	5 0 „ 5 12	„
Turban Sets, „	5 4 „ 5 8	„
Pines, „	5 4 „ 6 0	„
Turkey Rd. Chin's, „	0 8 „ 0 12	per yard.

COLORD COTTONS.—Turkey Red Twilled Cloth, and fine Gingham are saleable the former at encouraging price. The quotations of the day may be reported.

	As.	As.
Turkey Red Twilled Cloth, „	6 4 „ 8 4	10 per yard
„	7 4 „ 11	12 „
„	8 4 „ 13	14 „
Ginghams, „	Co.'s Rs. 5 0 „ 4 8	p. piece

WHITE COTTONS.—Extensive sales of Long Cloths and Shirtings had been made at the early part of this month at low prices. Cambrics have been in limited operation. Jaconets and Book Muslins of low quality are saleable, but at no encouraging prices. Lappets, Japans, Honey Combs and Mull are dull of sale at this time of year, the being no demand from the Upper Provinces. Lappet Scarfs are also in limited request at present. The prices of the day for the different descriptions may be quoted as below.

Long Cloths and Shirtings, medium, 2 1 a 3 1 p. yard

Madapollams, „	Co.'s Rs. 2 4 a 5 0	p pc.
Cambr ca, med u.s., „	2 12 „ 3 8	„
„ fine, „	4 8 „ 0	„
Jaconets, medium, „	2 0 „ 4	„
„ fine, „	5 0 „ 10	„
Book Muslins, low quality, „	0 12 „ 1 12	„
„ medium, „	2 0 „ 2 10	„
„ fine, „	3 4 „ 5 0	„
Mull Mulls, medium, „	2 8 „ 6 0	„
„ fine, „	6 8 „ 7 0	„
Lappets, assorted, „	1 12 „ 2 12	„
Japan Spots, „	2 8 „ 5 8	„
Honey Combs, „	2 0 „ 4 0	„
Lappet Scarfs, „	0 12 „ 1 4	each
Dhoties, „	1 8 „ 3 0	p pair

WOOLLENS.—The market has continued very favorable for fine, medium and coarse cloths by a demand for the Upper Provinces, and sales have been effected at a shade of improvement in price. The prices may at present be quoted as below, viz.

Town Cloths, „	Co.'s Rs. 6 0 a 7 8	per yd.
Fine, „	4 0 „ 5 0	„
Medium, „	2 4 „ 3 0	„
Coarse, „	1 4 „ 1 13	„
Interior, „	0 12 „ 1 0	„
Perpets, „	18 0 „ 21 0	per piece
Flannel, „	0 8 „ 1 6	per yard

BEER.—Importations of beer have continued large, and sales to a great extent have been effected at a slight reduction in prices—which are at present quoted as below:

Allsopp's „	Co.'s Rs. 50 a 55	p bhd.
Ashby's „	32 „ 35	„
Barclay's „	30 „ 35	„
Bass's „	50 „ 52	„
Campbell and Co.'s, (Edinburgh) „	30 „ 35	„
Elliot's „	35 „ 40	„
Hebble White's „	20 „ 25	„
Hodgson's „	35 „ 40	„
Iud and Smith's „	30 „ 35	„
Tennant's „	30 „ 35	„
Trueman, Hanbury and Co. „	25 „ 30	„

WINES AND SPIRITS.—Our market for Wines of ordinary quality is well supplied, sales of which are practicable only at auction. Fine sherry and claret are in demand, and there is not much of good quality available for purchase. Good English and French brandy are sought after and scarce. The prices at present may be quoted, viz.

Sherry, in wood, at „	Rs. 250 a 670	„
„ in bottle, „	12 „ 22	per dozen
Claret, „	15 „ 25	„
Brandy, English, „	3 „ 0	per gallon
„ French, „	2 4 „ 3 8	„

BOTTLES.—The extensive sales of beer, have caused a demand for bottles—which may at present be quoted.

London importation, „	Co.'s Rs. 11 a 12 0	p 100
Liverpool do. „	9 „ 10 0	„
Soda Water, „	11 „ 12 0	„

CORINKAL.—Was in good enquiry last month, but a recent importation has effected our market in a slight degree—and the article may be quoted.

Black, „	Ct. Rs. 7 8 a 0 0	per fy. seer
Silver Grey, „	7 8 „ 7 12	„

CROWN GLASS.—Our market is overstocked with this article, and sales are only practicable at public auction at very low prices,—which may be quoted.

8 X 10 „	Co.'s Rs. 5	per 100 feet.
10 X 12 „	„	„
10 X 14 „	„	„
14 X 12 „	6	„
16 X 14 „	„	„
18 X 16 „	7	„

GENERAL REGISTER.

CONFECTIONERY.—Saleable at 15 a 20 per cent. discount, ex. a 2s. 6d. per Co.'s Rupee.

CUTLERY.—Rodger's balance handle Table Cutlery, at 15 a 20 per cent. advance.

COALS.—Importations continue large, and sales are effected at low prices.

EARTHEN WARE.—Well assorted and fine patterns, 20 a 25 per cent. advance.

GROCERY.—Market supplied, and sales effected at 12 a 25 per cent. discount, ex. a 2s. 6d.

HARD-WARE.—Fine assortment, saleable at 10 a 20 per cent. advance.

PERFUMERY.—Invoices have been realized only at auction, but difficult of private sale.

OILMAN STOKES.—Well selected at 20 per cent. advance.

HAMS AND CHEESE.—Saleable, the former at 8 a 10 as. per lb., and the latter at 12 a 14 as. per lb.

STATIONERY.—Well assorted at 50 a 70 per cent. advance.

WHITE LEAD.—Saleable at Co.'s Rs. 13 8 a 14 per fy. md.

RED LEAD.—Also saleable at „ 9 2 „ 10 „

TAR.—Stockholm in demand at Co.'s Rs. 12 „ 13 per barrel

PITCH, (Coal)...... „ 5 „ 6 „

EXPORTS.

Indigo.—The accounts from all the Indigo districts, since the issue of our last Overland extra, have been more favorable than we were led to expect from the continual rains we have lately had; advices from Ghazepore, Benares and the districts in the neighborhood are good, periodical rains have fallen, and the plants look promising. Tirhoot and Purneah have somewhat suffered from the rains and rise of the rivers—Mymensing, Dacca and Jessore have also suffered a little, but manufacturing has nearly been completed, as well as in Kishnagur, where the season has turned out a very promising one; taking all circumstances into consideration, we are now inclined to think that the crop will not exceed 1,20,000 mds., nor fall short of 1,15,000 mds.

In our market, sales of the old crop have been limited, and confined only to American accounts. The exports to the present time are:

To Great Britain,	Fy. Mds. 50 273
France,	26,835
Bremen,	82
Cape of Good Hope,	16
Demerara,	3
United States,	5,287
Lombey and the Gulph,	7,027

Fy. Mds. 89,523

RAW SILK.—The Filatures at Cossimbazar and other districts have suffered considerably from the recent heavy rains. Our market was consequently expected to improve both as to demand and prices; but the last Overland accounts have very much checked the desire to operate in this article, though there have been very considerable operations (of a speculative character) in expectation of a great falling of in the supplies from China, but it seems this will be more than made up by the expected excess from Italy.

We quote the following as the prices of the day for the assortments.

Cossimbazar,	Co.'s Rs. 11 8 a 12 10 per fcr
Gonates,	11 8 „ 12 5 „
Jungpore,	0 „ 12 4 „
Commercolly,	„ 12 0 „
Hurripaul,	„ 12 4 per b ar
Teaulah,	11 10 „
Radanagore,	11 10 „

SILK PIQUE GOODS.—Good Corals, Choppahs and Bandanahs have been in demand for England, but the scarcity of supplies in our market have restrained operation. The accounts from Home will very much check the desire to operate in these Goods also.

The prices of the day for such as are in the market may be quoted as below.

Corals, of fullsize Cossim-	
bazar,	Sa. Rs. 133 a 135 per corg
Choppahs,	„ 131 „ 135 „
Bandanah,	„ 132 „ 135 „

COTTON.—With exception of a few Shipments upon orders for China, there is nothing doing at present for this staple, and prices may be quoted as below.

Handa,	Co.'s Rs. 13 14 a 14 4 per b md
Bhoomurgut,	„ 12 10 „ 14 0 „
Jalone,	„ 13 8 „ 13 14 „
Cutchoura,	„ 12 12 „ 13 0 „
Rajapore,	„ 13 6 „ 13 12 „

SALTPETER.—Was in good enquiry for the Home Markets; but the late accounts by the Overland Mail have checked purchases. The article is in demand for America, but the prices at which it is held in the bazar restrain operation.

The following are the quotations of the day.

Gudra,	Sa. Rs. 5 12 a 6 4 per fy md
Ghazepore,	„ 5 8 „ 6 0 „
Chuprah,	„ 4 12 „ 5 10 „
Tirhoot,	„ 4 12 „ 5 8 „
Cawapore,	„ 4 0 „ 4 12 „

SUGAR.—The demand for this article continues, but the price at which it is held, is yet too high to adventure shipment.

The quotations of the day are,

Benares, 1st sort,	Sa. Rs. 11 8 a 12 0 per b md
2d ditto,	„ 10 14 „ 11 4 „
Raza,	„ 10 4 „ 11 0 „
Khair,	„ 4 10 „ 5 4 „

LAC.—The demand for Shell Lac is limited, and prices have somewhat declined. Lac Dye of ordinary to low quality is inquired after for England and America, and prices are lower. The quotations of the day are.

Shell Lac, Mirzapore,	Co.'s Rs. 24 a 27 p b md
Beerbhoom, 1st sort,	„ 23 „ 26 „
2d ditto,	„ 16 „ 20 „
3d ditto,	„ 11 „ 15 „
Calcutta,	„ 12 „ 22 „
Lac Dye, Mirzapore,	„ 50 „ 70 „
European manufac- ture 1st sort,	„ 30 „ 45 „
2d ditto,	„ 23 „ 28 „
Native,	„ 16 „ 20 „
Beerbhoom Native,	„ 60 „ 75 „
Ishura, [1]	„ 40 „ 70 „
Calcutta,	„ 40 „ 70 „

GRAIN.—Rice is in demand for England, but the scarcity of fine Rice in the market restrains operation. Shipments of Moonghy Rice and Gram have been going on for the Mauritius and Bourbon. The prices of the day are quoted as follows.

Rice, Patna,	Co.'s Rs. 2 10 a 2 14 p b md
Patchery,	„ 2 6 „ 2 12 „
Luckibellas,	„ 2 5 „ 2 10 „
Moonghy,	„ 1 8 „ 1 10 „
Ballum,	„ 1 6 „ 1 9 „
Paddy,	„ 0 1 „ 1 0 „
Wheat, Dooda,	„ 2 5 „ 2 10 „
Gungejully,	„ 1 10 „ 1 14 „
Gram, Patna,	„ 1 8 „ 1 11 „
Oats, Patna,	„ 1 7 „ 1 9 „
Cutch, Pegu,	„ 5 8 „ 5 14 „
Patna,	„ 4 4 „ 4 12 „
Cloves, Bourbon,	„ 0 13 „ 0 14 p fy ser
COFFEE, Mocha,	„ 26 10 „ 2 12 p b md

Scarce.

GENERAL REGISTER.

ELEPHANT'S TEETH 1st prt. Sa. Rs. 140 a 152	
2d do. " 125 " 135	
3d do. " 115 " 140	
GINGER, Rungpore, Co's Rs. 4 0 a 5 8	
GOAT SKINS, Madras, " 22 0 " 26 0 per 100	
Country. " 17 0 " 22 0	
HIDES, Buffalo, Dry 2 " 20 0 " 40 0 p corgs*	
and Green, " " 22 0 " 40 0	
Cow, Green, " 14 0 " 20 0	
Dry, " 8 0 " 12 0 per 100	
Horns, Buffalo, " 6 4 " 6 8 p bmd*	
Tips, " 7 8 " 8 0	
Deer, " 12 0 " 13 0 per bale	
Hemp, in screwed 2 " 7 0 " 7 8	
bale of 3 Ols., " 1 12 " 2 0	
JUTE, " " " " " "	
MUNJEET, " " " " " "	

* In demand and good scarce.

Oil, Castor, " 9 8 " 14 0	
Mustard " 5 4 " 5 8	
Linseed, " 5 4 " 5 12	
RATTAN, Malacca, " 4 4 " 5 12 per cwt	
Rum, Bengal, " 0 10 " 0 14 p gallon	
SAPFLOWER, Pattra, " 50 0 " 39 0 p bmd.	
ghatta, " 20 0 " 28 0	
Bellaspore, " 1 6 " 1 12	
SEED, Lin, " 0 12 " 1 8	
Mustard, " 1 12 " 2 0	
Castor, " 4 0 " 4 8	
SENNA LEAF, picked, " 5 0 " 5 8	
TURMERIC, " 16 0 " 17 0	
TINICAL, refined, " 13 0 " 15 0	
unrefined, " 16 0 " 20 0 per cwt	
TORTOISE SHELL, " 13 0 " 16 0	
Maldiva, " " " "	
Ceylon, " " " "	

Hulk, Over. Price Current Aug. 27.]

MONEY MARKET.

Hankow Office, Calcutta, 27th Aug. 1839.

Our last of the 10th July carried intelligence of and indifferent state of things, since then we have not had much, if any improvement. Our China news are more satisfactory, that is, with respect to our knowledge of what is doing there and freed from that uncertain anxiety which was experienced from the want of correct and authentic intelligence. The Opium deliveries had been completed to the extent of 20,000 chests, now for the compensation! it is true, that the several parties who have relinquished their Opium hold from the Superintendent of Trade at Canton, an order on the Home Treasury for compensation, but whether the granting of such an order be acknowledged remains yet a question of doubt; holders are not very sanguine of the result, and the report of the attempt made at public auction for the sale of these orders termed "Opium Scrips," clearly shows a want of confidence, the highest offer made was 385 Rupees per chest, altho' the sale was well attended by all classes interested in the Trade and consequently well supported.

Our Home intelligence have not been exciting, the Mails for May and June have come in, and we are now looking out for the July one.

Our Bill Market since our last, has continued without change, the business done the first two weeks after its departure was pretty fair, but since then it has been exceedingly dull and heavy, and it was not until within the last week that we experienced any activity, and this we may say is actuated by the preparation for the Mail to leave to-morrow, via Bombay. By this opportunity, we expect that there will be large remittances made, and these are chiefly Bills against consignments with documents negotiated at 2s 2d. per Co's Rupee.

There has been but a very trifling business done through the Government Export Warehouse.

Under are the current rates of our Bill Market.

Bank Bills, " 2 1 a 2 0 p Co B	
H. M. Treasury Bills, " 2 0 a 2 1	
English and American credits " 2 3 a 2 2	
Private Bills (for family uses) " 2 0 a 2 2	
Disco against consignments with or without documents " 2 3 a 2 2	
Insurance Bills, " 2 1 a 2 2	
Bills on France, (according to sight) 2-50 a 2-75 per Co's R.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—These Securities remain neglected, and we perceive no near prospect of any improvement. The Bazar has been rife with reports of several kinds, to wit, we presume in favor of the

4 per cents. which are very much depressed and have a tendency to go lower. It is almost a matter of certainty that there will be a campaign against Barmah, when, of all the reports, we are disposed to believe that a new 5 per cent. Loan will be opened and possibly as an inducement to its quick subscriptions, the amount will be received half in 4 per cent. paper and half in cash, such has been reported to us, as coming from a good source, and such we think very probable.

Stock paper has changed hands very freely, unbiased by bazar quotations at eleven rupees premium payable by bills on England at 2s 2d. per Co's Rupee—there is a large stock of all descriptions in the market, and the rates they stand at are as under.

Stock Paper	Transfer loan of 1835-36, interest payable in Eng land	Sur [SILL] Sa. Rs Prem. 10 8 a 11 0 p ct
Second 5 per cent.	From Nov 1, 1831 a 15,200 according to Numbers	Co's Rs. 1 0 a 2 8
Third or Bombay 5 per cent.	4 per Cent.	2 0 a 2 6 Diact. 6 0 a 6 8

BANK OF BENGAL.—Stock 1,12,50,000 Co's Rs. Shares 4000 Rupees. Shares in this Bank have recovered the late depression they have been slowly but steadily advancing from 1,900 to 2,450 Rupees premium, at which rate sales have been effected; the Bazar quotation is 2,500 Rupees.

UNION BANK.—Stock 1,00,00,000 Co's Rupees Shares 1,000 Rupees. The meeting called as noticed in our last for the 15th July terminated in the increase of the capital to the present amount and one of the resolutions went to cut down the interests, on deposits on fixed balances from 4 to 3 per cent. per annum, another, was the establishment of a reserved fund to the extent of two lacs of rupees, with a view of equalizing the dividends, and keeping them from falling below 8 per cent., the rate declared for the past half year. Shares are now equalized, and no distinction of old and new exist, they change hands freely at 305 a 315 rupees premium.

AGRA BANK.—Stock 20,00,000 Co's Rs. Shares 500 rupees. Shares in this Bank have been selling at 25 rupees per cent. premium, equivalent to 125 per share, without the 9 per cent. per annum dividend declared for the past half year.

At six months' sight or ten months' date, per Co's Rls.	2	d.
At three months' sight or six months' date, ditto	2	0
At sight, for sums not exceeding £ 100	1	14

GENERAL REGISTER.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight,....	Discount	p. ct.	2 0 0
Ditto on Calcutta, at 61 days' date ..	Ditto	do.	1 0 0
Ditto ditto at 10 days' sight,	Ditto	do.	0 0 0
Ditto ditto, at sight (for sum not ex.			

ceeding Rs. 1,000)..... Par.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—Shares 500 rupees at par.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.—Shares 500 Rs. at from 8 to 10 Rupee. per share discount and not enquiry.

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.—Shares 1,000 Rs. at par.

DOCKING COMPANY.—Shares 1,000 Rupees. The half yearly meeting takes place on the 27th instant, we wait the Committee's report.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—Shares 1,000 Rs. at par.

MONEY.—There is a sufficiency for general business. Loans are procured from 7 & 10 per cent. according to the respectability of the party borrowing.

BULLION.

Spanish Dirs. Co. Rs.	220	5	0	a	220	12	0	per 100 sp. drs
Mexican do.....	220	5	0	a	0	0	0	"
Doubloons.....	22	0	0	a	33	0	0	each "
Joes or Penzes.....	10	13	0	a	30	0	0	"
Dutch Ducats.....	4	8	0	a	5	0	0	"
Sovereigns.....	10	2	0	a	10	3	0	"
Old Gold Mohurs ...	10	2	0	a	10	4	0	"
New	17	0	0	a	0	0	0	"
Madras Gold Mohurs..	0	0	0	a	15	5	0	"
Gold Bars.....	12	0	0	a	15	8	0	per sa wt.
Sycee Silver.....	104	0	0	a	104	8	0	per 100 ditto
Gold Dust.....	12	4	1		14	12	0	per sa wt accord ing to quality

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore at 60 days' sight,.....	205	pr.	100	Spdr.
France at 6 months' sight.....	370	pr.	Co.'s	rs.

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

On the undermentioned place:

Benares.....	51	d-d	0	4	prem.
Mirzapoor.....	"	"	0	4	"
Lucknow.....	"	"	0	12	"
Farrukabad.....	"	"	2	4	"
Muttra,	"	"	8	4	"
Agra,	"	"	3	0	"

Delhi,	"	"	3	8	"
Gwalior.....	61	d-d	9	8	diset.
Jypore.....	61	d-d	5	4	prem
Ajmere,	"	"	3	4	"
Poonas.....	"	"	3	0	"
Bombay,	"	"	2	8	dist
Hyderabad	"	"	13	0	"
Patna.....	41	d-d	0	1	pt. m
(awnpore.....	51	d-d	2	4	"
K. Hampura.....	61	d-d	3	12	"
Indore.....	"	"	6	4	"

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, not North of Great Britain.....	2½	a	3	pr	ct
" Europe, North of Great Britain	3½	"	"	"	"
" America and New South Wales	3	"	"	"	"
" China, (on Opium and Specie) Manilla and Java..	2½	"	"	"	"
" China, on Ship and Goods	3	"	"	"	"
" Fohang	1½	"	"	"	"
" Malacca and Singapore.....	2	"	"	"	"
" Bencoolen & Ports on the West Coast.....	2½	"	"	"	"
" Rangoon, Amherst Town & Moulmien	2	"	"	"	pr ct.
" Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel.....	2	"	"	"	"
" Madagascar and Bushire.....	3	"	"	"	"
" Bussorah or Persian Gulph	3½	"	"	"	"
" Red Sea	4	"	"	"	"
" Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalee	2½	"	"	"	"
" St. Helena or Cape.....	2½	"	"	"	"

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

Vessels at the Company's Moorings one-quarter per cent. per month : at their own moorings, one third per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain.....	3½	per cent.
Six ditto ditto.....	6	"
Nine ditto ditto.....	7	"
Twelve ditto ditto.....	9	"

An Extra Premium of ½ per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessels leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

Hurt, Over. Price Current Aug. 21.]

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Black, Mary, Widow.....	
Clarke, Thomas, Branch Pilot.....	
Cockrell, Richard Howe, Esq a Member of the Firm of Messrs	
Cockrell and Co.	
Hancock, Henry, late an Assistant to Messrs. Wilson and Co.	
Pastry Cooks.....	
Joykinto Bonerjee, of Sulkeab, in the Suburbs of Calcutta.	
Nabbin Kistno Bonerjee, of Sulkeab, in the Suburbs of Calcutta,	
Majbulab Bonerjee, of Sulkeab, in the Suburbs of Calcutt.....	
Arumutty Rasmusney Dossee.....	

Registrar of the Supreme Court.
John Cooper Owen and James Moddington Smart.
Wm. Martin and Chas. Edward Newcomen.

Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Arumutty Tilluckmany Dabee.
Arumutty Barmomoyee Dabee.
Arumutty Barmomoyee Dabee.
Gobindchunder Corformah. Nannulchunder Corformah, and
Gomynchunder Corformah.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Financial Department, the 14th August, 189— Mr. R. H. Such is appointed as second Assistant to the Accountant General and Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer in the room of Mr. H. Alexander promoted.

General Department— In extension of the rule established under Orders passed in the Revenue and Judicial Department, under date the 9th June 1884, whereby Officers on leave of absence were permitted to obtain for the amount of their Audited Salary Bills less deductions Remittance Bills on the Treasury of the place of their permitted residence charged with one per cent. If the leave were on account of private affairs, and at par if under medical certificate, it is hereby further ordered, cases of Officers proceeding beyond Sea under any leave published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, who require the proportion of allowances they claim under the rules promulgated in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th January 1881 (page 37) to be drawn on their behalf by parties duly authorized in Calcutta, that the civil auditors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces shall, and they are hereby directed to audit the allowances of such Officers payable at the General Treasury deducting in cases of leave of such Officers on account of private affairs the usual Proportion of one per cent. in addition to other authorized deductions when the parties may not be holding office at the Presidency.

General Department, Port William the 14th August, 1889— By virtue of Act XVII. 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised Rates of Postage Duties, provided only that no increase be made in any portion of the rates prescribed in Schedules A and B of Act XVII. 1837. The following Schedule marked C is hereby published and prescribed to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A of the Act above cited—and the Post Master Generals and Post Masters of the several Presidencies of India are required from and after the said 1st of October 1839, to levy Postages on letters, parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the Tables respectively of the said Schedule C hereunto annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

Schedule of postage duties on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender, and on haggan parcels, to be substituted for Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A. Act XVII. 1837.

I			II		
Letters.			Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the sender.		
Miles.	Single.	Double.	Miles.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding quarter tola.	Not exceeding quarter tola.	Exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola.	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas.
100	1	2	100	1	2
200	1	2	200	2	4
300	2	4	300	4	8
400	3	6	400	6	12
500	3	6	500	6	12
600	4	8	600	8	1
700	4	8	700	8	1
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 & upwards.	8	1	1400 & upwards.	2	single postage being added for each additional half tola.

Parcels sent by the public largely, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, nor 12 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad or 2 160 cubic inches in size.

Not exceeding 100 miles.		Not exceeding 200 miles.		Not exceeding 300 miles.		Not exceeding 400 miles.		Not exceeding 500 miles.		Not exceeding 600 miles.	
As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
100	0 0	200	0 0	300	0 0	400	0 0	500	0 0	600	0 0
200	0 0	300	0 0	400	0 0	500	0 0	600	0 0	700	0 0
300	0 0	400	0 0	500	0 0	600	0 0	700	0 0	800	0 0
400	0 0	500	0 0	600	0 0	700	0 0	800	0 0	900	0 0
500	0 0	600	0 0	700	0 0	800	0 0	900	0 0	1000	0 0
600	0 0	700	0 0	800	0 0	900	0 0	1000	0 0	1100	0 0
700	0 0	800	0 0	900	0 0	1000	0 0	1100	0 0	1200	0 0
800	0 0	900	0 0	1000	0 0	1100	0 0	1200	0 0	1300	0 0
900	0 0	1000	0 0	1100	0 0	1200	0 0	1300	0 0	1400 & upwards.	0 0

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written Printed or Engraved Papers, sent by the public Baggy, not exceeding 400 Tohas in weight and packets in short covers open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas.	
		Rupess.	Annas.
100	1		2
200	2		4
300	3		6
400	4		8
500	5		10
600	6		12
700	7		14
800	8	1	0
900	9	1	2
1000	10	1	4
1100	11	1	6
1200	12	1	8
1300	13	1	10
1400 upwards.	14	1	12

GENERAL REGISTER.

Port Wilham. General Department, the 21st August, 1839. — The following additional Post Office Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the conveyance through France of the Correspondence between England and the East Indies, is published for general information.

ADDITIONAL POST OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Signed at Paris, May 19, 1839.

Additional Convention to the Post Office Convention of the 30th March, 1836, between Great Britain and France, for the conveyance through France of the Correspondence of the East Indies with England, and vice versa.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain and the East Indies have resolved to secure this important result by means of an Additional Convention to the Post Office Convention concluded the 30th March 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville Earl Grey, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French.

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoleon Jeanne, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Officer of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall confide to the Post Office of France, upon the conditions expressed in the following Articles the conveyance, in mail bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and vice versa, whenever the above mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the above mentioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and vice versa, and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Alexandria and Malta, or between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies for Great Britain, shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French Port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war, shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges, and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the Convention of the 13th June, 1813, to the vessels of the two States employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges are granted to the packets of the Royal French Navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of Her Britannick Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The French Government engages to effect the conveyance of the correspondence designated in the 1st Article of the present Additional Convention, in the manner following:

1°. Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

2°. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French Post Office shall give, six months before, notice thereof to the British Post Office.

ARTICLE IV.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not exceed under uncontrollable circumstances, except three hundred and forty-five hours, or fourteen days and nine hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred hours, or twelve days and twelve hours.

ARTICLE V.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post Office in one hundred and two hours, or four days and six hours.

ARTICLE VI.

The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain, or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the Post Office of the East India Company, or with that of the British Post Office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished and deposited in the Health Office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate iron or tin and shall be hermetically closed, and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered, according to the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French Post Office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place free of charge for a courier of Her Britannick Majesty, who shall keep under his escort during the despatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French Post Office packets established in the channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Government of Her Britannick Majesty engages to deliver to the French Post Office all letters from the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French Post Office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders, whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood that no correspondence coming from the East Indies, and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French Post Office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words *by French Post Office, or, by way of France.*

ARTICLE IX.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the Post Office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the 1st Article of the present Additional Convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say:

1°. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2°. For newspaper, printed prices current and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and above mentioned publications shall be counted, by the Post Office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail; and immediately after this operation a statement shall be made out, containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British Post Office to the Post Office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from, or destined for the French Office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the Post Office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French Post Office to the Post Office of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

The sums accruing to the Post Office of France, in virtue of the preceding Article, shall be placed to the credit of that Office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in conformity with the stipulations of the XIVth Article of the Convention of the 30th March, 1836.

ARTICLE XI

It is understood, that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in Article I of the present Additional Convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the Government of Her Britannick Majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta, or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the Post Office of France, in conformity with the provisions of Article IX of the present Additional Convention shall be fixed as follows:

1st When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole postage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight, for letters, and for newspapers printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2^d When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Article IX aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices current, and other abovementioned publication.

ARTICLE XII.

In like manner, the packets of Her Britannick Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in case of letters the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French Post Office in that Office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned: that is to say:

1st At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2^d At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters, conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3^d And for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX of the present Additional Convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper or per printed sheet.

ARTICLE XIII.

The correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article may be accompanied by a courier in the service of the French Post Office, who shall in such case enjoy, on board the English pack, the same facilities which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the provisions allowed to the couriers of the British Post Office by Article VII of the present Additional Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

The couriers of the British Post Office who shall accompany on board the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain to the East Indies, may receive or deliver, either at Marseilles or at Alexandria, at which the rate of postage shall be fixed, and also from or to Great Britain, on the same conditions, and with the same privileges granted by the present Additional Convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence, subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the abovementioned correspondence coming from Malta or from the Levant, shall be accompanied by a courier of War, it shall not be subjected to any particular regulation arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

ARTICLE XV.

The present Convention which shall be considered as additional to the Convention of the 30th of March, 1846, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two Post Offices of Great Britain and France may, by mutual consent fix an earlier date for commencing to carry the said Convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

Separate Department, the 28th August, 1839.—The Hon^{ble} the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. W. C. Piacock to be Superintendent of the Western Salt Chukra and Second Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. C. Hord deceased.

Mr. J. C. Terranean to be Superintendent of the Mogra Salt Chukra.

Mr. A. P. Rawlin to be Superintendent of the Jessora Salt Chukra.

Fort William, 6th September, 1839.—Political Department.—The Honorable the President in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for information the following official papers received by Express from the Head Quarters of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, announcing the desertion of Dost Mahomed Khan by his Army on the 3rd of August, and the possession obtained in consequence of all his Guns, the subsequent advance of the Army under his Excellency Sir J. Keane to Cabool, which City was entered in triumph by His Majesty Shah Shoojah ool Moolk on the 7th ultimo.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William in honor of this important event, and a *de jure* will be fired in the afternoon upon the occasion of the intelligence being communicated to the troops in garrison.

Secret Department, Simla, the 26th August, 1839.—The Governor-General of India publishes for general information, the submitted copy and extracts of dispatches from His Excellency the Commander in Chief in the Army of the Indus, and from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Shoojah ool Moolk, announcing the triumphant entry of the Shah into Cabool on the 7th instant.

In issuing this Notification, the Governor-General cannot omit the opportunity of offering to the officers and men composing the Army of the Indus, and to the distinguished leader by whom they have been commanded, the cordial congratulation of the Government upon the happy result of a Campaign, which, on the sole occasion when resistance was opposed to them, has been gloriously marked by victory, and in all the many difficulties of which, the character of a British Army for gallantry, good conduct, and discipline, has been nobly maintained.

A Salute of 21 guns will be fired on the receipt of this intelligence at all the principal stations of the Army in the three Presidencies.

By order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor-General of India

(sd) T. H. MADDOCK,

Offy Secy to the Govt. of India,

with the Govr-General.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B.

&c &c &c.

My Lord,—We have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that the Army marched from Ghaznee en route to Cabool, in two columns, on the 5th and 6th ultimo. His Majesty Shah Shoojah ool Moolk, with his own troops, forming part of the second Column.

On the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief with the 1st column at Hyd. Khot, on the 1st instant information reached him, and the same reached the Envoy and Minister at Haft Assay that Dost Mahomed with his Army and artillery were advancing from Cabool, and would probably take up a position at Ghandee or Mool on the former 24, the latter 30 miles from Cabool. Upon this, it was arranged that His Majesty with the 2nd column under Major-General Wiltshire, should join the 1st column here, and advance together, to attack Dost Mahomed, whose son, Mahomed Gulab, had been repulsed from Jelalabad, with the troops guarding the Khyber Pass, and had formed a position with his father, their joint forces, according to our information, amounting to about 11,000 men.

Every arrangement was made for the King and the Army to march in a body from hence to-morrow, but in the course of the night messengers arrived, and since (this morning) a great many Chiefs and their followers, announcing the dissolution of Dost Mahomed's Army by the refusal of the greater part to advance against us with him, and that he had, in consequence fled, with a party of 300 horsemen, in the direction of Bamuran, leaving his guns behind him, in position as they were placed at Ghandee.

His Majesty Shah Shoojah has sent forward a confidential Officer with whom has been associated Major Charter, of Her Majesty's 10th Lighters, taking with him a party of 200 men and an Officer of artillery to proceed direct to take possession of those Guns, and afterwards such other Guns and public stores as may be found in Cabool and the Balla Hissat, in the name of, and for His Majesty Shah Shoojah ool Moolk, and the King's orders will be carried by his own officer with this party, for preserving the tranquility of the City of Cabool.

A strong party has been detached in pursuit of Dost Mahomed, under some of our most active Officers. We continue our march upon Cabool to-morrow, and will reach it on the 3d day.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lt. Col.

Commander-in-Chief.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Envoy and Minister.

Head Quarters, Camp Shikhabad, 3d August, 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H., dated Head-Quarters Camp Cabool, 8th August, 1839.

"It gives me infinite pleasure to be able to address my Despatch to your Lordship from this Capital, the vicinity of which His Majesty Shah Shuja-ool-Mulk, and the Army under my command reached the day before yesterday. The King entered his capital yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the British Envoy and Minister and the Gentlemen of the Mission, and by myself, the Generals and Staff Officers of the Army and escorted by a squadron of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, and one of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, with Captain Martin's Troop of Horse Artillery. His Majesty had expressed a wish that British Troop should be present on the occasion, and a very small party only of his own Hindostanee and Afghan Troops. After the animating scene of traversing the streets, and reaching the Palace in the Balla Hissar, a Royal Salute was fired, and an additional salute in the Afghan style, from small guns resembling wall pieces, named zingalls, and carried on camels. We heartily congratulated His Majesty on being in possession of the throne and kingdom of his ancestors, and upon the overthrow of his enemies, and, after taking leave of His Majesty, we returned to our camp.

"I trust we have thus accomplished all the objects which your Lordship had in contemplation, when you planned and formed the Army of the Indus, and the expedition into Afghanistan.

"The conduct of the Army, both European and Native, which your Lordship did me the honour to place under my orders, has been admirable throughout, and, notwithstanding the severe marching and privations they have gone through, their appearance and discipline have suffered nothing, and the opportunity afforded them at Ghuznee in meeting and conquering their enemy has added greatly to their good spirits.

"The joint Despatch addressed by Mr. Macnaghten and myself to your Lordship on the 18th instant, from Shikarbad, will have informed you that, at the moment we had made every preparation to attack (on the following day) Dost Mahomed Khan in his position at Orghander, where, after his son Mahomed Akbar had joined him from Jalalabad, he had an army amounting to 13,000 men, well armed and equipped, and thirty pieces of artillery, we suddenly learnt that he abandoned them and fled with a party of horsemen on the road to Bamceen, leaving his guns in position as he had placed them to receive our attack.

"It appears that a great part of his Army, which was hourly becoming demoralized, refused to stand by him in the position, to receive our attack, and that it soon became in a state of dissolution. The great bulk immediately came over to Shah Shuja-ool-Mulk, considering their allegiance, and I believe His Majesty will take most of them into his pay.

"It seems, that the news of the quick and determined manner in which we took their stronghold, Ghuznee, had such an effect upon the population of Cabool, and perhaps also upon the Enemy's Army, that Dost Mahomed, from that moment, began to lose hope of retaining his rule for even a short time longer, and sent off his family and valuable property towards Bamceen, but marched out of Cabool with his Army and artillery, leaving a bold front towards us, until the evening of the 2d, when all his hopes were at an end, by a division in his own camp and a part of his Army abandoning him. His private was his flight, that he left in position his guns with their ammunition and waggon, and the greater part of the artillery by which they were drawn. Major Curzon, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, with his party of 200 men, pushed forward on the 3d, and took possession of those guns, &c. There were 23 brass guns in position and loaded, two more at a little distance, which they attempted to take away, and since then, three more abandoned still further off on the Bamceen road. Thus leaving in our possession 24 pieces of cannon with all the material belonging to them, which are now handed over to Shah Shuja-ool-Mulk.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

Off. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Gov. Genl.

(Copy.)

Extract from a letter from W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. Envoy and Minister to the Court of Shah Shuja-ool-Mulk, dated Cabool, 8th August, 1839.

By a letter signed jointly by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane and myself, dated the 18th instant the Right Honourable the Governor General was apprized of the flight of Dost Mahomed Khan.

The Ex-Chief was not accompanied by any person of consequence, and his followers are said to have been reduced to below the number of one hundred on the day of his departure. In the journey of Shah Shuja-ool-Mulk towards Cabool, His Majesty was joined by every person of rank and influence in the country, and he made his triumphal entry into the City on the evening of the 7th instant. His Majesty has taken up his residence in the Balla Hissar, where he has required the British Mission to remain for the present.

Political Department, Fort William, Bengal, Wednesday, September 4th, 1839.—The President in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rules regarding the grant of Lands and the Administration of the Settlement of Doreejeing, which have been this day approved and passed, be published for general information.

Rules for regulating the assignment of Building Locations and Grants of Lands, in the Balla Hissar attached to the Station of Doreejeing, and for the administration of the said tract, passed on the 4th September 1839, to be in force from the date of promulgation.

Rule 1st.—All Lands now previously assigned or occupied with consent of the Officer in Civil charge, to be open for selection by parties themselves, and to be assignable by the Officer in charge to parties applying in the rotation of the receipt by him of their written applications.

Rule 2.—Any person, holding or occupying land, not under a grant or title from the Officer in Civil charge duly registered who shall refuse to engage for, or to remove from, the land within one month from the date on which he shall be called upon to do so in writing by the said Officer shall be subject to ejectment. This rule will of course not apply to ancient resident and parties in possession at the time when the territory of Doreejeing was made over by the Rajah of Sikkim.

Rule 3.—The Police and Magistrate authority within the tract ceded by the Rajah of Sikkim, will be exercised by the Officer in Civil and Political charge, and both will be ordered or directed by the Government of India. If at any time, these functions should be separated the Magistrate shall act, on the request of the Officer in Civil charge, in enforcing the ejectment of persons occupying or holding lands without authority, and any such small size holder who shall not vacate when duly ordered, by notice in writing, shall be liable to a fine of 50 Rs., and if he shall resist the officers of the Magistrate, who may be acting to enforce such ejectment, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of 500 Rs., payable by distress.

Rule 4.—The Officer in Civil charge is vested with the power and authority of Civil Judge in respect to all claims, complaints, and disputes that may arise, and he may refer to the Civil Courts of the Settlement under the Acts and Regulations in force in the British Presidency.

Rule 5.—All deeds of grant or lease, shall be signed by the Officer in Civil charge, and shall specify the name of the grantee or leaseholder, the quantity and boundaries of the land included in the lease, and the rate of rent per acre for holding by tenants, and at least one acre for garden, farm, or other ground, to be paid per annum.

Rule 6.—On furnishing a settler with a deed of grant or lease, the Officer in Civil charge shall require the individual to be a tenant and shall send him a copy of the deed, and shall be bound to maintain the boundaries, in regard to area.

Rule 7.—When the Officer in Civil charge is satisfied that the pretended land marks are in such a state as to render it probable that they will be lost, he shall call upon the settler in writing to inform him in this particular to the effect of his grant, on minute of worth, at the end of one month, it shall be referred to the Officer in Civil charge to cause the proper marks to be made, and to levy three times the cost of such repairs on the holder in a certificate of the deed, the amount to be levied in the same way as provided for the collection of rents.

Rule 8.—When the boundary marks are put up in the rotation of the Officer in Civil charge, he shall note the same on the back of the lease, without which the lease or grant cannot take effect. The officers on removing or affixing boundary marks shall be cognizable by the Magistrate and parties duly concerned shall be liable to a fine of 100 Rupees for each offence, which fine shall be leviable by distress.

Rule 9.—Deeds of grant or lease shall be issued by the Officer in Civil charge monthly from the 1st of January and 1st of July respectively. Parties however desiring possession at intermediate periods, shall be put in possession according to their application and shall be charged rent as provided in Rule 16.

Rule 10.—A Duplicate of every lease or grant shall be entered in a Register to be kept by the Officer in Civil charge.

Rule 11.—The Officer in Civil charge will collect the rents by demand in writing to be presented within 15 days after the same may be due, and if not paid within one month from the date of such demand the Officer in Civil charge may levy distress upon any personal property found upon the location in arrears, and the charges of such distress and of interest on the arrears at 12 per cent, shall be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the property distrained.

Rule 12.—A transferee failing to Register shall be liable to double rent until the transfer is registered.

Rule 13.—On the register of a change of title for lands, the new holder to pay a fee of 5 Rupees, to be applicable to the same purpose as the money received as rent.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Rule 14 - A space of 200 yards broad on either side of the principal line of the road from Kinsang Darjeling being reserved for building locations, grains of land for farm or other cultures cannot be made in that space.

RULE 15 -- Building limitations of an extent not exceeding 100 yards square will be allotted to applicants, subject to the payment of a quit rent of 5 rupees per annum for each plotment.

Rule 16.—Rent shall be chargeable upon all locations from the beginning of the half year, if the location be made in the first two months of the half year, otherwise from the commencement of the next following half year.

Rule 17—The Officer in civil charge is vested with discretionary power in allotting fire locations, *than the yard square*, where the fire is to be given on other considerations, *any* *apart* to him for the purpose of A-1 allotments of building locations made previous to the date on which these rules come in force will be binding on Government regarding the quantity, but prices bearing to change their locations, have the option of doing so on the above terms.

Rule 18—Lands for agricultural purposes will be assigned to implements in lots of not less than ten acres, and leases will be granted for the term of a term of not less than five years. An implement of five years payment of rent on improved soil will be allowed, after which rent will be payable at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum. If there be no character made, or no improvement with implements in agriculture at the end of 5 years, the lease is forfeit to the State.

Rule 10.—At four o'clock Mr. Frank Karsening and Pankhovich appeared, and showed the admitted for shape and the two large of the top part, which was also the same as a fixture of 14 years will be let in annual lease, at a rent of not less than 10 Rups. is only one on the sum to be let to the deduction of the other of the charge, who shall regulate the amount of rent by the other received.

But, as a Government resource, water is the right of mankind and is not to be sold. It is not to be bought as may be necessary for public supply, but it is to be bought and sold with dignity and absolute right. So water is not money, crops and other materials, the purchase of the land is not required for using it. It keeps the food and fruits and livestock safe and good, and for any other public work. It is one of the sources of health, climate, as well as electricity, power, and other natural requirements of the fruit of the base of the material and the access for all pertaining to the life and springs of water within the tract entitled to public land office.

Rule 2. — The officer in civil charge to be treated with the
poor is cordially granted in California, as regards attendance and
aid, all the privilege for which a soldier is entitled to.

H. C. PRINSEP, Secy. & Co. l.

In legislative Department, the 26th August 1890—The following Act is assented by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 26th August 1890, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Art be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XVI of 1937

An act for the better management of the commissaries or town petty officers in the town of Calcutta and in the River Hooghly.

1. Where as it is expedient to make further provision in regard to such matters and by as have been usually determined by the Town of the River and the authority of the Bye Laws of the Town of Galveston, by preventing, as far as is consistent with the attainment of justice and duty in law, or inconvenience for prosecutors, witnesses and Jurymen, by limiting the power heretofore exercised by such juries, and by subjecting the proceedings upon convictions for felony to more regular control and execution and wherefore it is also expedient to provide the following in cases of assault committed in certain parts of the River Namely without the limits of the Town of Galveston both have been provided in cases of assault committed within such limits.

It is, therefore, hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons of the Peace to detain any person charged with the commission of any felony within the Town of Chelms, or with the possession of stolen property within the same Town, by virtue of any By-Law in the Town of Chelms, or by virtue of any By-Law under Act IV. of 1835, or otherwise than according to the Provisions of this Act, and the Sixteenth of a certain rule, ordinance and regulation entitled in a certain ordinance and regulation for the good order and Civil Government of the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council on the 26th day of July in the Year of Our Lord 1811 and registered in the Supreme Court on the 11th day of November in the same year, is hereby repealed.

11. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that all persons engaged with the commission of simple larceny within the Town of Calcutta may be tried by any Justice of the Peace for the said Town, provided the value of the property which the prisoner charged with having stolen does not, according to the belief of such Justice, exceed twenty rupees.

14. And it is hereby provided that such Justice of the Peace shall not have power to sentence any such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for a longer period than six calendar months, or to be transported.

IV. And it is hereby provided that it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace before whom any person is charged with the commission of any simple offence, giving discretion instead of trying such person himself, to commit such person to the local gaol for his Majesty's Supreme Court of Justice to be taken in

V And it is hereby enacted, that every such Justice, after trying any offender charged with the commission of a simple larceny, shall cause, his pledge to be drawn up in the following form of words, or in such other form of words to the same effect as the case shall require, that is to say

Be it remembered that on the _____ day of _____
in the year of our Lord _____

quitted, or convicted) before the J. P. Justice of the Peace for the Town of Canton, on a charge of simple battery, for mistreating the said A. B. and feloniously taking, by force, the alleged offence and the time and place of its commission, the same was admitted, as the case may be; and that the said J. P. Justice of the Peace of the properly solemn and unimpeached record, by any means, that it is to say — inures and has a full and complete effect, the said A. B. (there state that the prisoner is to be discharged, or the punishment is to end, as the case may be)

Given under my hand, the day and year last above named

VI And it is hereby enacted, that one or at least in every term and otherwise, if required by law, a Justice of the Supreme Court of justice at California, every such justice shall be bound to hear before him or her, as said Supreme Court of justice all parties to, and all matters of dispute or controversy presented by him together with the depositions and examinations of the witnesses and prisoners, to be kept by the proper officers among the records of the Court.

VII. A writ is hereby granted that upon the trial of any person for simple larceny or misdemeanor, every such juror at the time shall require the witness or witnesses to be called in the presence to be sworn, in such solemn manner as the court shall direct, when an admission shall be procured in the place of an oath, and the acceptance of the witness or witnesses to the same in the presence to be done under oath, and every such deposition and examination shall be signed by such juror.

VIII.—And it is hereby enacted, that if in the trial of any person charged with the crime of sedition, or treason against the United States before the Peace is affected by any person being summoned by such justice shall refuse to attend as a witness, or to give evidence, he shall be liable to be punished by the Supreme Court, or Court of Justice at Washington, the members of which are referred to in and under the laws to give evidence before the Admirals and Supreme Court of Justice.

IX. To be is hereby enacted, that upon any conviction of a single felony by any person, the Justice of the Peace to whom any process shall be returned, shall have power to order that the person so convicted, be forthwith committed to the county gaol, and in case of refusal, to cause a warrant to be issued, to such order, to imprison any person in default of payment, to such order, until he or she shall have paid the same, and in case of refusal, to cause a warrant to be issued, to such order, to cause the same to be levied, and in default of payment, to adjudge the person guilty of such offence, to be imprisoned on the spot, at any one Calendar month, until the sum of £100 shall be paid.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons charged with the commission of any assault or battery on and of any Merchant ship employed on Sea Voyages in the River Humber, or within the limits thereof being part of the Port of the East India Company, may be tried before any such Justice of the Peace, and his conviction shall be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, to be levied and enforced in manner provided by Act 11, of 1839. And all the Provisions of this Act made in the case of charges of simple larceny shall also in this Act be applicable, be applied in the case of such charges of assault or battery as aforesaid.

X1. And it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Act enacted shall be construed to affect the validity of any previous negative by the conviction of any Justice of the Peace through the means of the writ of Certiorari.

Fort William, Legislative Department, the 9th September 1839 — The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President the Council of India in Council on the 9th September 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XXII of 1899
An Act for enabling prisoners charged with offences to maintain defence more effectually

1. Whereas it is expedient to extend to the territories and the Government of the East India Company, the provisions of the Statute 6th and 7th William IV Chapter LXIV,

_____ of _____ at _____

extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th July 1837, for two years to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, Mr. G. Tull being a servant attached to the North Western Provinces, the above leave is subject to the further orders of the Governor General for those Provinces.

General Department, the 11th September, 1839.—Mr A Reid, of the civil service, embarked on board the "*Mohammed Shah*," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 5th instant.

Mr C A Raveshaw reported his arrival, as a Writer on this Establishment, at Kedgeroo, on the 4th instant.

The following Rules for the supply of Government Stationery prepared by the Military Board, have been approved and passed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and are published for general information.

1st. Every Officer entitled to be supplied with Stationery from the Public Store shall send to the Superintendent of Stationery, a yearly indent according to the subjoined form.

2d Each Officer forwarding a yearly Indent shall state the quantity of Stationery received during the previous year, the quantity on hand, and the quantity required

3d The number of assistants, clerks and section writers by whom the stationery is to be used shall be separately and distinctly stated in each indent.

4th. All Indents must be dispatched so as to reach the Stationery Office by the 15th October

5th. There shall be no deliveries on mere receipts except for quarterly issues according to article 6

11th. All Government Offices in Calcutta are to send quarterly on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October for their supplies of Stationery in part of the annual indent, and no other deliveries will be made.

710. The present Rule which directs that certain articles of a durable nature shall be supplied only once in three years, will continue in force the following articles being included in it: provisions, viz sea-saw, round and flat rulers, chest and round inkstands, hammers, compasses, shears or foldirs, wafer seals and lead weights.

10th. All Public Officers immediately on receiving a supply of Stationery are to forward receipt in duplicate for the same

9.2 All Officers submitting for Paste Bonds are to specify in the Indent, the size of the bonds required.

10th. All Indents for Mathematical Instruments will be made on the personal of the country via a/c and not on the Stationery Department, as has to be refused occasionally by the case.

With separate cakes of colours, and Drawing Pencils will be supplied by the Stationery Department as here to fore

12th. In order to reduce the number of Indents, and thus to simplify the Clerical business of the Stationery office, persons holding the situations below enumerated will include in their own current Indents, the Stationery required for the use of the subordinate officers under their control, and for the supplies of office dependent on them for their supply, viz.,

14th. Indents for Stationery and Correspondence on the subject of such Indents will, in all cases, be addressed to the Superintendent of Stationery, and not to the Military Board.

Name of Ar- ticles.	Received in 1839	Balance of on the 1st October, 1839.	Quantity ordered for 1840	Number of Annis- tants, Clerks & Section Writers	Re- marks	Admit- ted.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Wednesday, 11th September, 1889.—Notification.—The importance of investigating the cause and phenomena of storms has been brought to the notice of Government by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and the Hon'ble the President in Council in consequence of the disastrous obtaining local Registers of these Phenomena taken simultaneously at as many stations of India as may be found possible. The public officers of the different settlements and stations of India are accordingly invited and requested upon the occurrence of any hurricane, gale or other storm of more violence than usual, to note accurately the time of its commencement, the direction from which the wind first blows, whether in gusts or regular and whether accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning or other Phenomena. Also to note with as much accuracy as possible, the changes of direction in the wind, and the time of the occurrence of each, and lastly, the duration of the gale and in what quarter the wind is when it ceases. The variations of the Thermometer and Barometer at each period noted will also be of importance if the means are forthcoming of making such observations.

The President in Council refrains from making it the business of any particular Officer to note the above circumstances, but relies on the known desire of enlightened persons to promote objects of scientific and useful Enquiry that the public Officers will arrange in such manner as to ensure that the observations will be taken by some one in the vicinity of each Station.

Reports upon matters of the description comprehended in this Order may be forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, free of postage, (Superscribed "Storm Report.")

Accident.—Gentleman in Calcutta has obligingly undertaken to combine all reports that may be so received into a synopsis for exhibition of the results in the manner adopted and recommended by Colonel Reid, R.A.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 14th August, 1889.—Mr. J. S. May, Superintendent of the Nadia Rivers, has obtained leave of absence for two months after the 1st proximo, on medical certificate, to enable him to proceed to Singapore for the benefit of his health.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 14th August, 1889.—Mr. C. B. Quintin, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Champaran, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate. Mr. C. Heddon will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector during Mr. Quintin's absence.

The 14th August, 1889.—The Hon'ble J. O. Brakine, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, has been allowed leave of absence, in extension on Medical Certificate, to the 9th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his Office.

Mr. A. Small, Civil and Sessions Judge at Rajshy, has obtained leave of absence for the period of the ensuing Dusseerah Vacation on private affairs.

Mr. J. Lamb, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Malda, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th June last.

Mr. A. Forbes has been appointed to the Office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bankoah, (West Burdwan) vice Mr. J. H. Young. Mr. Forbes will continue to officiate as collector of Midnapore until further orders.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, assistant, has been transferred from the 18th or Jessore Division, and placed under the Commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack Division.

The 21st August, 1889.—Mr. T. J. H. Grey, in charge of the Khur and resumed duties in Moorshedabad, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs from the 1st instant, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of the Division from the 1st ultimo.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, Magistrate of Burdwan, under date the 6th instant, and of which he availed himself on the 13th idem, has been cancelled from the 16th current, the date on which he resumed charge of his Office.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 22nd August, 1889.—Mr. A. Reid, Special Deputy Collector of Behar, has been permitted to proceed to Sen for six months, under medical certificate, for the benefit of his health.

The 23rd August, 1889.—Mr. G. S. C. Plowden has been authorized, until further orders, to conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, in addition to his own duties as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. H. O'Shaughnessy has been appointed to Officiate until further orders, as Police Surgeon of Calcutta, vice Mr. Hain deceased.

The 29th August, 1889.—The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted, under date the 18th ultimo, to Bahadur Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, has been cancelled from the 15th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his Office.

Mr. R. W. Hughes has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and stationed at Chuppra in Sarun.

Mr. J. Hawkins, Register of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs for one month from the date of his delivering over charge of Office to Mr. W. Taylor, who will Officiate as Register of the Court during the absence of Mr. Hawkins.

Manivie Mahomed Kuleem, Sudder Ameen at Jessore, has been allowed leave of absence for 29 days on account of ill health, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st August.

The 28th August, 1889.—Mr. W. Taylor is appointed to the office of Magistrate of Behar, vice Mr. H. V. Halliorn.

Mr. J. G. Campbell is appointed to the office of special Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Khur and resumed duties in Hooghly, Burdwan East and West and Berhampore, vice Mr. W. Taylor. Mr. Campbell will continue to officiate as Magistrate of Behar until relieved.

The 29th August, 1889.—Mr. E. R. H. Repton, Magistrate and Collector of Buxar, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, in extension, until the sailing of the Ship *Louthier*.

Mr. R. C. Halkett, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dinapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th instant, on medical certificate. Mr. A. G. McDonald will officiate as Magistrate and Collector during Mr. Halkett's absence.

Mr. A. Turnbull, Assistant, exercising powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Purnea, is permitted to be absent from his Station during one month, on private affairs, from the 15th proximo.

Mr. R. J. Brucey, assistant surgeon, is appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Chuppra (Sarun), vice Mr. A. O. Landson, M.D.

The 2d September 1889.—Mr. J. Lamp, assistant surgeon of Mulla, is allowed a further extension of leave of absence of one month, on medical certificate, from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him under date the 15th ultimo, to enable him to proceed to Singapore and eventually to China, for the benefit of his health.

The 5th September 1889.—Captain A. Bogle, Commissioner of Arakan, is allowed leave of absence in extension to the 2nd June the date on which he resumed charge of his Office, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 29th April last. Captain Bogle is also permitted to visit the Presidency, retaining charge of his Office, from the 27th July to the 10th instant.

The services of Lieutenant W. Abercrombie, Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy in Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Board, with a view to his being employed under Lieutenant Gatrice, in lining out the remainder of the Munnipore Road.

Mr. H. C. Barge, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Bungalpore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the 1st instant.

FRED. JAMES HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Simla, the 5th August, 1889.—Major C. E. Byam, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained six months' leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health. Captain G. W. Ouslow of the Nizam's Service will Officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident, during Major Byam's absence.

Political Department, Simla, the 12th August 1889.—Brevet Capt. E. Chatterhuck, 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Officiating Junior Assistant to the Commissioner for the affairs of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from 24th July to 28th August 1889, to visit Madras on urgent private affairs.

Political Department, Simla, the 19th August 1889.—Cornet A. Harris, of the 1st Light Cavalry, joined his appointment of 2d assistant to the Resident at Indore on the 30th July 1889.

North Western Provinces, Simla, the 19th August, 1889.—Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, Interpreter and Quarter Master 46th Regiment N.I. to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Delhi, till further orders.

Political Department, Simla, the 21st August, 1889.—Major T. Robinson, Political Agent at Kotah, will continue to Officiate as political agent at Meywar till further orders.

Captain C. Richards, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, lately appointed Officiating Political Agent at Meywar, will Officiate as Political Agent at Kotah till further orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Major O. Thoresby 64th Regiment Native Infantry reported having received charge of the Mysore political agency from Major R. Ross, on the 14th instant.

Political Department, Simla, the 20th August 1839.—Captain D. A. Macleod, assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence, from the 15th instant, to proceed to Madras on his urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General of India

T. H. MADDOCK, *Offy Secy to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

General Department, Simla the 23rd July, 1839.—**Revenue.**—The following arrangement made by the Sudder Board of Revenue, in consequence of the death of Mr. J. Muir, Settlement Officer in Cawnpore, are approved, viz.

Mr. H. Rose, to take charge of and conduct the settlement duties of the Cawnpore Zillah.

Mr. W. D. Wright (the Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Allahabad) to complete the settlement work remaining unfinished in that District.

Wallce Dutt Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Saharanpur, to join Mr. Rose at Cawnpore.

The 20th July 1839.—**JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.**—Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Multan.

Mr. R. T. Tucker, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ghazipur.

Mr. G. D. Rakes, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Banerpoor.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. M. J. Tierney, Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to Mussoorie; and at the close of the season, to Calcutta preparatory to making an application for permission to proceed to Ben and to the Cipe of Gaud Haug. Mr. Tierney has been authorized to make over charge of his Office to the Principal Sudder Ameen, who will conduct the current duties of the civil court, until further orders.

The 27th July, 1839.—**JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.**—Mr. H. Wilford, to be an assistant under the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division. This appointment is to have effect from the 10th instant—the date on which Mr. Wilford was attached, by the Government of India, to the North Western Provinces.

General Department, Simla the 31st July 1839.—**JUDICIAL.**—Mr. D. H. Morrison, Civil and Sessions Judge of Jounpoor, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Allypore; during the period of Mr. Tierney's absence on leave, granted to him on the 20th instant, or until further orders. Mr. Morrison has been authorized to make over charge of his Office, in the Principal Sudder Ameen; who will conduct the current duties of the civil Court, till another arrangement is made.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. O. Wells, Accountant for the N. W. Provinces, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for three months, from the 20th proximo, or such date as he may quit Agra. Mr. Wells has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his Office to his Deputy, Mr. Morland; and to retain the Revenue Department thereof in his own hands, during the period of his absence.

The 1st August 1839.—**JUDICIAL.**—Mr. M. H. Turnbull, Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat at Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to remain in the Hills, until the 30th of April next, in extension of the leave granted to him under Orders of the 19th April last.

General Department, Simla, the 5th August 1839.—**Judicial.**—Maulvee Ghat Ootab Khan, Sudder Ameen of Rohitok, has obtained fifteen days leave of absence, in extension of that already allowed him under orders of the 16th July last.

The 6th August 1839.—**Judicial and Revenue.**—With reference to the order by the Honourable the President in Council, in the General Department, under date the 17th July last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem; the date of the appointment on the 27th June last, of Mr. W. Edwards to be an assistant under the Commissioners of the Meerut division, is to take effect from the 1st February next, instead of the date mentioned in the former order of this Government.

Separate Revenue.—Mr. G. Todd, Collector of Customs at Mirzapoor, reported his arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, at Calcutta, in the Ship "Winchester," on the 13th July last.

Simla, General Department, the 15th August, 1839.—**Judicial.**—Mr. G. Lindsay, officiating additional Judge of Benares, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for two months, from the date on which he may quit his Station. Mr. Lindsay has been authorized to make over charge of his Office to Mr. Thomas, the officiating Judge of Benares.

F. CURRIE, *Sary. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla 2d August, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant Thomas Forsyth Tait, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry 2d in command, to be Commandant of the 3rd Regiment of Local Horse, vice Crommelin resigned.

Simla, 16th August, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to receive the following General Orders issued by the Commander in Chief of the Army of the India, placing the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Establishment at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shumshah Ool Munck.

23d May 1839.—2d Lieutenant A. W. Hawkins, of artillery, and Lieutenant F. M. E. Moorhouse, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, for permanent employment in the force of His Majesty the Shah.

31st May, 1839.—Lieutenant W. Brandfoot, of the European Regiment, for employment in the Military Service of that Sovereign.

13th June, 1839.—Lieutenant D. Gausson, of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry temporarily placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cornet Moffat of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, of his appointment in the Military Service of His Majesty the Shah.

15th June, 1839.—Assistant Surgeon G. Roe, at present attached to the 1st Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shumshah Ool Munck.

Simla, 9th August, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Colonel S. Reid, of the 10th Light Cavalry, to be a Brigadier in the permanent Establishment, vice Major General Bowen, permitted to proceed to Europe.

Simla, 13th August, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alexander Bryce M. D. attached to the Artillery at Kunaul, to proceed with the mission about to be sent by His Lordship to Maha Rajah Khurruk Singh, Ruler of the Punjab.

Dr. Bryce is directed to join the mission at Jolanaah by the 24th instant.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to advance the undermentioned Native Officers of the Madras Establishment, to the First and Second Classes of the "Order of British India," from the 20th June 1839, with the Titles respectively of "Sirdar Bahadur," and "Bahadur," in succession to Ambadar Major Durra Khan discharged.

Subadar Major Coontarasawmy, Bahadur, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Sudadar Major Sillar Hamed, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Simla, 23d August, 1839.—The following appointment was made in the Political Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 19th instant.

Lieutenant R. C. Herbert, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Delhi, till further orders.

J. STUART *Lt-Col.*

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mty Dept.

with the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 19th August, 1839.—No. 143 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant James Thomas Gordoc, of the 15th Regiment N. I. to be 2d in command of the Lower Assam Suburb, Corps.

GENERAL REGISTER.

• Captain William Jones, of the 14th Regiment N. I., has returned permission to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Fort William, 22d August, 1839.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Sale, Assistant Executive Engineer, 18th Division, Department of Public Works, has leave of absence for 5 months, commencing from the 20th instant, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Upper Provinces, on medical certificate.

Surgeon A. Donaldson, M. D., of the Civil Station of Chuprah, is at his own request placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

The appointment of Lieutenant G. A. F. Hervey, of the 3d Regiment N. I., in General Order No. 141, of the 5th instant, to do duty with the Arracan Local Battalion, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 143 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to appoint assistant surgeon Allan Webb, 2 assistant Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, to be a medical attendant on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, during the Visitation about to be undertaken by His Lordship.

Fort William, 10th August, 1839.—No. 146 of 1839.—The following Paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 37, dated 5th June, 1839, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information.

"Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz

Captains Henry Chere, in August, J. R. Birrell, J. C. C. Gray, John Pratt, and J. R. Flower.

Lieuts A. F. Macpherson, J. G. Lawson, George Hutchings, Spencer Butler, John Hunt, in August or September next, Charles Y. Buzell.

2 Conductor Thomas Litchow and Riding Master Uriah Jordan have been permitted to return to their duty.

3 We have granted additional leave to the undermentioned Officers, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Honeywood, for six months.

Lieutenant C. E. Good, for three months.

Assistant Surgeon W. P. Andrew, for six months."

Fort William, 10th August, 1839.—No. 147 of 1839.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to authorize Officers of European Infantry Corps occupying public Quarters under this Presidency, to draw the full Tentage of their Regimental Rank from this date.

No. 148 of 1839.—The Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, granted to Major General John Andrew Blyer, Colonel of the 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery, by the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, is confirmed by the Hon'ble the President in Council. The date of departure will be hereafter notified.

Sub-Conductor Peter Gaultfield, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Fort William, 26th August, 1839.—No. 149 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from the 1st Proximo, consequent on assistant surgeon Raleigh's acceptance of the medical charge of the Native Hospital, viz: Doctor Martin, resigned.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Chapman, 2d assistant, to be 1st assistant to the Presidency General Hospital, and to the charge of the Calcutta Jail.

Assistant Surgeon John Jackson, to be 2d assistant to the Presidency General Hospital, and to the charge of the Calcutta Militia.

Assistant Surgeon Raleigh, who has been permitted to accept the medical charge of the Native Hospital, will retain his appointments of assistant to the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, and draw his Military pay and allowances in the same manner as the Superintendent of that Institution.

Ensign H. Hopkinson, of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty with the Arracan Local Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Bracey is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for Civil employment.

Ensign G. E. Nicolson, of the 30th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on medical certificate.

The following Promotion is made in the Army Commissariat Department.

Serjeant William Parsons, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 1st May, 1839, vice Bayland deceased.

Fort William, 26th August, 1839.—No. 151 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the undermentioned arrangements in the Department of the Public Works:

Major C. J. C. Davidson, Executive Engineer of the Allahabad Division, to be Executive Engineer of the Barrisaul Division.

1st Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division, to be Executive Engineer of the Allahabad Division.

1st Lieut. J. N. Sharp, to be Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division.

Lieutenants Guthrie and Sharp are to continue to perform the duties on which they are at present engaged, until their completion, drawing however the allowances of the Divisions to which they are now appointed.

Lieutenant Sharp, in addition to the reduced Staff Salary of 300 Rupees per mensem, as Executive Officer of the Dacca Division, will draw 100 Rupees per month, as special allowance for extra duty and responsibility at Allahabad while employed in the repairs of that Fortress.

Fort William 2d September, 1839.—152 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Assistant Surgeon A. C. Macrea, M. D., to officiate as 2d assistant in the General Hospital, under the arrival of assistant Surgeon Jackson.

Mr. Henry Walker is admitted into the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as an assistant surgeon on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William 26th August, 1839.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Francis Roberts Evans, of the 20th Regiment N. I., in General Order No. 76 of the 20th May last, on account of his private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

No. 153 of 1839.—Lieutenant James Remington, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the 25th August 1839.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and are allowed to remain at Bombay until the season admits of an opportunity of their proceeding to join their respective Corps by the India.

Captain William Mackintosh, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival at Bombay, 27th July, 1839.

Lieutenant Archibald Fraser Macpherson, of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry ditto, ditto, 27th ditto.

Fort William, 2d September, 1839.—No. 154 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following removals and promotions:

Subordinate Medical Department.—Hospital stewards Edward George and Henry Leach, and assistant apothecaries George Simmonds, Charles Amy Carr, and Dennis Treahan, to the apothecaries, from the 5th August 1839, for the augmentation.

Hospital apprentices Michael Healy, Thomas McCray, John Matthews, William George Bayley, Daniel Wedgberry, and Charles Hayes, to be assistant apothecaries, from the 5th August 1839, for the augmentation.

Assistant stewards Edward Kew, and assistant apothecary Charles Fernum, to be stewards, from the 5th August 1839, vice George and Leach, removed apothecaries.

Hospital apprentices James Fagan, John Richard Boezelt, and William Overill, to be assistant apothecaries, from the 5th August 1839, vice Simmonds, Carr, and Treahan, promoted. William Norris, to be assistant Stewards, from the 5th August 1839, vice Kew, promoted; and Francis Buchanan, to be assistant apothecary, from the 5th August 1839, vice Fernum appointed Steward.

No. 155 of 1839.—Mr. J. Lamb, civil assistant surgeon of Malda, appointed, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 15th ultimo leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th June last.

Fort William, 9th September, 1839.—No. 156 of 1839.—Assistant surgeon Duncan Melue, at present attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency, is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as assistant surgeon at Tihout, during the absence on leave of assistant surgeon K. Mackinnon.

No. 157 of 1839.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of infantry, and assistant surgeons, on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Infantry.—Messrs Douglas Chas Turing Broton, date of arrival at Fort William, 4th Sept. 1839; Richd. Charles German William Graydon, John Nisbett, John Fowles, and Drury Little Wake, date 6th ditto ditto.

Medical Department.—Mr. William Grahame, ditto 4th Sept. 1839.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Martin Hay, 24th regiment native infantry, Brevet Captain Leland House, 57th regiment native infantry, Lieutenant Charles Young Bazett, 9th regiment Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant James Rutherford Lumley, 9th regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 6th Sept. 1839.

Major M. Nicolson, Executive Officer, Jubbulpore Division of Public Works, and Commandant of the Nerbudda Sepoys Corps, has leave of absence for two months, from the 1st proximo, pro- curatory in applying for permission to retire from the service of the East India Company.

Captain A. H. E. Coles, of Engineers, and Superintendent of the Curricular and Eastern Canal, &c., is permitted to proceed to sea, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain J. Drummond, of the 19th regiment native infantry, in General Order No. 26 of the 14th February, 1839, is, at his own request, cancelled from the 25th March following, the date of his appointment as second in command of the Kemhoo Local Battalion.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain H. W. Bellow, of the 55th regiment native infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, in General Order No. 29 of the 9th February 1839, is, at his own request, cancelled from the 25th April last.

Sergeant Major Samuel Peake, of the 10th Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Riding Master to that regiment, from the 29th July last, during the absence, on leave, of New South Wales, of Riding Master Thomas Peake.

Assistant Apothecary John Hornby, attached to the Garrison Dispensary Fort William, is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company.

Sergeant W. Bowling, who was transferred to the Pension Establishment, in General Order No. 216, of the 30th October, 1837, is permitted to return to Europe, and draw his stipend there instead of at the Presidency.

In consideration of the long and meritorious Service of subadar Major Bahad Khan, Bahannor, 63d regiment native infantry, Government are pleased to sanction the grant to him of the Brevet Pay of his rank, from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Establishment.

Fort William, 5th September, 1839.—No 158 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain Philip Meinwaring, of the 33d regiment native infantry to be Commandant of the Nerbudda Corps of Upper Assam.

Mr. Edwin Thomas having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instruction from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Mr. Thomas is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

No 159 of 1839.—In continuation of general orders No 125, dated 29th July last, the President in Council is pleased to direct that, on the 8th proximo, the Army Lists of each of the Presidencies shall be considered as closed at army head quarters, with reference to the posting of officers to the new European regiments of infantry that being the date appointed for constituting these regiments, respectively, an integral part of the army of each establishment.

The operation of all casualties as effecting the selection for the new regiment will accordingly be precluded, the report of which shall not have been received at the respective army head quarters on that date.

No 160 of 1839.—With a view to correct present misapprehension on the subject of the stamp for the use of native hospitals drawn being one of the articles for the provision of which regiment quarter masters receive a monthly allowance; the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication of the following general orders.

General Orders by the Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 21st August, 1838.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Seel-tahs be hereafter annulled in the first instance with all and every description of camp Equipage issued to the army, and that these Seel-tahs be kept in constant good repair and be replaced by new

ones as often as necessary by the Officers drawing the allowance granted for stamp, Tent Pins, Balleets, Gunney Bags, camp Lines, camp colours &c., which allowance is hereafter to be considered as providing not only for the supply of the articles above mentioned, but likewise for the repair and replacing the Seel-tahs for the camp Equipage, which in the first instance are to be furnished by Government.

Commanding Officers of corps and Detachments will be held responsible for the due performance of this duty and will be made to defray any expence which shall appear to have been rendered necessary by the neglect of Quarter Masters or those receiving the allowance from a want of a proper exercise of authority on their part.

(Sgd) T. HILL, Captain,
Actg. Secy. to Govt. Milly. Dept.

No 161 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct an interchange of Magazines between Captain Dallas and Brevet Captain Buckle, the former officer is accordingly posted to the Saugor, and the latter to the expense Magazine.

Captain Buckle will make over charge of the Expense Magazine to any artillery officer whom the Major General commanding the division may name for that duty, and proceed at once to join and assume charge of the expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, and Captain Dallas, when relieved by Captain Buckle, will proceed to join his new appointment.

No 162 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Nominally assistant commissary Christopher McDonald to be assistant commissary to complete the Establishment, from the 17th ultimo the date of deputy commissary Christopher Bowman's death.

Conductor William Hunt, Senner, to be deputy assistant commissary, vice McDonald promoted.

Wm CURBITT, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India, Milly. Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head quarters, Meerut, 17th July, 1839.—Officers commanding mounted corps will interdict the starting of grass in the vacant waste of meadows, a recent occurrence having shown, that the practice is attended with danger on occasion of fires taking place.

The detachment order of the 1st November last, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hewitt, commanding at Jhansi, directing Ensign F. B. Wardroper, of the 25th regiment of native infantry to place himself under the orders of the Governor General's Agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, for the purpose of enlisting and drilling recruits intended for local service in Jhansi, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 27th ultimo, directing the executive officers of public works and commissariat department to hire, the former a Blue-bellie and Cowly for watering the tactics, and the latter two Coolies for pulling punkahs in the hospital occupied by the women and children of the artillery and European regiment, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

Private Jacob Thomas, of the veteran company, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Allahabad.

Quarter Master sergeant Thomas Tanks, of the 74th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 13th native infantry, vice Fox removed to the 41st regiment.

Quarter Master Sergeant Enoch Hollingsworth, of the 12th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 51st native infantry, vice Higginbottom removed to the European regiment.

The undermentioned uncommissioned officers of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master sergeants to the corps specified opposite their names:

Staff Sergeant William Logan of the 1st company 2d battalion to the 74th native infantry, vice Tanks appointed Sergeant Major to the 13th regiment.

Staff Sergeant John Eggleston, of the 2d company 4th battalion of the 12th native infantry, vice Hollingsworth appointed Sergeant Major to the 51st regiment.

Corporal Jonathan Clayton, of the 2d company 3d battalion, to the 25th regiment of native infantry, vice O'Sullivan removed, as Sergeant Major, to the Jalaun legion.

Drum Major Alexander O'Berne, of the 1st battalion, to the Assam Sepoys corps, vice Kuby, deceased.

GENERAL REGISTER.

• **Private William Brown**, of the European Invalids, being in a state of mental derangement, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and directed to be sent to the lunatic asylum at the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 19th July 1839—The Benares division order of the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Capt J. W. V. Stephen, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 41st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial directed to assemble at Secralee, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

Assam Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. N. Marshall, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Biggs appointed to a civil situation.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removal and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon H. Newmarch, from the 2d brigade of horse artillery to the 11th regiment of native infantry.

Sergeant G. T. Cryghart, from the 7th regiment of light cavalry to the 2d brigade of horse artillery.

Surgeon H. Guthrie, M. D. from the European regiment to the 7th regiment of light cavalry, but to continue in charge of the former corps until the termination of the service on which it is at present employed.

Assistant Surgeon W. Stillife is appointed to the medical charge of the 23d regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown will proceed to join the 2d brigade of horse artillery, on being relieved by Assistant Surgeon Shillito.

Conductor T. O'Brien is appointed in the charge of the magazine at Singapore, vice Conductor R. Murphy, who is permitted, on being relieved, to return to Bengal.

Quartermaster John Collier, of the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Bullock Sergeant at Delhi, vice Major, who is removed to the commissariat department by General Orders of the 6th March last.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 22d July, 1839—The Agra garrison and station order of the 14th ultimo directing the executive officer to hire three additional Bheers for the use of the depot of the European regiment, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Captain P. P. Turner, of the 61st regiment of native infantry is appointed 2d in command to the Hurruck light infantry battalion, and directed to join with the least possible delay.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 24th July 1839—It is directed, that no party be in future detached from stations or corps on any duty whatever, under the sanction of a non-commissioned officer and corporal, at the least, three Privates.

Sending Privates without a non-commissioned officer on duties away from their corps or station is strictly prohibited.

The brigade order of the 29th ultimo, issued by Brigadier J. H. Lister, commanding the eastern frontier, directing a temporary exchange of corps between Asisut, Surgeons J. Davenport, M. D. of the Sylhet light infantry, and R. C. Gane, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 12th instant, appointing Hospital Apprentice W. Simpson to act as Apothecary in the garrison hospital at Chunar, vice Shinks deceased, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th May last, to Ensign W. T. Wilson, of the 58th regiment of native infantry is cancelled at his request.

Assistant Surgeons N. Collier, H. Irwin, C. M. Henderson, M. D. and J. S. Hart are directed to proceed to Nasserabad, and to duty under the Superintending Surgeon of the western circle, instead of the destination assigned to them in General Orders of the 14th ultimo.

Drummer Edward Hughes of the 19th, is transferred to the 21st regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

9th regiment native infantry.—Captain J. E. Sanders, from 15th June to 15th September, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

60th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. B. Bignell, from 1st June, to 15th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Invalid establishment.—Captain G. Kennaway, from 20th October to 20th February 1840, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 25th July 1839.—The Commander of the Forces directs the publication of the following General Order, issued to Her Majesty's troops, and dated

Head-quarters, Poonah, 1st July, 1839—The military act, dated the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the articles of war, dated the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, being now received, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the 69th clause of the former, desires it may be notified, that this act shall, from and after the date of its receipt and promulgation in General Orders, become and be in full force within the limits of His Excellency's command, to the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, or until further orders.

Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson is removed from the 14th native infantry to the European regiment.

Sergeant Adam Ore, who was transferred to the office of the Adjutant General of the army, by General Orders of the 1st January 1836, is to be struck off the Town Major's list, from this date, and remanded to the military, in the rank he held previous to this transfer. Sergeant Ore is to be sent to join the 3d company 4th battalion at Agra.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d brigade horse artillery.—1st Lieutenant V. Eyre, from 2d June to 30th June in extension, to remain at Mussourie, on private affairs.

40th regt. N. I..—Lieutenant A. Macdonald, from 1st Aug. to 1st Aug. 1840, to visit Spain, on medical certificate.

40th regt. N. I..—Ensign R. M. Franklin, from 15th July to 15th Sept., to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 27th July 1839—The Meerut division order of the 23d instant, appointing Conductor G. Jordan, of the European regiment, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial directed to assemble at Agra, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 25th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel A. Harvey, commanding the 65th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant R. H. De Montmorency to act as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Bush, on command is confirmed.

Major General A. Durnan is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, permitted to draw his pay out of advances from the Meerut pay office.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 29th July 1839.—Ensign M. P. Sherwill, of the 69th regiment of native infantry, having been examined by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be qualified for the office of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Sergeant Adam Ore, who was remanded to the artillery regiment in General Orders of the 24th instant, is to be sent to join the 2d company of the 4th battalion at Dumraon, instead of the head-quarters of that battalion at Agra.

Burrer Singh, Nank, of the Assam light infantry battalion, having from a wound received in action, been incapacitated for further service, is transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st proximo, on the ordinary stipend of his rank.

ERRATUM.—In the page 17 of General Orders by the Commander of the Forces, of the 3d of the last month, under the heading of the 14th regiment of native infantry, to be invalid establishment, after the word "date," inserted opposite his name, add "as Nank."

The order looks to be corrected accordingly.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 30th July 1839—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. Reid to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Harris removed to a civil situation.

Corporals W. O. Robinson and Thomas D. Featherne, of the Seditious corps of sappers and miners at Dargah, are to be promoted to the artillery, in the rank they held when transferred from the regiment.

Bandmaster Owen Bayle, laboratory-man in the expense magazine at Dumraon, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Drummer Henry Gustavus, of the 74th, is transferred to the 52d regiment of native infantry, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

62d Regiment native infantry.—Captain R. H. Hughes, from 17th January to 20th January, to enable him to join his corps.

European Invalids.—Captain R. W. Beston, from 30th August to 5th November, to visit Kalpre on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 1st August, 1839—The Presidency division order of the 20th ultimo, appointing assistant steward J. W. Franks, doing duty with Her Majesty's 21st Invalids, to act as assistant Apothecary to the regiment, until the arrival of assistant Apothecary Robinson, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Garrison staff.—Major Genl. C. Pollock, C. B. coming the fortress of Agra, from 18th August to 15th November, on private affairs, to visit him, and to enable him to resign.

41st regiment native infantry.—Ensign P. C. Clark, from 31st July to 30th September, to remain at Ghazepore, on medical certificate.

Head quarters, Meerut, 5th August 1839.—The Commander of the Forces is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of a body of troops under order for field service :

To be Brigadiers of the 2nd Class.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Rich, 22d regiment of native infantry ; Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild, 30th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B. 1st brigade horse artillery.

To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.—Brevet Major W. H. Earle, 39th regiment of native infantry.

To be Majors of Brigade.—1st Lieutenant J. L. C. Richardson, 1st brigade horse artillery, and Lieutenant G. Reid, 1st regiment of light cavalry.

The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st proximo, by which date, or as soon after as may be practicable, the force is to be assembled at Nascerabad, routes will be furnished by the Quarter Master General of the army.

The officer commanding the force will forward to head quarters, the names of two non commissioned officers, one to fill the office of Deputy Provost Marshal, the other of assistant Baggage Master.

The force is to be organized, formed into brigades, and staff officers attached, in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

General Staff.—Major General H. Hampton, to command, Lieutenant W. C. Campbell, 30th regiment native infantry, Aide de Camp.

Brevet Major W. H. Earle, 39th regiment native infantry, deputy assistant Adjutant General.

The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Rajpootana and field force.

The Assistant Commissary General of the Rajpootana field Captain E. J. Smith, engineers, to be field Engineer.

The Superintending Surgeon of the western circle to proceed with the force, to organize and superintend a field hospital.

Medical Store Keeper

Cavalry.—Colonel J. Kennedy, C. B. 5th L. C. Brigadier, and Lieutenant G. Reid, 1st L. C. Brigade major, 2 squadrons 1st regiment light cavalry, 2 squadrons 9th regiment light cavalry.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B. Brigadier, 1st Lieutenant J. L. C. Richardson, artillery, Brigade Major, and Commissary of Ordnance, 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery, 1st company 2d battalion artillery, a detail of 50 Gunners, with a due proportion of non commissioned officers and gun leaders, from the 3d company 4th battalion artillery, 1th company 4th battalion artillery.

Sappers and Miners.—Captain B. Y. Reilly, engineers, to command, and lieutenant C. B. Young, engineers Adjutant, Head Quarters and 2 companies of sappers and miners.

Infantry.—1st Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild, Brigadier, and the following major of brigade, Major field force, 40th regiment native infantry, 30th regiment native infantry, 49th regiment native infantry.

2d Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Rich, Brigadier, and the Major of Brigade, 3 squadrons field force, 22d regiment native infantry, 62d regiment native infantry, 74th regiment native infantry.

Head quarters, Meerut, 6th August 1839.—The following in dividuals, who were appointed Hospital Apprentices by General Orders of the 17th May last, having had to report themselves to the Superintending Surgeon within whose circle of superintendence they are residing, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants.

Thomas & K. L. Thomas Connors ; George Rozman ; William Hine ; Charles Doby ; Robert Hine ; Henry Kelon ; Wilfrid Hine and John Fould.

The following individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentices, to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and directed to report themselves within two months, from this date, to the nearest Superintending Surgeon :

John Orden ; James Sullivan ; Robert Nicholas Burgess ; Michael Sullivan ; James Smith ; Edward Valentine Housden ; Edward Connell ; Robert B. Murphy and John Roper.

After three months shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made to head quarters, by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which they may be employed, and should it

appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate medical attendants such individuals as may be so considered, will either be discharged the service, or disposed of as may hereafter be determined.

This is to be distinctly explained to the Apprentices, on their joining hospital.

Head quarters, Meerut, 7th August 1839.—The regimental order of the 6th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Worsell, commanding the 1st light cavalry, appointing Lieutenant G. Reid to act as interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Harris removed to a political situation, is confirmed.

The battalion order of the 1st of June last, by brevet major W. Simonds, commanding the Assam subsidiary corps directing the head quarters of the battalion to return from Bishnauth to Gowahaty, by water, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Allahabad garrison order of the 18th June last, appointing Sub Conductor H. Tibury, of the Allahabad magazine, to act as permanent Conductor, vice Clarke deceased, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Conductor T. O'Brien, who was removed to the magazine at Singapore, by General Orders of the 19th ultimo is appointed permanent Conductor at Allahabad, vice Clarke deceased.

Conductor O'Brien will do duty, until further orders, with the artillery of the force assembling for service at Nascerabad.

Conductor W. Gibson is removed from the magazine at Cawnpore to that at Singapore, vice O'Brien and directed to join.

Conductor J. Graves, of the expense magazine, is appointed permanent Conductor on that establishment, vice Spencer removed to the arsenal.

Sergeant major Fench Holingsworth of the 5th is removed to the 16th regiment of native infantry, vice Driver deceased.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Hunt, of the 5th of native infantry, is appointed sergeant major to the regiment, vice Holingsworth.

Sergeant Simon Henderson, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's bat, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 51st regiment of native infantry, vice Hunt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

3d company 2d battalion artillery.—2d Lieutenant T. Brongham from 1st August to 1st January 1840, to visit him, on medical certificate.

2d regiment native infantry.—Captain W. Rutherford, from 2nd September, to 1st December, in station, to remain at Simla on medical certificate, and to enable him to join.

Head quarters, Meerut, 8th August, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 25th ultimo, directing the undermentioned persons, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed :

Ensign Albert Fyche, with the 60th regiment native infantry at Benharpora.

Ensign Charles James Bean, ditto ditto at ditto.

Ensign Charles Verreck Hamilton, ditto ditto at ditto.

Ensign Edward Lancelas Denryns, ditto ditto at ditto.

Ensign Henry Shepherd Moneys, ditto ditto at ditto.

Ensign John Nicholson, ditto ditto at ditto.

Ensign William Clays Watson, with the 58th regiment native infantry at Burackpore.

1st Lieutenant T. H. Sissmore, of the 3d, is appointed to do duty with the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, during the time it may be employed on field service, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

6th regiment native infantry.—Ensign C. W. Hicks, from 24th September 1839, to 21st October 1840, to proceed to Meerut, and appear before the committee of examination in the native languages.

Head quarters, Meerut, 10th August 1839. The Presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, directing Ensign John Nicholson to do duty with the 41st, instead of the 60th regiment of native infantry is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 27th of June last, by captain S. F. Hannay, commanding the Assam light infantry, appointing Ensign E. T. Dalton to act as adjutant, in the room of Lieutenant J. N. Marshall nominated to act as 3d in command, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 2d instant, directing the following arrangements in the subordinate medical department, is confirmed : viz

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant apothecary C. Marshall, of the 6th battalion of artillery, to act as steward in the hospital of her Majesty's 16th foot.

Assistant apothecary G. Higginson, doing duty with her Majesty's 16th foot, to join the 5th battalion of artillery.

Hospital apprentice W. Norris to act as assistant apothecary with her Majesty's 16th foot, vice Higginson.

Brevet Major E. Huthwaite, commanding the 6th battalion of artillery, is directed to join and do duty with the artillery of the force, ordered in assembly by General Orders of the 5th instant, during the time it may be employed on field service, on the expiration of which he will rejoin his present command.

Captain C. G. Ross, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Neemuch, will accompany the force proceeding on field service, under the command of major general R. Hampton, and conduct the duties of his office with it.

The Commander of the forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

69th regiment native infantry.—Ensign M. E. Sherwill to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Bombardier Francis Moore, of the commissariat department, is promoted to the rank of sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d Brigade Horse artillery.—Lieut. and brevet Capt. J. H. Daniell, Adj. and Qr. M., from 16th August to 16th November, to proceed on the river, and visit Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

21st regiment native infantry.—Assistant Surgeon H. J. Tucker, M. D., from 1st August to 1st February 1840, on medical certificate, to visit Soula.

59th regiment native infantry.—Surgeon W. Dyer, from 1st October to 1st January 1840, to visit the presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to retire from the service.

Head quarters, Meerut, 12th August, 1839.—The undermentioned individuals, of the subordinate medical department, are directed to proceed to the Presidency, without delay, and do duty at the general hospital, until otherwise ordered.

Assistant Apothecary W. G. Garlick, doing duty with the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery.

Assistant Stewards W. H. Crawford, doing duty with Her Majesty's 3d dragoons and A. W. Wallace, doing duty with Her Majesty's 3d foot.

Hospital Apprentices J. Cules, 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, J. Bowyer, Her Majesty's 44th foot and H. Cules, ditto.

Assistant Steward R. Rivers, doing duty at Buxar, will proceed with the supplies of the season from stations on the Benares division, and report himself, on his arrival at the Presidency, to the officiating Superintending Surgeon.

Head quarters, Meerut, 12th August, 1839.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 21st May last, to Lieutenant J. G. Canfield, of the 68th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled, from the 11th ultimo, the date on which he was appointed to a political situation.

Hospital Apprentice D. Treham is removed from the 5th battalion of artillery to the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d foot, and directed to join.

Gunner Henry Paulson, of the 1st company 5th battalion of artillery, is appointed Gun Corporal to the Jelson legion, from the 7th instant.

Head quarters, Meerut, 13th August 1839.—The artillery brigade order of the 6th instant, directing 1st Lieutenant E. G. Austin, of the 1st troop 2d brigade, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master of the brigade, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. H. Daniell, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Meerut artillery division order of the above date, appointing 1st Lieutenant Austin to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the division, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Daniell, is confirmed.

The Neemuch station order of the 10th ultimo, directing all reports of the Station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel A. Dick, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 12th instant, directing assistant Surgeon G. C. Welch, M. D., to do duty with Her Majesty's 3d regiment of horse, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 9th instant, directing Hospital apprentices J. Goodall and T. Buss to do duty with a detachment of artillery, proceeding to Nusserrabad (the former as assistant apothecary and assistant Steward, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

3d Local horse.—Lieutenant J. Liptratt, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, to be 2d in command, vice Tait appointed Commandant.

Karnoon Local Battalion.—Ensign, H. Ramany, of the 53d regiment of Native infantry, to be adjutant, vice Liptratt removed to the 3d local horse.

Lieutenant Liptratt and Ensign Ramany will continue to discharge the duties of the appointments they at present fill, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sutherland is removed from the 60th to the 55th regiment of native infantry.

Bombardier Edward Hughes, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, who was appointed to General Orders of the 11th of April 1839, to act as a laboratory man in the Agra magazine, is transferred to the Town Major's bat, and permanently appointed to that situation, to complete the establishment.

Head quarters, Meerut 14th August 1839.—The Karnal station order of the 29th ultimo, directing Surgeon C. Reany, of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, to receive medical charge of the 21st regiment of native infantry, on the departure of assistant surgeon Tucker, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 6th instant, appointing assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown, of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, to the medical duties of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 8th instant, appointing assistant surgeon W. Shillito to the medical charge of a detachment of artillery, proceeding towards Nusserrabad; and directing Surgeon C. Brown, M. D. of the 4th battalion of artillery, to afford medical aid to the 23d regiment of native infantry, vice Shillito, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

Ajmer Local Battalion.—Lieutenant C. L. Edwards of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Leith deceased.

Head quarters, Meerut, 15th August 1839.—With the permission of Government, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to sanction the word "Delhi" being borne on the regimental color, and other articles of equipment, of the 29th regiment of native infantry, in addition to any other honorary distinctions already acquired by that corps.

Head quarters, Meerut, 16th August 1839.—Brigadier S. Reid is appointed to the command of the station of Bareilly.

Under instruction from the Right Honorable the Governor General, Lieutenant Colonel B. Graham, C. B., of artillery, is directed to proceed by dewk to Agra, for the purpose of superintending the equipment of the ordnance about to be employed on service in Malwar.

Lieutenant W. O. Younge, Deputy Commissary of ordnance, will move with the force assembled for field service, under the command of major general R. Hampton, making over the charge, of the Agra magazine, to the assistant commissary of ordnance during the period of his absence.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th battalion artillery.—Lieut. Col. W. H. L. Frith, from 1st April to 10th April, to enable him to join his battalion.

11th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. Cumberland, from 1st November 1838 to 7th November 1838, to enable him to join his corps at Saugor.

Head quarters, Meerut, 17th August 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 2d instant, directing the following medical officers, and subordinate medical servant, to do duty with a detachment of her Majesty's troops, about to proceed to the upper provinces by water, under the command of major Mountain, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeons W. Pitt, and E. Hare.

Apothecary J. Bende.

Apprentices M. J. McLaughlin, as Assistant Steward, and W. Burker.

The Meerut division order of the 14th instant, directing Hospital apprentice S. V. Foy, who arrived at Meerut with Major Dehnam's detachment, to do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d dragoons, is confirmed.

The Rajpootana district order of the 8th instant, appointing sergeant Ford and Gunner Farri, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, to act as extra laboratory men in the Ajmere magazine, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Nascerabad station order of the 9th instant, directing surgeon A. McK. Clark of the 52d regiment of native infantry, and in medical charge of the artillery at that station, to afford medical aid to the 11. company of miltiaua drivers, from the 29th ultimo, the date of their arrival from Neemuch, is confirmed.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, granted to Lieutenant D. colonel Crichton, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 10th May last, is commuted of leave to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service, and extended to the 1st of February 1840.

By order of the Commander of the Forces:

J. R. LUMLEY, Maj. Gen.
Adj. Comd. of the Army.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head quarters Poonah, 1st July, 1839.—No. —His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter received from the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Horse Guards, 30th March 1839.

Sir,—I have received the directions of the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you, that her Majesty has been pleased to approve of all the regiments serving in the East Indies, being placed on the establishment of 9 Companies of 971 Rank and File, and a depot Company.

The detailed establishment of these corps will therefore consist, of

1 Colonel	1 Orderly-Room Clerk
2 Lieutenant-Colonels	9 Color Sergeants
2 Majors	35 Sergeants
9 Captains	45 Corporals
20 Lieutenants	1 Drum Major
7 Ensigns	17 Drummers and Fifers
1 Pay Master	926 Privates
1 Adjutant	
1 Quarter Master	DEPOT COMPANY.
1 Surgeon	1 Captain
2 Assistant Surgeons	2 Lieutenants
1 Sergeant Major	1 Ensign
1 Quarter Master Sergeant	1 Color Sergeant
1 Pay Master Sergeant	5 Sergeants
1 Armourer Sergeant	5 Corporals
1 School Master Sergeant	1 Drummer

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) FITZROY SOMERSET.

GENERAL SIR H. FANE, G. C. & Sec. Sec.

OR

OFFICER COMD. H. M. FORCES, East Indies.

The Mutiny Act dated the Nineteenth of April, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty nine, and the articles of War dated the Twenty fifth of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty nine, being now received, his Excellency the Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the 80th clause of the former, desires may be notified, that this Act shall, from, and after the date of its receipt, and promulgation in General Orders become, and be in full force within the limits of his Excellency's Command, on the first day of February, One Thousand eight hundred and Forty-two, or until further orders.

Head-quarters, Meerut 12th July 1839.—No 27.—Lieutenant A. Johnson, H. M. 21st regiment, has leave to proceed to Port William, and to be absent from the 29th June to the 5th July 1839.

Lieutenant Stuart, H. M. 2nd Fusiliers, has leave of absence in extension, from the 20th June to 31st July 1839 to enable him to rejoin his regiment, subject to the confirmation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

Head quarters, Meerut, 23rd July, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 2d instant, granting leave of absence to second Lieutenant J. L. Mortimer, her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation on medical certificate, is approved subject to the confirmation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The Presidency division order of the 9th instant, directing Surgeon J. Hurcott, 44th, and assistant surgeon Garrett, 49th regiments, to remain at the presidency, for the purpose of proceeding to the Upper Provinces with recruits of her Majesty's service expected from England, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 12th instant, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant G. Newton, 3d Light Dragoons to proceed to England, on medical certificate, is approved, subject to the confirmation of his Excellency the commander in chief in India.

Head quarters, Meerut, 26th July 1839.—No 23.—Officers commanding divisions will be pleased, as soon as practicable, to assemble medical Committees, for the purpose of inspecting such soldiers of her Majesty's service as may be considered fit subjects to be invalided.

Lieutenant Handfield, her Majesty's 3d foot will, when ordered, conduct from Kurnaul to Meerut, such Men, Invalids and others, as may be handed over to him; and on his receiving charge of the invalids at Meerut, he will march his party to Gurmucktear Ghaut, and proceed to Calcutta by water.

He will report, to officers commanding divisions, the probable time of arrival of his party at each station, in order that the men to be sent to join him, may be in readiness to embark at the shortest notice.

The Major General Commanding the Dinapore Division will be pleased to direct the Invalids, &c. of her Majesty's 9th foot, in the Invalid party proceeding to the presidency by water, at Dinapore.

All Documents* required by the regulations of her Majesty's Service, to accompany men about to be discharged, (with the exception of the discharge papers of the men who may be recommended for the Out Pension, without personally appearing before the commissioners of Chelsea), are to be made over by regiments to the officer in command of the invalids, who will, on his arrival at Calcutta, deliver them over to the Brigade major Queen's Troops.

* Vide
G. O. 9th August 1832.
and
G. O. 7th July 1835.
Form attached, No 1.

† Vide
G. O. 7th July 1835.
and
G. O. 28th June 1838.
Proceedings of the Local invaliding Committees, with the surgeons' certificate (both in duplicate):—Proceedings of Boards of appeal: if such Boards have assembled.—Nominal Rolls, in duplicate, of all the men invalided, or going to England, including their Wives and Children; together with the discharge papers as per margin of Out pensions &c, before noticed, will be forwarded to the assistant Adjutant General, Queen's Troops, at Meerut.

Discharge.

Parchment Certificate.

Sergeon's Certificate.

Nominal List showing intruded place of residence, &c. &c.

The Returns and Documents hitherto furnished by Regiments.

In the Inspector General of Hospitals, will be forwarded to that Officer, as usual.

Lieutenant Cadd, Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, is attached to the duty with the Detachment of Invalids, to the Presidency.

The officer Commanding the Meerut Division will be pleased, hereafter, to name an Officer to the Medical charge of the Detachment.

The Invalids to leave Gurmucktear Ghaut, so as to reach the Presidency by the 30th November ensuing.

Head quarters, Poonah, 16th July 1839.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Gibson to be captain, without purchase, vice Chambers deceased, 1st July 1839.

Ensign E. J. Baldwin to be lieutenant, vice Gibson promoted, 1st July 1839.

50th Foot.—Ensign T. S. Little to be lieutenant, vice Mance appointed Adjutant, 24th April 1839.

Lieutenant W. More to be Adjutant, vice Nixon promoted, 28th April 1839.

5th Foot.—Ensign E. Pitham to be lieutenant, vice Taylor who retires by the sale of his ensigncy only, 16th July 1839.

The Commander in chief in India has been pleased to antedate the Commission of captain H. Nicholls, of the 9th regiment of foot, who had served 15 years and upwards as a Subaltern previously to his promotion to a Company, to the 24th July 1836.

Head-quarters, Poonah, 18th July 1839.—The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to Captain and Pay Master Dunford, and to Lieutenant Herbert, 39th regiment, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent, each, for 2 years, on that account, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., of Lieutenant Werge to act as Pay Master, during the absence, and on the responsibility of Pay Master Dunfong, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to Lieutenant Grey, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment to proceed to Ceylon, on medical certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 1 year, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by the Officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Ensign Roberts Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to Lieutenant Colonel Breton Her Majesty's 4th Foot, to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Ditto . . . ditto . . . to Ensign Mangary 96th Regiment, from 4th July to 1st August, to remain at Madras.

Head quarters, Poona 18th July 1839.—No.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

55th Foot.—Lieutenant A. H. Channoniere to be captain, by purchase, vice Wilson who retires, 18th July 1839.

Ensign W. L. P. French to be lieutenant, vice Chaproniere, 18th July 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officer to the rank of captain by brevet, in the last India only.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant T. A. Souter, from the 30th June 1839.

Head quarters, Poona 24th July 1839.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Major General William Keith Elphinstone to serve upon the staff of the Army in Bengal in succession to Major General the Honorable John Ramsay.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., of Lieutenant Cudde, 65th foot, to act as Quarter Master, till further orders, vice Crozier deceased, is confirmed.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., of Surgeon Surgeon Wright, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment to the medical charge of a Detachment, Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, proceeding from Madras to Calcutta, is confirmed.

The following officers have leave of absence:

13th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Rosser, to England, for 1 year from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

9th Foot.—Captain Hummell, ditto, ditto, for 2 years ditto ditto.

Head quarters, Poona, 2d August 1839.—No.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India.

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant George Garrick Shaw to be captain, without purchase, vice Gillespie appointed to the 15th Dragoons 31st May 1839.

Cancels Cornet Cole's promotion to this vacancy. Cornet William Wellington Wadsworth to this vacancy terion Humbly to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fyers, deceased, 15th December 1839.

Cornet John Forster Fitzgerald to be lieutenant, vice Shaw, 31st May 1839.

3d Foot.—Ensign Richard Herbert Gall to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Desborough appointed Adjutant, 7th December 1838.

Ensign Kenneth Mackenzie to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gall whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled, 31st May 1839.

James Hope, gent to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mackenzie, 31st May 1839. Lieutenant Lawrence Desborough to be Adjutant, vice White deceased, 26th Sept. 1839.

4th Foot.—Major William Sadler, from the 58th foot, to be major, vice Irving, who exchanges, 31st May 1839.

9th Foot.—Captain John Charles Campbell, from the 45th foot, to be captain, vice Hind, who exchanges, 1st June 1839.

21st Foot.—Brevet lieutenant colonel John Luard from the half-pay, qualified, to be major, vice Roche Meade, who exchanges, 31st May 1839.

Captain Arthur, L'Orange, from the 5th regiment of foot to be captain, vice Blau, who exchanges, 7th June 1839.

Surgeon major John Vale to be Quarter Master, vice Fairgrieve deceased, 24th May 1839.

39th Foot.—Lieutenant William Munro, to be Adjutant, vice Nixon promoted, 24th May 1839.

40th Foot.—Ensign Alfred John Magray to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Morris deceased, 25th May 1839.

Gentleman Cadet John W. Thomas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Magray, 7th June 1839.

Cancels his promotion. 41st Foot.—Ensign John De Blaquiere vice Langdale retired, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harnett deceased, 7th May 1839.

Lieutenant Bertie J. Gray, from half pay of the Royal African Corps to be lieutenant, vice Nepean appointed to the 77th Regiment of Foot, 24th May 1839.

Gentleman Cadet Thomas McL. Farmer, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, without purchase, vice De Blaquiere, 7th June 1839.

51st Foot.—Captain Augustus H. S. Young from the half-pay, unattached to be captain, vice John Forbes, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 8th June 1839.

Cancels his promotion. Ensign Henry Hymenith Warren to be vice Cold, Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris, whose promotion has been cancelled, 31st May 1839.

Ensign Timothy Cleave, from the Royal Newfoundland Veterans Companies to be Ensign, vice Harris deceased, 31st May 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d Light Dragoons.—Cornet John Wild to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lucas deceased 27th April 1839.

The Order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., appointing Assistant Surgeon Mount, Her Majesty's 4th Regiment, to do duty with Her Majesty's 4th Foot at Bangalore, till further Orders is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to Ensign French H. M. 55th Regiment, and lieutenants Smith and Jones, 5th Regiment, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent, on that account, each, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, are confirmed.

And by the officer commanding the Forces in Bengal, to lieutenant Mortimer, 21st Fusiliers, also on medical certificate for the same period, is confirmed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

R. TORRENS, *Maj. Genl.*
Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India,

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Sept. 1st.—English Barque *Roxburgh Castle*, W. Cumberland, from England 22d January, Cape of Good Hope 22d March 5d May 26th May, and Madras 25th August, French Barque *Bouthouck*, P. Dutronple, from Nantes 13th December, Bourbon 9th, and Pondicherry 24th August.

2d.—English Barque *Anna Maria*, R. Edwards, from Gravesend 9th May, and Simoa's Bay 19th July, English Barque *Swallow*, R. McCallister, from Bombay 3d and Madras 25th Aug., English Barque *Donna Carmelita*, T. K. Foss, from the

Mauritius 9th July, Ceylon 16th and Madras 24th August; English Barque *Sylph*, T. Vial, from Singapore 12th, and Penang 10th August; English Barque *Patriot*, Mullins, from the Mauritius 2d and Madras 22d August; English Barque *Hamilton Ross*, G. Robb, from Cape Town 11th July; English Barque *Equitable*, R. Howlett, from Madras 26th August.

3d.—English Brig *Catherina*, J. Willis, from Singapore Penang and Mouline (no date) and Rangoon 19th August; American ship *Active*, J. Beard, from Baltimore 12th May; French ship of War *Davidogor*, F. Caraus, from Bourbon 18th July, and Madras (no date); English Barque *Victoria*, M. M. Potter, from the East

GENERAL REGISTER.

Coast of Sumatra 20th August; English Ship *Fatry Rohoman*, Nacoda, from Bombay 2d August.

4th.—American Barque *General Scott*, W H Cunningham, from Boston 20th May; English Ship *Owra Glendower*, W Toller, from Portsmouth 29th May, and Madras 31st August.

5th.—English Barque *Tungasaram*, D. Tapley, from Singapore (no date) and Penang 20th August.

6th.—English Barque *Ida*, M Passmore, from Bombay 23th June, and Trincomalee 12th August.

9th.—English Barque *Will Watch*, J. D. Bristow, from Penang 14th August.

11th.—H M Ship *Conway*, C. R D Bethune, from Gangan 9th September; English Barque *Victoria*, H Smith, from Penang 23th July, and Pedier 24th August; English Brig *Sir Wm Wallace*, C Edwards, from Singapore 14th, and Penang 24th, August; American Ship *Sarah and Carolina*, Edw. Davison from Boston 27th May.

12th.—English Barque *Patrol King*, J. Clarke, from Liverpool 14th May; English Schooner *John Hepburne*, D. Robertson, from Moulin 8th, and Rangoon 30th August.

14th.—English Ship *Ranger*, J. Prudfont, from the Cape of Good Hope 3d August; English Schooner *Tiger*, J. Pybus, from Singapore 20th August; English Barque *Water Lily*, J. Snowball, from Moulin 22d August; English Schooner *Pirate*, J. De la land, from Moulin 24th August.

14th.—American Ship *Ca-Hage*, A. Perry, from Salem 30th May; French Barque *Barcamme*, Vanquet, from Bourbon 14th and Mauritius 20th August.

15th.—English Ship *Indian*, W. Frost, from Hull 10th May; American Ship *Arab*, George Chase, from Boston 12th May and Liverpool 3d June; English Brig *Europe*, J. Budie, from the Mauritius 17th August.

16th.—English Barque *Anquitas*, T. A. Carr, from the Mauritius 14th August; English Barque *Carribera*, A. Fleming, from ditto 15th ditto; French Barque *Robert Surcouf*, P Le Neale, from Bourbon 18th ditto.

17th.—English Ship *Royal Sovereign*, A. G. Haydon, from London 10th February, and 1 Helena 16th July; English Ship *Mouille*, D. Ogilvie, from the Mauritius 16th August.

18th.—English Barque *Arina*, D. Luckie, from London 14th May; French Barque *Edith*, T. Sire, from Bourbon 20th August; French Barque *Le Deux Heurs*, Cornolier, from Pondicherry 8th September.

19th.—English Ship *Isabella Cooper*, I. Salmon, from Greenock 25th May.

20th.—Arab Ship *Hammam Shaw*, Nacoda, from Muscat 21st August; Arab Ship *Shaw-in-Shaw*, Nacoda, from Juddah Island Mocha 6th ditto; English Ship *Kennard Isle*, H. Scandens, from Rangoon 6th September.

21st.—English Ship *Patriot Queen*, Houdlers, from Liverpool 21st June; English Ship *John Fleming*, R. Rose, from London 25th April, Cape 21st July, and Madras 14th September; English Ship *Arabian*, J. B. Brown, from Sydney 21st July; English Barque *Arctur*, T. B. Thimble, from Penang 2d September; American Ship *Mary and Susan*, W. H. Parrott, from Rio de Janeiro 14th July, and Madras 10th September; Arab Ship *Aliet Rohoman*, Nacoda, from Muscat 22d August.

23d.—English Barque *John William Darr*, W. Gibson, from Chittagong 15th September; French Ship *Jeanne Laure*, E. Lomer, from Bourbon 9th May, and Cape of Good Hope 15th August; English Ship *Coccatar*, Nacoda, from Judda 9th May, and H. and dth 27th July; English Brig *Spy*, C. R. Smith, from China and Singapore (no date) and Penang 9th September.

24th.—English Ship *Paterson*, D. Anstruther, from Liverpool 15th June; English Ship *William Lockyer*, J. Parker, from ditto 1st ditto; English Barque *Samuelty*, J. Savill, from Mauritius 27th August; English Ship *Medusa*, J. Purdie, from ditto 23d ditto, and Madras 18th September; English Ship *Hgarous*, Nacoda, from Bombay 14th August, and Allepe 3d September; Arab Ship *Cabrass*, Nacoda, from Muscat 24th September; Arab Ship *Melichel Bakar*, Nacoda, from Mocha 14th August and Allepe 5th September.

25th.—English Ship *Plantagenet*, John Domett, from Portsmouth 10th, and Lizard 25th June; American Ship *Claudia*, J. J. Scobie, from Havre de Grace 20th ditto; English Ship *Ashmang*, Nacoda, from Juddah 28th May, and Bombay 20th August; English Ship *Pattil Barrey*, Nacoda, from Juddah 24th July.

27th.—English Barque *Isadora*, G. Madson, from Madras 20th August, Manihutim, Coringa and Vizagapatnam (no date) and Bimlipatam 21st September.

28th.—English Barque *Martha*, E. Bayles, from Mauritius 1st September.

30th.—English Barque *Janet Boyd*, D. Topping, from Glasgow 30th May; English Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Penang 20th August; French Barque *L'Indien*, T. Davanmont, from Bordeaux 7th April, Pondicherry 10th September, and Madras (no date).

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Anna Maria*, from London.—Mrs. Graham and 2 children; Capt. Heynolds, 2d M. 49th Foot; Lieut. Airey, ditto 33d ditto; Ensign McLeod, ditto 6th ditto; W. Graham, Esq., Surgeon; 11. C. Beaton, Esq.; Mrs. O. Burns, Stowage Passenger; 64 Men, H. E. 44th Foot; 59 Men, ditto 49th ditto; 1 Man, ditto 3d or Buffs; 1 Woman and 1 child, ditto 49th Regt.; 3 Women and 3 Children, ditto 44th ditto.

Per *Patriot*, from the Mauritius.—Mr. Haley, from Madras.—Mrs. Blinett and 2 Children.

Per *Dona Carmelita*, from Ceylon.—J. Dowson, Esq. Merchant from Madras.—E. F. Elliot, Esq., Magistrate, Mrs. Elliot, and 2 children.

Per *Equitable*, from London.—Mrs. Howlett and Son; Mr. M. J. Hawcitt.

Per *Hamilton Ross*, from the Cape.—Mrs. Ross; 2 Grooms in charge of the Horses.

Per *Solph*—Mrs. Viall, from Singapore.—Lieut. Gilmore J. O. Cohen, Merchant.

Per *Owra Glendower*, from Portsmouth.—Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Gabbie and 2 children; Mrs. Lumley, Mrs. Buzzett, Mrs. Gabbie; Lieut. Colonel Hay, B. N. 1; Captain Patterson, H. M. 20th Regt.; Captains Hone, Burnett, and Lumley, B. N. 1; Ensign Leonard, H. M. 9th Regt.; Mr. Ravenshaw, Civil Service; Messrs. Gilmore and Scott, Merchants; Geo. Farbury, Esq.; Cadets Fowler, Nesbitt, Gernon, Graydon, and Wake; Mr. Compton's Steerage Passenger from England, from Madras.—Mrs. Jellicoe, and 2 children; 1 Man, Steward, and 1 Woman, H. M. 9th Regt.; Lieut. Smith, Engineers; W. C. Jellicoe, Esq.; C. S. Madras; Henry Gabbie, Esq., Merchant, Canton.

Per *Will Watch*,—Mrs. Bristow.

Per *Tungasaram*, from Penang and Singapore.—Mrs. Short; Capt. Savery, 40th B. N. 1; 1st Wm. Grant; and Capt. J. Short, late commander of the *Oracles*, wrecked off Port Essington on the 18th December, 1834.

Per *Sir William Wallace*—Mrs. Edwards and 2 children; G. W. Dunbar Esq., Master H. O. King.

Per *Arab and Caroline*—William A. Brown, Esq.; W. S. Sandford, Esq.; Benj. Seavill, Esq.

Per *John Hepburne*,—H. Sherrin, Esq., Merchant.

Per *Isabella Cooper*—James Smith and William Ewen, Esqrs Merchants.

Per *John Fleming*,—Mrs. James, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Bouring; Mrs. Pittard and 2 children; Misses Dunlop, Smith, Miss Smith, and Jessy Smith; Messrs. Bontine and Roberts, B. C. S. Mr. Philpotts, Benoit Cadet; Messrs. Hamilton and Wingoate, Mr. Laws, Burget M. 1mer, 4 Rectors.

Per *Plantagenet*—Mrs. G. Morris; Mrs. Morris; Mrs. Platt; Mrs. Pearce; Mrs. Innes; Mrs. Tucker; Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Morgan; Miss Wright, The Hon'ble Edward Plantagenet Hastings, Cadet; G. J. Morris, Esq., Civil Service; Captain Farran, B. N. 9th Regt.; Captain J. Platt 23d N. 1; Ensign Palmer, H. M. 9th Regt.; Rev. Messrs J. Jones, C. W. Lippard; T. Krauss, Church Missionaries, Rev. Messrs W. H. France, Tarker, Wanger, Phillips, and Morgan, Baptist Missionaries; Rev. F. Chadwick, Messrs. Webb, Cooper, Shea, and Scully, Rectors of the College of St. Francis Xavier; Mr. Conre, Cadet, Master Bachel; Mr. J. Anderson, Steerage Passenger, a Detachment of 61 Troops, 1 Woman, and 1 child for H. M. 15th Regt.

Per *Arctur* from England.—Mrs. T. B. Thimble, from Penang.—W. J. DuCosta, Merchant.

Per *Arabian*—Mrs. Brown.

Per *Mary and Susan*, from Madras.—Rev. R. H. Horsington.

Per *Isadora*—R. Fowle and J. Sheanoun, Esqrs, Merchants.

Per *Martha*—Mr. Nouveau and Captain Youneur, Merchant.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Thames*, for Singapore and China, to leave town by Steam at day light this morning.—Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. May, Mrs. Gabbie and 2 children; Miss Gabbie; 2d J. Leighton, J. S. May, and George Hill, Esqrs.; D. J. Lamb and Capt. Henry Grumble.

DEPARTURE FROM SAUGOR.

Sent. 2.—*Indian Queen*, Shierve, for Madras and the Coast.

3.—*Christina*, Hutton, for London.

4.—*Alarissa*, Canquer, for Madras.

5.—*Furth*, Baxter, for Leith, Fairlie, Ager, for London.

Suize, Spain, for Moulmein. *Fraxion*, Laroche, for Bourbon.

Mahomed Shaw, Orenstone, for the Isle of France.

6.—*Ankerst* (H. C. S. Patterson, for Arracan, *Antares*, Maurel, for Moulmein, *Tweed*, Lawson, for Liverpool.

7.—*Lord William Bentinck*, Crow, for Sydney. *Elisa Heywood*, Heywood, for Demoray. *Osprey*, Quinton, for Colombo.

8.—*Hugurs*, for Bourbon. *Margaret*, Davis, for Rangoon.

9.—*Earl of Londale*, Pielie, for the Mauritius. *Pauline*, Tailant, for Bordeaux.

10.—*Samatra*, Wobben, for Balavia. *Saladin*, Mackenzie, for the Mauritius. *Ladyne*, Dindot, for Bourbon.

11.—*Saltmany*, Macfarlane, for Bombay. *Indiana*, Rickerby, for Liverpool.

12.—*William Skand*, Potter, for Liverpool.

13.—*Larkins*, Walton, for Madras.

14.—*Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for Bombay.

15.—*Bouthook*, Dintemple, for Bourbon. *Time*, Pybus, for Singapore.

16.—*Hallyards*, Brown, for Liverpool. *Portenia*, Gamin, for the Cape at Good Hope. *Greyhound*, Hutchison, for the Mauritius. *D'Anvergne*, Huguel, for London.

17.—*Bonath J. mal*, Lee, for Moulmein.

18.—*Solph*, Viall, for Singapore.

19.—*William Hamlin*, for Liverpool. *David Malcolm*, Malcolm, for Mauritius. *Triton*, Wright, for London. *Memford*, Cleveland, for Mauritius.

20.—H. M. ship *Conway*, Bethune, for Rangoon.—*Patriot*, Morris, for Penang.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Captain Palmer, 25d B. N. I., to Miss Mary Ann Bird, a Ward of the Orphan School.

4 At the Mirzapore Chapel, Calcutta, by the Revd. R. B. Boswell, B. A., the Revd. Frederick Wybrow, B. A., Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Revd. John Barlow, Island Curate of Port Royal Jamaica.

5 At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Revd. W. O. Buxton, William Smith, Esq., 64th N. I., to Maria St. Anne, the youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Robert Francis, of the Bengal Army.

7 At Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend J. X. Mascaranhas, Mr. John D'Ortiz to Miss Elizabeth Thomas.

13 At Calcutta, at St. James's Church, by the Revd. R. B. Boswell, B. A., Mr. H. W. Babman, to Bridgetina, only daughter of the late Edmund Johnson, Esq., of Patna.

DEATHS.

On board the *Richmond*, on the voyage from Calcutta, for the recovery of his breath, Lieutenant James William Forbes, of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Light Infantry, eldest son of Captain Forbes, R. N., of Windfieldplace, Berks.

April. 1 At Sea, on board the Ship *Asia*, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Hey, H. M. 26th Regt.

15 At Sea, on board the *London*, Capt. Wimbie Charles, the third son of Capt. Gribb, 21th Regt. N. I., aged 5 years and 8 months.

July 17 At Contingore District, Barrisall John Dalziel, Esq., at the advanced age of 77 years, the oldest Indigo Planter in Bengal. He never has been out of the country from arriving in it, and enjoyed the best of health for many years, till his last illness brought on by a fall, regretted by all his neighbours and acquaintances.

26 At Calcutta, Mr. Henry William Mitchell, an assistant in the Military Department, aged 34 years, 5 months and 14 days.
30 At Sangur, Central India, Esq. Robert Griffiths George, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 11th Regt. N. I.

Aug. 1 At Jaunpore, John Henry, infant son of Capt. J. Cumberlege, 41st N. I., aged 11½ months.

5 At Wazirpur, the infant son of T. C. Plowden, Esq., C. S.

6 At Bolaram, Frances Cameron, fourth daughter of Captain D. A. Malcolm, Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, in the third year of her age.

9 At Nusserebad, Rose Lucie, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Parker, 74th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 9 months and 17 days.

11 At Jhansi, in Bundelkand, Mr. James O'Hara, an assistant in the office of the agent of that place, by an accidental discharge of the fowling piece, deeply regretted.

12 At Agra, after an illness of two days, Mr. Christopher Downman, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged 74 years and 5 months.

11 At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. A. C. Monnier, aged 4 months and 6 days.

— At Chinsurah, at the residence of the late Mrs. M. Morrell, of a few days fever only, Caroline Maria, the beloved daughter of C. W. Blanchard, Esq., aged 1 year 7 months and 16 days.

15 At Chinsurah, of fever, Mrs. Margaret Morrell, widow of the late J. H. Morrell, Esq., Indigo Planter, of Kishnagur, aged 53 years and 6 months.

16 At the General Hospital, Mrs. A. A. McLuskie, aged 23 years.

18 At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Tydd, aged 12 years.

— In Fort William, Richard Buch, infant son of the late Captain W. Trifton, 41st Native Infantry, aged 9 months and 1 day.

— At Calcutta, Margaret Smith, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Scott, aged 6 months and 26 days.

— At Sonzoy Factory, Tirhoot, Henry Finch, Esq., aged 30 years 10 months and 14 days.

19 At Jaunpore, Vincent Cunningham Tregear, son of Vincent and Eliza Tregear, aged 1 year and 6 months.

— At Calcutta, R. H. Bain, Esq., M. D., Police Surgeon, aged 35 years and 5 months.

20 At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Dupont, an assistant to Messrs. Tiron and Co., aged 35 years, 1 month and 15 days.

26 At Bellary, Lieutenant Robert Bullock, of the 44th Regiment native infantry.

23 At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Watson, late of the Sailor's Home, aged 44 years and six months.

— At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Eaton, aged 11 months.

24 At Calcutta, the infant son of J. W. Nisbit, Book and Harness maker, aged 10 months and 15 days.

27 At Calcutta, of hooping cough, Jane Rebecca, the beloved child of James Graves, Esq., aged 2 years, 7 months and 8 days.

— At Calcutta, Mr. D. Robinson, Custom House Officer, aged 59 years.

24 At Calcutta, Peter Andrew, Esq., late one of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, aged 69 years.

31 At Calcutta, Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Bowen, the wife of Mr. Edward Bowen, of the H. C. Marine, aged 27 years 8 months and 10 days.

— At Calcutta, Edward Butler, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Wittenbrey, aged 1 year and 18 days.

Sept. 3 At Calcutta, Mrs. T. C. Silva, aged 70 years.

— At Calcutta, Master Joseph Hattay, the son of Mr. Henry Hattay, Gun Manufacturer, aged 4 years, 1 month and 2 days.

— At Calcutta, an infant from the bursting of a blood vessel, Mr. John Forgueson, aged 14 years and 2 months.

7 At Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Hilder, aged 83 years, 8 months and 12 days, also her infant William Henry Hilder, aged 6 hours.

9 At Calcutta, George Graves Mollis, son of the late Mr. George Mollis, Teacher of the Hindu College, aged 1 year 9 months and 19 days.

10 At Allahpore, Mr. Henry Hatch Darnes, aged 22 years, 1 month and 14 days—regretted by all who knew him.

11 At Garden Reach, John Moore, Esq., of the firm of Moore, Hickey and Co., aged 40 years.

12 At Calcutta, Mr. A. Edward, of Sukta Salt Golahs, aged 58 years.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Hark Office, Calcutta, Sept 21, 1839.

The general state of our Market, as regards Imports, Exports, Freight, Exchange and Public Securities, since the departure of the last Overland Mail on the 27th ultimo, may be gathered from the following details.

Copper.—Our market for this metal was very encouraging at the early part of the month, as regards demand and prices, but some heavy sales have caused a slight depression—and the quotations of the day may be reported at a reduction of about 8 annas per md. on tile—12.

Sheet, 16 at 32 oz.	Sa. Rs. 34	4 a 34	8 p f y md
Brazier's, 30 „ 120 oz.	„	0 0 „ 35	4 „
Tile, 14 „	„	51 10 „ 31	14 „
28 b.	„	31 12 „ 2	0 „
Incots.	„	32 4 „ 32	8 „
Old.	„	32 12 „ 33	2 „

Bolt,	„	31 8 „ 35	0 „
Nails, 1½ at 12 inch, ..	„	50 0 „ 50	0 „
Peru, (or S. America) ..	„	31 12 „ 32	4 „

The favorable accounts of the Grain Crops, in the Upper Provinces are expected soon to produce a very beneficial change not only in this metal, but in all export trades generally.

Iron.—Continues in demand, and the prices of the day are quoted at an advance on Swedish flat and square, and a still rod, and a decline on English square Bolt, round and square rods, sheet and hoop,—viz.

Swedish, flat,	Co's Rs. 5	8 a 5	10 per fy md
Square	„	4 12 „ 5	0 „
English, flat,	„	4 2 „ 0	0 „
Square,	„	3 12 „ 0	0 „
Bolt,	„	3 4 „ 4	0 „
Round Rod, ..	„	6 0 „ 0	0 „
Square Rod, ..	„	5 0 „ 0	0 „

GENERAL REGISTER.

Nail Rod,....	5 0	0 0	..
Sheet, heavy, ..	5 8	5 12	..
Smaller, ..	5 0	0 0	..
Hoop, ..	5 6	0 0	..
Nails of sizes, ..	12 0	16 0	per cwt.
Kentledge, ..	0 13	0 15	per fy md

STEEL.—The market continues inactive, and prices are consequently on a decline,—viz.

Swedish,.....Ct. Rs.	14	a 8	0 per fmd
Distilled, ..	8 0	0 0	..
English, ..	5 14	6 0	..

LEAD.—Has remained in limited operation since our last Extra, and prices throughout the assortment have experienced a decline,—viz.

Sheet	Co.'s Rs.	7 14	a 8	0 per fy md
Pig, Stamped, ..	7 2	7 4	..	..
Do. Un stamped, ..	6 12	6 14	..	..
Shot, No. 1 & 10..	Co.'s Rs	4 4	4 8	per bag.

SEALING.—The price of this metal continues to be supported, and holders are disinclined to sell, anticipating a great improvement in our market, on receipt of orders from the Upper Provinces for purchases—which are shortly expected. Importations from Europe are very limited and the quotation of the day is Co.'s Rs. 9 per fy md.

TIN PLATES.—Sales in these are not extensive, and prices may at present be quoted at Co.'s Rs. 18 a 18 8 per box.

QUICK SILVER.—In demand, but an importation of 200 bottles Ex "Patriot King" has caused a reduction in price, which may at present be quoted at Ct. Rs. 4 14 at 5 per fy. md.

MILK LIPST.—Our market has been very active since our last extra, as regards demand for this Yarn, with a view of avoiding the departure of the steamer for the Upper Provinces, and consequent on the approach of the native genera holidays, (which will cause a suspension of business for about 3 weeks) but the prices of the high numbers from 50 to 90, and those of the low numbers from 20 to 30 have slightly receded owing entirely to some heavy parcels being submitted to low rates—the quotations of the day are as below, viz.

Nos.	20	As. P.	a	6 3	per morah
"	30	5 6	5 9	..	..
"	40	5 0	5 5	..	..
"	50	4 5	4 9	..	..
"	60	3 10	4 3	..	..
"	70	3 8	3 10	..	..
"	80	3 6	3 9	..	..
"	90	3 7	3 10	..	..
"	100	3 9	4 0	..	..
"	110	4 6	5 0	..	..
"	120	4 140	5 6	3	..
"	150	220	6 6	8 0	..

Nos. 40, 110 upwards are in great demand, and maintain their former prices.

COLORRED YARNS.—Turkey red real German Dye continues in demand—English Dye red yarn, Orange yarn, and green and yellow are also saleable but at no encouraging prices,—viz.

Turkey Red—German Dye,

Nos. 40 a 80 Co.'s Rs.	2 2	a 2	6 pr lb.
English Dye, ..	4 1	80	1 11 1 15
Orange Yarn, ..	40	80	0 13 1 1
Green Yarn, ..	40	80	0 10 0 14
Yellow do. }	40	80	0 10 0 14

CHINTZES.—The demand still exists for Bengal Stripes and Simple Color Sets—sales of which have been effected at encouraging prices. Neutrals, Turban Sets and Pines are in limited inquiry, and remain at former prices. The quotations of the day are:—

Bengal Stripes,	Co.'s Rs.	4 0	a 4	4 p po.
Single Color Sets, ..	3 4	3 8	..	..
Neutral Sets, ..	5 0	5 12	..	..
Turban Sets, ..	5 4	5 8	..	..
Pines, ..	5 4	6 0	..	..
Turkey Red Chintz, ..	0 8	0 2	per doz.	..
Turkey Red Handks.	3 4	3	per doz.	..

COLORRED COTTONS.—Turkey Red Twilled Cloth, continues in good enquiry, and so are Colored Cotton Velvets and fine Gingham, imitation Gingham, are in limited request. Prices may be reported as in our last, viz.

	As.	As.
Turkey Red Twilled Cloth, ..	6 4	8 a 10 p yrd.
Velvets, plain, ..	7 4	11 12
Ginghams, fine, ..	8 4	13 14
imitation, ..	2 8	3 0

WHITE COTTONS.—Sales of Long Cloths and Shirtings extensive at low prices, Madapolams and Cambrics are in limited request. Jaconets of fine quality have been sought after for the Native Festivals but to a limited extent—lower quality of Jaconets, Book Muslins and Lappets, are selling at very discouraging prices. Lappet Scarfs have also been submitted to low prices. The quotations of the day for the different descriptions of White Cotton may be reported as below, viz.

Long Cloths & Shirtings, medm.,	2 1	a 3	3 p yrd.
fine, ..	4	5	..
Madapolams, ..	Co.'s Rs.	2 8	a 4 8 p pce.
Cambrics, low to med.	1 14	3 0	..
fine, ..	4 8	0 0	..
Jaconets, medium, ..	2 0	4 8	..
fine, ..	5 0	10 0	..
Book Muslins low qly	0 12	1 12	..
medium, ..	2 0	2 10	..
fine, ..	3 4	5 0	..
Mull Mulls, medium,	2 8	5 0	..
fine, ..	6 8	7 0	..
Lappets, assorted, ..	1 12	2 12	..
Japan Spots, ..	2 8	5 0	..
Honey Combs, ..	2 0	4 0	..
Lappet Scarfs, ..	0 12	1 1	each
Shooties, ..	1 8	3 0	ppair

WOOLLENES.—Our market continues encouraging, particularly for the coarse description of Wollen, and sales are effected at full last month's prices, viz.

Town Cloths, ..	Co.'s Rs.	6 0	a 7 8 p yd
Fine, ..	4 0	5 0	..
Medium, ..	2 8	3 0	..
Coarse, with double	2 2	2 4	..
striped tests, ..	1 14	2 0	..
Do with double	1 8	1 13	..
plain tests, ..	0 12	1 4	..
Do with single plain	18 0	21 0	ppce.
tests, ..	0 8	1 0	p yd.

Rs. n.—May be quoted at an advance on price since our last extra.

Allsopp's	Co.'s Rs.	54	a 57 p bld
Ashby's, ..	34	35	..
Burley's, ..	30	35	..
Bass' ..	52	55	..
Campbell and Co.'s	35	40	..
(Edinburgh) ..	54	33	..
Elliott's, ..	20	25	..
Hibble White's, ..	36	40	..
Hodgson's, ..	33	42	..
Ind and Smith's, ..	35	38	..
Tennant's, ..	28	30	..
Trueman, Hanbury and	28	30	..

WINE AND SPIRITS.—Our market remains as reported in our last extra, and prices may be quoted.

Sherry, in wood, at Co.'s Rs.	250	0 a 00	0
in bottle, ..	12 0	22 0	ppdoz
Claret, ..	15 0	25 0	..
Brandy, English, ..	2 10	2 12	ppgal
French, ..	2 0	2 4	..
Champagne, ..	25 0	45 0	ppdoz
Bottles, ..	11 0	11 8	p 100
London importation, Co.'s Rs.	11 0	11 8	p 100
Liverpool, do.	9 8	10 4	..
Porter, ..	5 0	5 8	..
Soda Water, (glass)	11 0	12 0	..

GENERAL REGISTER:-

COCHINHAL—Remains at our last quotations and saleable.

Black,..... Ct. Rs. 7 8 a 7 12 p fy. acor
Silver Grey,..... „ 7 12 „ 8 2 „

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.—Market continues very dull, and prices at which sales may be effected, are exceedingly low, viz.

8	X	10 2	Co's. Rs. 5 per 100 feet.
10	X	12 2	
10	X	14 2	6
12	X	14 2	
14	X	16 2	7
16	X	18 2	

CONFECTIONARY.—Well assorted from Hoffman at prime cost, and from other houses, 10 a 15 per cent. discount ex. 2a 6l. per Co's rupee.

CUTLERY.—Rodger's balance handle table cutlery at prime cost, at 10 per cent. advance, from other houses 10 a 15 per cent. discount, ex. 2a. 6d.

COATS.—Hup rations are large, and sales have been effected at 2 a. per bazar maund.

RAHLEN-WARE.—Well assorted and new patterns, 20 a 25 per cent. advance.

GROCERY.—Saleable at 15 a 25 per cent. discount, ex. 2a. 6d.

HARD WARE.—Fine assortment saleable at 10 a 15 per cent. advance.

PERFUMERY.—Saleable at prime cost to 10 per cent. discount.

CHINA STONWARE.—Well selected at 15 a 20 per cent. advance.

HAMS AND CHICKEN.—Saleable, the former at 8 a. per lb., and the latter at 12 a. per lb.

STATIONARY.—Well assorted at 20 a 25 per cent. advance. Some arrivals have caused a fall on Stationary since our last extra.

WHISKY LEAD.—Market well supplied and sale rather difficult (ct. rs. 13 8 a 14 per l. md).

RED LEAD. Sales have continued to be effected at ct. rs. 9 2 a 10 per ly. md.

TAR.—Stockholm, at .. Co's. Rs. 8 8 a 9 0 p. br.

TURCH. (Coal)..... „ 8 0 „ 8 8 „

GUN POWDER, Pigeon's..... „ 4 4 „ 4 6 p. lb.

Other houses..... „ 1 2 „ 1 4 „

SHOE BLACKING..... „ 3 12 „ 4 4 p. d

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—Our accounts of Indigo continue favorable, and there is no doubt every district, (excepting Firozabad and Purneah) will have a full average crop. It is not something more a manufacturing in the lower Provinces is nearly closed, and prospects in the upper Provinces have improved, and unless a change takes place in this or next month, we think that the out-turn will not fall short of 1,25,000 maunds.

In our market there is hardly anything doing a few small parcels of the old crop changed hands during the last week for the English market, at about 25 a 31 rs. per maund, below the prices offered for them six months back.

The Exports to the present time amount

To Great Britain	Fy. Mds.	50,273
France,		26,835
Bremen,		82
Cape of Good Hope,		16
Danmark,		3
United States,		5,287
Bombay and the Gulf, ..		7,277
	Fy. Mds	89,523

RAW SILK.—Continues in demand, but shippers seem still disinclined to purchase at the present market rates which are too high. Accounts have been received from the planters of the prospect of the coming having improved—the prices of the day are

Coasimbazar, .. Co's	Rs. 11 6 a 12 6	per fy. sr.
Commercolly, ..	„ 10 12 „ 11 12	„
Gonates,	„ 11 4 „ 12 4	„
Jungspore,	„ 10 12 „ 11 12	„
Huntpaul,	„ 11 0 „ 12 0	per b. sr.
Beaulash,	„ 10 8 „ 11 8	„
Radanagore, ..	„ 10 4 „ 11 8	„

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Are still in limited operation, owing to the high price and the continued scarcity of good qualities—the quotations of the day for the assortments are

Coraha, Coasimbazar, full size, Sa.	Rs. 132 a 135 p c
medium, ..	„ 116 „ 125 „
Choppals,	„ 132 „ 135 „
medium, ..	„ 110 „ 120 „
Badanass,	„ 133 „ 136 „

COTTON.—We have no change to report in this staple—there is nothing doing for the Europe market. Several vessels are now loading for China, including one American and one French, all on account of the owners. Prices remain without alteration and may be quoted as below, viz.

Banda,	Co's. Rs. 13 12 a 14 2	per b. md.
Bhoomurgur, ..	„ 13 10 „ 14 0	„
Jirone,	„ 13 8 „ 13 14	„
Cutchours,	„ 12 6 „ 13 0	„
Rajspore,	„ 13 4 „ 13 12	„

SALT PETRE.—Transactions in this article was rather limited at the early part of this month, and confined to ships account; but within the last week it has been somewhat enquired after, and purchases have been made for shipments to England and America. This article still holds out no temptation to general shippers at the high prices it is yet held—which may be quoted as below.

Chuprah,	Sa. Rs. 4 12 a 5 14	per fy. md.
Gudna,	„ 5 12 „ 6 6	„
Ghazepore, ..	„ 5 8 „ 6 2	„
Tirhoot,	„ 5 0 „ 5 10	„
Cawnpore,	„ 4 4 „ 4 14	„

SUGAR.—Is in limited operation, and confined to the account of the owners of vessels, and prices may be quoted a shade below the rates in our last extra, viz.

Benares, 1st sort,	Sa. Rs. 11 4 a 11 12	b. md.
2d ditto,	„ 10 12 „ 11 2	„
Bagga,	„ 10 0 „ 11 0	„
Khair,	„ 4 10 „ 5 0	„

LAC.—Shell Lac is enquired after for the English and American markets, but without any change in prices.

LAC DYE.—From the discouraging accounts of the lower qualities from home by the last overland mail, the stocks have been accumulating in the bazar, and within the last few days extensive purchases have been made of native Dye without a mark, for England, at rather improved rates, viz Co's Rs. 21 a 25 per bf. mds. approved marks of good to fine quality have remained firm.

STRICK LAC.—None of Pegu in the market and much sought after. Assam and others very little of last years crop remaining in the bazar, and obtained only at high prices, which are likely to be supported until the arrival of the new crop in December.

The prices of the day for the assortments are,

SHELL LAC.—Mirzapore, fine

Orange,	Co's Rs. 28 0 a 29 0	per b. md.
do. ordinary to		
good 2d,	„ 15 0 „ 20 0	„
Berthoon, Or		
ange and liver		
mixed,	„ 12 8 „ 15 8	„
Calcutta manu-		
facture garnet		
to fine amber,	„ 15 0 „ 22 8	„
Lac Dye—C & E	„ 27 8 „ 38 3	„
C D.,	„ 50 0 „ 60 0	„
C A V	„ 62 8 „ 60 0	„
[E],	„ 65 0 „ 60 0	„

GENERAL REGISTER.

M.B..	30	8	33	0	"
R M (original)	32	12	33	0	"
B					
S B D	32	8	33	0	"
Stick Lac.—Pegu,	8	8	9	0	"
Beerbhoon,	7	12	8	8	"
Assam,	10	0	11	2	"
Sylhet,	9	8	9	12	"

GRAIN.—Transactions in Monghy rice, wheat and grain to a fair extent continue to be made for the Mauritius. Operations in fine rice for England are still limited—and the quotations of the day may be reported as below.

Rice, Patna,	Co's Rs.	2	10	a	2	14	per b. md.
Patchery, ..	"	2	2	"	2	10	"
Luckibellas, ..	"	2	6	"	2	9	"
Monghy, ..	"	1	6	"	1	8	"
Ballum, ..	"	1	5	"	1	9	"
Wheat, Doodla, ..	"	2	2	"	2	7	"
Gungejully, ..	"	1	10	"	1	12	"
Gram, Patna, ..	"	1	9	"	1	11	"
Oats, Patna, ..	"	1	6	"	1	8	"

OPIMUM.—Our market is very quiet, consequent on the suspension of business with China—and prices are nominally quoted at Co.'s Rs. 42½ 425 cheat for Patna; and Co.'s Rs. 415 a 420 per cheat for Benares, at which some of the extensive holders seem inclined to sell—but there are very few purchasers in the market.

CURRY.—(Pegu.) Importations have of late been upon a limited scale, from high price and comparative scarcity at Rangoon—the quantities in original hands may be estimated at 8,000 maunds, for which ropes 55 a 52 are demanded and at this latter rate, some 40 a 500 maunds have been taken for country consumption. Patna Cutch is quite neglected except for local wants and at low prices.

Cloves, Bourbon,	0	14	"	0	14½	p. fy. sr.
Eastern,	0	14½	"	0	15	"

COFFEE.—The exportations of the present year have been for the French market, and from the high prices at Mocha, Judda and Bourbon, equal to about rupees 11 per cwt. with reference to orders remaining to be executed, this article is likely to continue high throughout

the season—the present price may be considered Sa. Rs. 24 per bazar maund.

ELPHANTS TEETH, 1st sort, Sa. Rs.	142	a	155	"
2d do. "	125	"	140	"
3d do. "	115	"	120	"
GINGER, Rungpore, .. Co.'s Rs.	4	12	a	5 2
GOAT SKINS, Madras, ..	20	0	"	25 0 p. 100
Country, ..	17	0	"	21 0 "
HIDES, Buffalo Green, ..	45	0	"	55 0 "
Cow, Green, ..	23	0	"	40 0 "
Dry,	14	0	"	21 0 "
HORNS, Buffalo,	7	8	"	12 8 p. 100
Tips,	6	2	"	6 6 "
Deer,	7	8	"	8 0 "
HEMP, unfixed bale } of 300 b. }	12	8	"	13 2 p. b.
JUTE,	7	8	"	8 6 "
MUNJEE,	1	14	"	2 2 "
OIL, Castor,	9	0	"	13 4 "
Mustard,	5	2	"	5 6 "
Linseed,	5	8	"	5 8 "
RAJANS, Malacca, ..	4	4	"	5 2 "
RUM, Beng. l,	0	12	"	0 14 " , kl
SAFFLOWER, Pattra- ghatti, }	30	0	"	39 0 , b m
Bellaspore, ..	20	0	"	28 0 "
OIL SEED, Linseed, ..	1	7	"	1 13 "
Mustard,	1	4	"	1 5 "
Castor,	1	11	"	1 13 "
SENNA LEAF, picked, ..	4	0	"	4 8 "
TURMERIC,	4	11	"	5 12 "
TINICAL, refined,	14	8	"	16 8 "
unrefined,	13	0	"	16 0 "
TORRORSE SHELL, Mal } dive, }	16	8	"	20 0 p. sr
Ceylon, ..	13	8	"	16 0 "

FREIGHTS

To London and Liverpool.

Saltpetre and Sugar,.....	£	3	15	a	4	0	p. t. of 20 ct.
Rice,							nominal.
Linseed,	£	4	10	"	0	0	"
Hides,	£	4	0	"	4	p. t. of 20 ft.	"
Shell Lac and Lac Dye,	£	3	15	"	4	0	"
Indigo and Silk piece goods	£	5	5	"	5	10	"
Raw Silk,	£	5	10	"	6	0	"

MONEY MARKET.

Hark, Office, Calcutta, Sept. 21, 1839.

Since our last, of the 27th August last; our Money Market has been very quiet, the agency which prevailed during its preparation, having died away almost immediately after its departure, and the non-receipt of the July mail now overdue, restrains much business. Our Bill Market also remained quiet and without improvement until within the last ten or twelve days when a change began to show itself in the reduction of the rates of exchange. This favorable turn did not affect all descriptions, it seemed to confine itself chiefly to private Bills.

The near departure of the mail has however done the same for the other kinds in some degree; our quotations are below:

Bank Bills, ..	2	0	a	2	1	p. Co R.
H. M. Treasury Bills, ..	2	0	"	2	0	"
English and American credits	2	2	"	2	2	"
Private Bills (for family uses)	2	0	"	2	1	"
Ditto against consignment	2	1	"	2	1	"
Insurance Bills	2	1	"	2	2	"
Bills on France, (according to sight)	2	50	"	2	75	"

Our Market is not barren of purchasers, but they have been expecting to make bargains, viz. at 2-2d. and documents.

The business through the Company's Ware House has been exceeding of late.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Since the receipt of the intelligence of the successful termination of the cam-

paign in Central Asia, these securities began to improve, the discount on the 4 per cent. have risen very materially, and it is possible it will still go lower when the public mind is perfectly allayed, as there being any probability of a Russian war. There is at present a very generally believed report that there will not be one.

STOCK	TRANSFER	Loan of	SA. RS.
Stock Paper	1815 46, interest payable in Eng. land		Prem. 10 8 a 11 0 p. ct.
			Co.'s Rs.
Second 5 per cent	From Nov. 1, 1839 to 15, 1840 according to Number		1 0 a 2 12
Third 4 per cent	Bombay 5 per cent. 4 per cent.		2 0 a 2 6
			Dist. 4 8 a 5 0

BANK OF BENGAL.—Stock, Co's Rs. 1,12,50,000, Shares 4,000 Rs. Since our last, shares have sold freely at 2,000 Rs. premium, and was even quoted at 2,500 Rs., but we do not believe there were any that changed hands at that figure.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.—Approved private Bills and notes not having more than 3 months to run, discount 5 per cent. per annum.

Government and salary Bills ditto 4 ditto ditto. Loans and accounts of credit for not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's paper, &c. 5

GENERAL REGISTER.

ditto ditto. On metals, indigo and opium, 5½ ditto ditto, and on other goods, 6½ ditto ditto.

Union Bank.—Stock Co.'s Rs. 1,00,00,000. Shares 1,000 Rs. Shares in this institution are always changing hands, and scarcely a day passes without some operation being done in them, they have hitherto maintained a premium of from 205 at 32½ Rs. according to the date of a description.

Discount on private Bills... 2 Months ... 6 per cent
On ditto ditto... 3 ditto ... 7 "
On ditto ditto... 4 ditto ... 8 "
On Foreign Bills of Exchange, not exceeding 90 days' sight, ... 6 "
On Government and salary Bills, ... 4 "
Interest on loans on deposit of Co.'s paper, not exceeding 3 months, ... 5 "
On ditto metals, indigo and opium, ditto ... 6 "
On ditto on other goods, ditto ... 7 "
On accounts of credit on deposit of Company's paper, ... 5 "
On ditto on deposits of metals, indigo and opium, ... 6 "
Ditto on ditto of other goods, ... 7 "
Agra Bank.—Stock Co.'s Rs. 20,00,000 Shares 500 Rs. Shares valued 25 a 30 per cent. premium equal to 125 a 150 Rs. per share.

At six months' st. or 10 months' date, p. Co's R. 2 ½
At three months' sight or 6 months' date, ditto 2 0
At sight, for sums not exceeding £100.... 1 11½
Rs. As P.

Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight, disct. p. a. 2 0 0
Ditto on Calcutta at 30 days' date, ditto ditto 1 0 0
Ditto ditto, at 10 days' sight, ... ditto ditto 0 8 0
Ditto ditto, at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1000) ... par.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 500 procurable at par.

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1000. Shares at par.

BUNDLED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1000. Shares are held at from 10 a 12 Rs. discount per share.

DOCKING COMPANY.—Shares 1,000 Rs. The report of the Company read at the meeting of Proprietors on the 27th instant, shows a satisfactory working of the institution. It is to be regretted that the accounts were not published with the report, as it could not have failed to have caused greater satisfaction to those interested and not present at the meeting, as well as to others who may feel a disposition to join the association. The estimated profits of the half year are stated at Rs. 50,437-11-6 equivalent to about 8 per cent. for six months on the paid up capital, exclusive of the reserved fund Co.'s Rs. 30,521-15-2. On the whole, the association offers a promising return for the investment of capital. Shares at par.

STREAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—Shares Rs. 1,000 at par. Money.—Procurable from 7 a 10 per cent interest.

BULLION.

Sp. Dra Co's Rs.	221 8 0	a	222 0 0	p 100 Sp. dra
Mexican ditto....	219 12 0	„	220 4 0	„
Doubleeons, ...	32 4 0	„	33 0 0	each. „
Jones or Pezcas, ...	19 12 0	„	20 0 0	„
Dutch Ducats, ...	4 8 0	„	5 0 0	„
Sovereigns, ...	10 2 6	„	10 3 0	„
Old Gold Mohurs, ...	19 3 0	„	10 4 0	„
New, ...	17 6 0	„	0 0 0	„
Madras G. M.....	0 0 0	„	15 5 0	„

Gold Bars, ...	12 0 0	„	15 8 0	per ea wt.
Sycee Silver,	104 0 0	„	104 8 6	per 100 ditto.
Gold Dust,	12 4 0	„	14 12 0	per ea wt. according to quality.

Of late we have had several arrivals with Bullions; all are passed through the Mint, the bazar folks do not offer so remunerative a price.

CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore at 60 days' sight, ... 205 pr. 100 Sp. dra.
France at 6 months' sight ... 270 pr. Co.'s Rs.

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

On the undermentioned place:

Agra,	51 d-d	2 8	prem.
Ajmere,	61 d-d	2 8	„
Banures,	51 d-d	0 0	st par.
Bombay,	61 d-d	2 0	disct.
Cawnpore,	51 d-d	2 2	prem.
Delhi,	„	2 4	„
Farrukabad,	„	2 0	„
Gwalior,	61 d-d	9 8	disct.
Hyderabad,	„	12 8	„
Indore,	61 d-d	4 4	prem.
Jypore,	„	5 0	„
K. Rampura,	„	3 12	„
Lucknow,	51 d-d	0 12	„
Madras,	„	0 0	„
Mirzapoor,	51 d-d	0 0	at par.
Muttra,	„	2 4	„
Patna,	41 d-d	1 0	„
Poona,	61 d-d	3 4	„

PREMIUM OF INSURANCE.

*To Europe, not North of Great Britain, 2½ a 3 p. c.
„ Europe, North of Great Britain, ... 3½ „
„ America and New South Wales, ... 5 „
„ China, (on opium and specie) Manila and Java, ... 2½ „
„ China, on ship and goods, ... 3 „
„ Penang, ... 1½ p. c.
„ Malacca and Singapore, ... 2 „
„ Bencoolen and Ports on the West Coast, 2½ „
„ Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmein, 2 „
„ Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel, ... 2 „
„ Madagascar and Bushire, ... 3 „
„ Bussorah or Persian Gulph, ... 3½ „
„ Red Sea ... 4 „
„ Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalie, ... 2½ „
„ St. Helena or Cape, ... 2½ „

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

On opium risks to China, 30 days allowed for landing or transshipment, half per cent. per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships and one per cent. per month if taken up the coast or adjacent island.

On vessels at the Co.'s Moorings quarter per cent.
On ditto at their own Moorings an eighth per cent.
Polices are granted on time at the following rates.
Four months certain, ... 3½ per cent.
Six ditto ditto ... 6 „
Nine ditto ditto ... 7 „
Twelve ditto ditto ... 9 „

An extra premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the river floodgates under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to include the war risk.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Andrew, Jane, ...
Bene, Robert, late of Snyce Upper Assam. ...
Apperley, Herbert, late of Lieut. 6th N. I. ...
Anclago, Don Gonzales de, late of Amrapoor, late the King of Ava ...
Barnath, Harapriet, late of Amrapoor, late the King of Ava ...
Muller, William, late of Mirzapore ...
Andrew, Peter, Esq.

T. Dickens, Esq. on behalf of G. Maule, Esq.
Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Registrar of the Supreme Court

Isaac George Jacob, on behalf of Meti de Lanciago, widow.
T. Dickens, Esq.
T. Harlow, Esq.
P. Harris and D. Andrews, Esq.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department, the 24th September, 1839.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Captain G. T. Marsh B., Secretary to the College of Fort William, leave of absence for one month from the 1st of October next. Major J. W. J. Ouseley will perform the duties of Secretary to the College during Captain Marsh's absence.

Mr. William Roberts reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment on the 21st instant.

Ecclesiastical Department.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted the Reverend William Parish, late a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 25th May 1839.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 5th September, 1839.—Mr. E. DiCasta Sudder Ameen of Serun is appointed to officiate until further orders as additional principal Sudder Ameen in the same District.

The 14th September, 1839. Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple is appointed an assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheek, of East Burdwan, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Ainsworth of West Burdwan, are by mutual consent permitted to exchange situations.

Mr. R. J. Rose, Executive Officer, Hedgepole division, is authorized to conduct the duties of superintendent of Roads and conveyance in Calcutta from the date on which Lieutenant Abercrombie gave over charge of the office, until the 1st of November next.

Moulvie Gohann Russoul, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Baboo Gaurat Ballah Bose, City Munsiff are appointed to officiate in the district of Cuttack under the provisions of regulation XIX. of 1834.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. S. May, Superintendent of the Sunderbans, under date the 14th ultimo is to take effect from the date on which the "Pilot" may quit the "Thames" at Ben— instead of the 1st instant.

The 16th September, 1839.—The Hon'ble E. Drummond is appointed to officiate until further orders as Magistrate of Bahar.

Mr. J. Maxton is appointed Surgeon of the Calcutta Police, vice doctor Bain deceased.

The 19th September, 1839.—Mr. J. French is appointed to the office of additional Judge of Shahabad.

Lieutenant J. R. Lumsden is appointed senior assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan.

Mr. F. Deedes, Civil and Session Judge of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation to visit the Presidency.

Mr. J. F. W. Heid, Temporary Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for one month, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Mr. B. Golding, Civil and Session Judge of Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence from his station during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Mr. J. K. Ewart, Magistrate and Collector of Poores S. Du of Cuttack is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, the leave to commence about the end of the ensuing month. Mr. G. L. Martin will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Poores, during Mr. Ewart's absence.

Moulvie Roak anddeen Khan Bhadoor, Principal Sudder Ameen of Purneah, is allowed leave of absence during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Moulvie Mohamed Rafik, acting Sudder Ameen of Monchyr, is allowed leave of absence during the approaching Dusserah vacation.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The Hon'ble the deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:

The 19th September, 1839.—Mr. J. W. Temple to be special commissioner under Regulation III of 1827 for the division of Chittagong.

Mr. T. A. Shaw to be ditto ditto under ditto of ditto, for the division of Cuttack.

Mr. A. Smet to be civil and sessions Judge of Patna.

Mr. C. G. Udny to be ditto ditto of Rajeshy.

Mr. J. C. Dick to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahnabad.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore to be Collector of Patna.—Mr. Gilmore will for the present officiate as Superintendent of Khos Bichals and Settlement affairs in Patna and Behar, vice Mr. Dick and Mr. G. P. Houston will continue to officiate until further orders as collector of Patna.

Mr. G. T. Shakespear to be Magistrate of Midnapore and Haldree.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to be commissioner of the Soonderbuns and deputy collector of Jessore.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins to be a Joint Magistrate and deputy collector, and to be stationed at Shahnabad.

Mr. J. Dunbar to be civil and sessions Judge of Rungpore.—Mr. W. Lake will officiate as civil and sessions Judge of Rungpore until further orders.

Mr. W. Onslow to officiate as Magistrate and collector of Serun.

Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson to officiate as Magistrate of Patna.

Mr. James Grant to be civil and sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. R. E. Conhite to be Magistrate and collector of Dacca.

Mr. D. J. Money to be collector of Tipperah.

Mr. W. J. Allen to be Magistrate of Tipperah.—Mr. A. S. Annand will officiate as Magistrate until relieved.

Mr. H. M. Skinner to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Patna.

Mr. J. Wheeler to be Magistrate of Mymensing.

Mr. J. Reid to be a Joint Magistrate and deputy collector and to be stationed at Behar.

Mr. C. Cha-man is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and deputy collector in Bhauagulpore.

Mr. C. Braden is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and deputy collector in Behar and Patna.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 19th September, 1839.—Mr. John Davison, principal assistant to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is allowed two months leave of absence from the 15th December next for the purpose of visiting the presidency for medical advice.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, assistant in the 14th or Cuttack division, is allowed six weeks leave of absence to commence from the 2d proximo in addition to the period allowed him for joining his station.

Mr. W. A. Law, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bug, gorah, is allowed leave of absence for three months to visit the presidency on private affairs. Mr. G. F. Cockburn will officiate as Joint Magistrate and deputy collector during Mr. Law's absence.

Moulvie Mahomed Khorshed, additional principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing, is allowed leave of absence during the Dusserah vacation, and fifteen days beyond it, on private affairs.

The 24th September, 1839.—Baboo Hurrenram Ghose, principal Sudder Ameen in Jessore, is allowed leave of absence during the Dusserah vacation and twelve days beyond it, on private affairs.

The 26th September 1839.—Mr. C. G. Andrews, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Itanree in Arakan.

Moulvies Foteh Ali Khan and Niamut Ali Khan, Principal Sudder Amins, and Ashruft Hussein Khan, Sudder Ameen of Behar, have been allowed leave of absence respectively during the Dusserah vacation.

Baboo Opunder Chunder Nyraffen, Sudder Ameen of East Burdwan is allowed leave of absence during the Dusserah vacation.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Pundit Harry Hur Gopi, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1933 in Zillah Chittagong, has obtained leave of absence for four months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave for one month accorded to him by the commissioner of the division and which expired on the 6th instant.

J H YOUNG, Deputy Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Simla, the 9th September, 1839—Lieutenant R. S. Dobbs, superintendent of the Chittiedrung division in His Highness the Itajah of Mysore's Territories, has obtained three months leave of absence from the 10th instant, to proceed to the sea coast for the benefit of his health.

The 11th September, 1839—Major M. Nicholson, commanding the Nerbadda Schundy corps, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 1st of November next, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

T H. MADDOCK, Offg. Secy. to Govt.

N. W. P. with the Gov. Genl

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

General Department, Simla, the 20th August 1839—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. W. Strachey, (who was appointed, on the 6th June last, to be an assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division) arrived at Meerut on the 31st ultimo, and has been posted by the District Commissioner under the orders of the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut.

The 22d August, 1839—JUDICIAL.—Mr. C. F. Thompson to officiate as civil and session Judge of Jounpore during the absence of Mr. Murreson on deputation to the Zillah of Allahabad, or till further orders. Mr. Thompson has been desired to move over charge of the office of civil and sessions Judge of Meerut to Mr. R. C. Glyn.

REVENUE.—Mr. T. Caird to be a deputy Collector in Zillah Allahabad, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1834.

The 23d August, 1839—Moonshah Raja Ram to be a deputy collector in Zillah Etawah, under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. H. Swetenham, civil and session Judge of Furruckabad, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs for one month, from the 1st proximo, on such date as he may quit his station. Mr. Swetenham has been authorized to make over charge of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen, who will conduct the current duties of the civil court during his absence.

Mr. W. Walcott, assistant to the Magistrate of Muttra, has been invested with special power described in clause 3, section II Regulation III. of 1831.

General Department Simla the 12th August 1839—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—The leave of absence for one month, from the 20th June last, granted by the officiating commissioner of the Meerut division, to Mr. F. J. C. Howden, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, on his private affairs, is sanctioned.

REVENUE.—Captain J. Fordyce, Revenue Surveyor in the Agra district, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for six months, from the 20th July last—Lieutenant Maxwell will assume charge of Captain Fordyce's survey, on the departure of that officer from his station.

The 23d August, 1839—Mr. W. J. Morgan, assistant to the Collector of Mirzapore, is invested with the special powers described in section XXI Regulation VIII. of 1831.

Sheik Moammed Hussain, deputy collector of Mirzapore under Regulation IX. of 1833, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for four months, and has been permitted by the Sudder Board of revenue to quit his station, in anticipation of the order of Government. Mr. J. G. Bachmann has been nominated to officiate as deputy collector of Mirzapore, during the absence of Sheik Moammed Hussain.

The 20th August, 1839—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, interpreter and quarter Master 46th regiment N. I., is

appointed to officiate as assistant to the commissioner of the Dehlee division, till further orders. This appointment will have effect from the 19th instant, the date on which lieutenant Herbert was appointed in the Political Department, to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Dehlee.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. W. J. Morgan, assistant to the Magistrate of Mirzapore, is invested with the special powers described in section II, Reg. III. of 1821.

Mr. W. H. Benson, officiating civil and sessions Judge of Moradabad, on his private affairs, for one month, from the 10th proximo. Mr. Benson is authorized to make over charge of his office to the principal Sudder Ameen, who will conduct the current duties of the civil court during his absence.

Mr. A. W. Hegble, civil and sessions Judge of Mynpoorey, on his private affairs, from the 7th October to the 7th November next. Mr. Hegble is authorized to make over charge of his office to Mr. J. Knudsch, the Joint Magistrate and deputy collector, who will conduct the current duties of the civil court during his absence.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. W. H. Woodcock, Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, to remain at Simla till the 1st November next, instead of the period mentioned in the orders of the 16th May last, with permission to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to his applying for Furlough.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. K. Lindessy, civil Surgeon of Benares, on his private affairs, for four months, from the 20th November next.

The 30th August, 1839—REVENUE.—Mr. H. Wilson is appointed to be a deputy collector in Zillah Moosaffernagur under the provisions of Reg. IX. of 1834.

The 31st August, 1839—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. C. W. Fagan to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Boudhah hum. Mr. Fagan will continue to officiate as Magistrate and collector of Mynpoorey till further orders.

Mr. C. Grant to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Dehlee. Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as Magistrate and collector of Dehlee till further orders.

Mr. H. C. Tucker to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Chazeepore. Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as Magistrate and collector of Azimgah till further orders.

Mr. J. S. Donnerman to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Boudhah hum.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut—Mr. Morgan will continue to officiate as collector at Mirzapore till further orders.

Mr. W. S. Donajthorne to be Joint Magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore—Mr. Donajthorne will continue to officiate as Magistrate of Mirzapore till further orders.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 1st June last.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Political Department, North Western Provinces, Simla 4th September, 1839—Ensign H. Young, adjutant of infantry of the British Indian Legion, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for three months from the date of his quitting of his corps, to visit Calcutta for the benefit of his health.

Simla, 27th August, 1839—Lieutenant George Powell Thomas of the 6th regiment native infantry, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner at Benares, has obtained on the judicial and revenue Department North Western provinces, under date the 15th ultimo leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the 13th June last, to visit the Hills.

Simla, 3rd September, 1839—The right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint captain C. O'Hara, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, and 2d in command of the 2d regiment of local horse, to be commandant of that corps, vice Hearnsey, who vacates on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, agreeably to general orders 23d May 1823.

The following appointment was made in the general department North Western Provinces, on the 29th ultimo.

Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, of the 46th native infantry, to officiate as assistant to the commissioner of the Dehly division till further orders. This appointment to have effect from the 19th August last, the date on which he was appointed in the political department.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- department, to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Delhi.

Sindh, the 6th September, 1839.—Lieutenant Thomas Quin, of the 4th regiment light cavalry, who has been permitted to resign his situation as 2d in command of the Bundeled legions, is placed at the disposal of the commander of the Forces.

Ensign H Young, adjutant of the Infantry portion of the Bundeled legions, has obtained in the political department north Western provinces, leave of absence for three months, from the date of quitting his corps, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Donald Butter, M.D., is placed at the disposal of the Right Honourable the Governor General, for employment in the Judicial Department, North Western Provinces.

Sindh, 15th September 1839.—Major M Nicolson, commanding the Netbudda Security corps, has obtained, in the political department North Western provinces, leave of absence for one month, from the 1st November next, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

J STUART, Lieut. Col

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily Dept.

with the Gov. Genl.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 16th September 1839.—No. 163 of 1839. The following officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Lieutenant Douglas Thuescott Calder, 70th Regiment N. I. and Lieutenant Henry Tod Tucker, 5th Regiment N. I. 16th Sept 1839.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain G H Dyke, of the regiment of artillery, and commissary of ordnance, to officiate as deputy principal commissary of ordnance at the arsenal, during the absence, on leave, of Major P. P. Cowan.

Captain F Brist, of the regiment of artillery, to act in the above appointment, until the arrival of captain Dyke.

Lieutenant G J Montgomery, of the 15th regiment native infantry, to the command of the two Companies of Sindhyahappers at Dacca Buz.

The leave of absence to captain H. B. Osborne, assistant commissary general, announced in general orders No. 11, of the 1st January 1839, on medical certificate, is extended for three months from the 1st proximo.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Fort William was pleased on the 6th instant, to confirm the appointment of Corporal Pope, of the 2d Company 4th Battalion artillery, to the situation of Quarter Master Sergeant of the Calcutta native Militia, the same to have effect from the 1st instant.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. Gilmore, of Engineers, and executive Engineer at Dacca, in general orders No. 102, of the 21th June last, is cancelled at his own request, from the 14th instant.

Ensign P. H. Bristow, of the 62d regiment native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company, from this date.

No. 164 of 1839.—The Pay, Batta, and other allowances, for September 1839, of the troops at the Presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Wednesday the 9th proximo.

Fort William, 19th September, 1839.—No. 165 of 1839.—Major G N Campbell, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Ceylon, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve months.

Fort William, 23d September, 1839.—No. 166 of 1839.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

3d Regiment native Infantry.—Captain David Downing to be major, Lieutenant Thomas Wallace to be captain of a Company,

and Ensign James Metcalfe Lockett to be lieutenant, from the 15th September 1839, in succession to Major G N Fries, deceased.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Thomas Henry Sale, of the corps of engineers in general orders No. 143, of the 19th ultimo, is commuted to leave to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Sale, of the corps of engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

1st Lieutenant Alfred Cooper Hutchinson, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, embarking for such purpose at Bombay.

Captain James Collyer Tudor, of the 46th regiment native Infantry, deputy assistant commissary general, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account for two years.

No. 164 of 1839.—In continuation of general orders, No. 77 of 1839, under date the 20th May last, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to transfer 2d Lieutenant Richard Strachey, of the Bombay engineers, to the corps of engineers in Bengal.

2d Lieutenant Strachey will take rank in the engineer corps under this presidency, agreeably to the list received from the Honourable the Court of Directors and published in general orders above mentioned.

Lieutenant John Gilmore, of engineers, and executive engineer, Dacca, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, via the Isle of France, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The services of assistant Surgeon C G Andrews are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to the medical charge of the district of Rauree.

Fort William, 27th September, 1839.—No. 169 of 1839.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John Hunter Littler to be Colonel, Major Francis Grant to be lieutenant Colonel, 39th Regiment N. I. Captain and Brevet major Edward Pettigal to be major, and Edmund Augustus Moura to be captain of a Company, and Ensign John Nelson Thomas to be lieutenant, from the 30th July 1839, in succession to Colonel (Major General) Sir Robert Stevenson, K. C. B., deceased.

Fort William, 23rd September, 1839.—No. 167 of 1839.—The following lists of rank of cadets of engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry, and assistant surgeons, appointed for the Bengal presidency, are published for general information.

No. 1 of 1839.—List of rank of cadets for the Bengal engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry.

For the engineers.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, they not having sailed within the period prescribed by the Court's Regulations; viz.

John Reid Becher, quitted Chatham 13th March, John Staples Alexander, ditto 7th ditto, *Seringapatam*, sailed 18th June ditto ditto.

For the artillery.—To rank from the 11th June 1839, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the 11th September, viz.

Thomas Walter Palmer; James Young, William Olpherts, Robert Scott Gilmore, and Henry Allan Dipherts.

For the cavalry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Roland Richardson, *Malcolm*, sailed 26th March.

Alfred Wrench, Ditto Ditto.

William Alexander, Ditto Ditto.

Thomas Rochfort Snow, *Seringapatam*, 18th June.

For the Infantry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Frederic William Denne Lloyd, appointed 6th February, *Malcolm* sailed 26th March.

William Fullerton, 23d January Ditto, Ditto.

GENERAL REGISTER.

To rank from the 11th June 1839, the day on which they passed their public Examination, and in the following order, provided the ship by which they proceed and from Gravesend within the time prescribed by the Court's resolutions, viz.

Dunsany Mount Charles Daniel Low; George Henderson, Chas. Hoiroyd; Marshall James, Evelyn Bradford; Charlie, Farquhar Davis, Nathaniel, Robert Sueyd; Andrew Hunter; Robert Bruce Norton; James Macgill.

To rank from the 12th June, 1839, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th December 1830, and in the following order, viz.

Charles James Roberts, appointed 20th March, *Malcolm*, sailed 26th March.

Augustus Noel Cole, 13th March, Ditto ditto.

Charles Edward Philpotts, 19th April, *John Fleming*, Ditto 20th April.

Douglas Charles Turing Beatson, 24th April *Anna Maria*, Ditto 5th May.

Drury Little Wake, 22d May, *Owen Glendower*, ditto 22d May.

John Nisbitt, 10th April, ditto ditto.

John Fowles, 16th May, ditto ditto.

William Graydon, 11th April, ditto ditto.

Richard Charles German, 19th April, ditto ditto.

Edwin Thomas, (abroad) Para. via Malta, Para appointed 16th May, 6th June.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships to which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

The Hon'ble Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings, *Plantagenet*, sailed 16th June.

George Carr, ditto ditto.

Andrew Macqueen, *Seringapatnam*, ditto 18th June.

William Charles Clifton, *Cherokee*, ditto 18th June. No. 3 of 1839 List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

William Pringle, M. D. *Malcolm*, sailed 26th March.

Henry Walker, *Diamond*, ditto 5th May.

William Grubbe, *Anna Maria* ditto 5th May.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILLE.—Secy. Mty Dept.

East India House, 26th June, 1839.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) W. J. D. DICKINSON,

Depty. Secy

East India House London, 6th July, 1839.

WM CUBITT, Major,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India, Mty. Dept

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head quarters, Meerut, 17th August 1839.—The Necmunch station order of the 19th ultimo, directing Lieutenant W. C. Campbell of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to accompany Major General H. Thompson towards Nusserabad, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. M. Drake, of the 16th regiment of native infantry at present attached to the 4th light cavalry, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to his own corps, until further orders. Lieutenant Herbert, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the agent to the Right Honorable the Governor General, in the Delhi territory.

Assistant Stewards W. H. Crawford and A. W. Wallace, who were directed to proceed to the Presidency, without delay, by General Orders of the 12th instant, are to be detained at Meerut, for the purpose of accompanying the invalids of the season to Calcutta.

Ena Corporal John Doe, of the Jalaon legion, is appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the corps, from the 26th of June last vice Fratey deceased.

Head quarters, Meerut, 19th August 1839.—The Presidency division order of 3d instant directing 2d Lieutenant A. D. Turbani

and A. G. Goudwyn, of the engineers, recently admitted into the service, to proceed to Delhi, and do duty with the head quarters of the corps of sappers and miners, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 7th instant, appointing Radhasingh, a supernumerary Native Doctor with the 3d regiment native infantry, to fill a vacancy in that corps, vice Kisnoo Rani deceased, is confirmed.

A Quarter Master Sergeant having been authorized by Government for the Calcutta native militia, Corporal Thomas Pope, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to that situation.

Head quarters, Meerut, 20th August 1839.—At a general court martial, assembled at Meerut, on Monday the 6th of August 1839, Captain William Smith, of the 19th regiment native infantry was arraigned on the following charges.

Charges.—1st For officer-like conduct, and gross neglect of duty, when in command of a detachment, which marched from Meerut on the 24th May 1839, for the purpose of escorting treasure from Alichurb to Delhi, in having proceeded by day from Meerut to Alichurb, in violation of orders issued with the detachment between Alichurb and Delhi, from the time of its marching from one place of encampment to its arrival at another, in having permitted the infantry portion of the detachment to be improperly dressed, when on duty and on the march, and the sentries to be without their muskets in the day time, and in not having personally delivered over the treasure to the civil authorities at Delhi.

2nd For insubordinate, disrespectful and litigious conduct, in the following instances.

1st. In having, in a letter to Lieutenant and Adjutant William Lawrence MacKenzie, dated 8th June 1839, stated that four Sepoys of the light company had represented to him, that they had been employed in the last two days at the Adjutant's quarters, in 'trivial work,' which they have in dread of being taken notice of, whereas the said Sepoys had on the said two terms, in common, willingly assisted in making up wages, and the idea of its being menial and inferior work, was first suggested to them by Captain Smith, who, in a comparative pool of blood, recorded the following sarcastic remark respecting the said Sepoys, 'Mundeen'—'the only good I can see of that lot is that I can be a capital hand at my needle.'

2d. In having, in a letter addressed to Captain Charles Cheape, Brigade Major, dated 19th June 1839, impugned the decision of Lieutenant Colonel George Widdowson, to that of Major General John Gwynne, K. B. Commander, the station of the said, in the case of Havildar Kewul for 'C' wing, Sing, of the light company.

3d. In having disobeyed the following injunctions contained in a letter from Lieutenant and Adjutant MacKenzie, dated 12th July 1839, 'and to avoid the serious trouble and frequent annoyance, that you will not again discuss him in writing on the subject which he is preparing to submit to the major General commanding the station, but that whatever you may have to communicate, or apply for, you will do so in person, in the manner directed in the last paragraph of my letter, No. 218, of the 16th ultimo, by sending a written copy, of the same date.

Findings.—The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion as follows.

1st The Captain William Smith, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, is guilty of the 1st charge.

2nd That on the 1st instance of the 2d charge, he is guilty, with the exception of having first suggested the idea that the work the four Sepoys of the light company had been employed on, was menial and inferior work, on which the court acquit him.

3rd That Captain Smith is guilty of the 2d and 3d instances of the 2d charge.

4th The court are of opinion, with respect to the facts found in the 1st and 2d instances of the 2d charge, that Captain Smith is guilty of Indians conduct only, and acquit him of every other imputation.

5th The court are further of opinion, that in the 3d instance of the 2d charge, Captain Smith is guilty of insubordinate, disrespectful and litigious conduct.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner Captain William Smith, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, to be suspended from rank and pay only, for a period of six (6) calendar months.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,

20th August 1839.

Major General

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Meerut.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head quarters, Meerut, 21st August 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 6th instant, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, attached to the 12th and 15th regiments, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed.

From the 12th regiment native infantry.

Ensign F. Trollope, with the 58th regiment N. I.

T. Gordon, 57th ditto.

From the 15th regiment native infantry

Ensign W. Hampton, with the 57th regiment N. I.

" J. O. Armit, 57th ditto.

" U. Moore, 51st ditto.

" H. J. Guise, 51st ditto.

" A. H. Ternan, 51st ditto.

The Presidency division order of the 6th instant, permitting Ensign R. J. Kiegan, to do duty with the 12th native infantry, to accompany the regiment to Benares, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 7th instant, directing Ensign W. Q. Peggion, at present attached to the 12th, to join and do duty with the 57th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments.

4th Regiment of light cavalry.—Ensign J. S. D. Tulloch, of the 17th native infantry, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Drake, of the 4th, appointed to act in his own regiment.

11th Regiment of native infantry.—Lieutenant C. J. Mainwaring, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice George deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

3d Brigade horse artillery.—1st Lieutenant A. Bush, from 15th August to 30th September, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

8th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Levet captain and at G. R. Pabot, from 1st August to 15th February 1840, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

17th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, from the 20th July to 20th January 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, 22d August, 1839.—The undermentioned Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders No. 121 of the 5th instant, are posted to the corps indicated opposite to their respective names, and directed to join.

Ensign Francis Drake, to the 61st regiment of native infantry at Amroha.

Ensign James Wilberforce Lewis Bird, to the 11th regiment of native infantry at Saugor.

Ensign Albert Fytche, to the 7th regiment of native infantry at Sylhet.

Ensign Charles James Brown, to the 61st regiment of native infantry at Amroha.

Ensign Charles Vereker Hamilton, to the 45th regiment of native infantry at Shahjehanpore.

Ensign Charles Browne Stuart, to the 3d regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Henry Watkins Robertson, to the 65th regiment of native infantry at Arracan.

Ensign Charles Jackson, to the 39th regiment of native infantry at Neemuch.

Ensign Edward Lascelles Denny, to the 11th regiment of native infantry at Saugor.

Ensign Henry Marshman Williams, to the 27th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign Philip Charles Murray, to the 36th regiment of native infantry at Shahjehanpore.

Ensign George Clifton Hatch, to the 57th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Monckton Nowell Coombs to the 35th regiment of native infantry, with the army of the Indus.

Ensign Matthew Raper, to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Delhi.

Ensign John Henry George Taylor, to the 20th regiment of native infantry at Loodiana.

Ensign Wiedenhall Quenos Peggion, to the 43d regiment of native infantry, with the army of the Indus.

Ensign John Simpson Rawson, to the 64d regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign Arthur Hill Trevor, to the 15th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Frederic D'Oly Biguell, to the 1th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Ensign James Rattray, to the 2d regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign Andre Blameth Becker, to the 49th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Hastings Broughton Impey, to the 70th regiment of native infantry at Sylhet.

Ensign Robert Coverdale Eatwell to the 5th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign David Theodore Read, to the 53d regiment of native infantry at Loodiana.

Ensign Elliott Walker Baugh, to the 26th regiment of native infantry at Secant.

Ensign Henry Richard Shelton, to the 38th regiment of native infantry at Delhi.

Ensign Henry Charles Adam to the 42d regiment of native infantry, with the army of the Indus.

Ensign Robert Chardin Wroughton, to the 67th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign John Oliphant Auld, to the 16th regiment of native infantry at Delhi.

Ensign Alexander Rose, to the 34th regiment of native infantry at Kurnal.

Ensign William Agnew, to the 29th, regiment of native infantry at Benah.

Ensign William Henderson Smith, to the 61st regiment of native infantry at Arracan.

Ensign Alexander Saffron Osborn Donaldson, to the 45th regiment of native infantry at Shahjehanpore.

Ensign Urban Moore, to the 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign Henry Charles Griffiths, to the 2d regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Theodore Gordon, to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Arracan.

Ensigns, who are posted to corps serving with the army of the Indus, are directed to do duty with the recruit depot at Allypore, until further orders.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 27th August 1839.—The Cawnpore station order of the 5th instant, directing Captain J. D. Kennedy, subassistant commissary general, to make over charge of the quarter horse to lieutenant and brevet captain S. R. Bingham, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, as with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Major General A. Durnan is permitted to visit the Presidency, from the 15th instant, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Wallich, M. D. is appointed to the medical charge of the 21st regiment of native infantry, until further orders, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders No. 131, of the 5th instant, are posted to the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to join.

Cornet Charles Vanburgh Jenkins, to the 1st regiment of light cavalry at Neemuch.

Cornet Anstuther Mactier, to the 6th regiment of light cavalry at Sahjehanpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st regiment native infantry.—Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring, from 1st September to 31 January 1840, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape on medical certificate.

23d regiment native infantry.—Ensign Interpreter and Quarter Master R. Shaw, from 2d August to 2d February 1840, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate, and eventually to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 24th August 1839.—Assistant-commissary of Ordnance A. Cameron is appointed in the charge of the magazine at Fort Cornwallis, Penang, vice Deputy Commissary J. Cross, who will join the arsenal in Fort William, on being relieved.

Conductor E. Evans, doing duty at Hanoi, is appointed to the magazine at Malacca, vice Conductor J. Smith, who will join and do duty at the arsenal, on being relieved.

Sub-Conductor J. Higginbottom, doing duty at the arsenal, is posted to the magazine at Allahabad.

Gunner Edwin Yates, Overseer of Blacksmith in the expense magazine is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The following removals and appointments are made, to complete the establishments of magazines in the scale laid down in Government general orders No. 123, of the 29th ultimo:

Park Sergeant Francis Reed, of the Allahabad magazine, is appointed Armourer Sergeant at the arsenal, vice Conductor do ceased.

Magazine Sergeant William Clarke, of the Chunar magazine is appointed Gunstocker at the arsenal.

Gunner Henry Shaw, supernumerary Cooper in the expense magazine, is appointed magazine Sergeant at the arsenal, vice Volkens promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant Joseph Wade, Overseer of Blacksmith in the Allahabad magazine, is appointed Gunstocker in that establishment.

Sergeant G. Gatehouse, supernumerary Gunsmith in the Allahabad magazine, is appointed a Park Sergeant in that establishment, vice Reed removed to the arsenal.

Sergeant R. Wells, laboratory-man, of the Cawnpore magazine, to be Overseer of Blacksmith in the magazine at Allahabad, vice Wade appointed Gunstocker.

Sergeant Isaac Ward, laboratory-man in the Cawnpore magazine, to be magazine Sergeant at Delhi.

Sergeant James Catland, supernumerary laboratory-man in the Bangalore magazine, to be magazine Sergeant at Chunar, vice Clarke removed to the arsenal.

Sergeant Philip Godby, supernumerary laboratory-man at Ajmere, is transferred to the magazine at Delhi.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 20th August 1839.—The regimental order of the 19th instant, by lieutenant colonel T. S. Oliver, commanding the 8th native infantry, appointing lieutenant and brevet captain T. S. Price to officiate as adjutant, during the absence of lieutenant and brevet captain Talbot, on leave, is confirmed.

The following arrangements, in Nussereabad station orders of the 17th instant, are confirmed:

Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master A. Mackintosh, of the 52d regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant of the 2d regiment of native infantry, on proceeding on field service.

Surgeon T. C. Brown, M. D. of the 5th, to take under charge of the 22d regiment of native infantry, making over that of his own regiment to Surgeon Griffiths, of the 14th native infantry.

Surgeon J. Dalrymple, of the 9th regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the sick and recruits of the corps and detachments proceeding on service.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals:

Colonel (Major General) J. Toms, from the 4th to the 6th regiment of light cavalry.

Colonel (Major General) R. Thomson, from the 6th to the 4th regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant colonel J. B. Hearsey (new promotion) is posted to the 7th regiment of light cavalry.

Captain W. Grant, major of Brigade, will immediately proceed to Ferozepore, his proper station, and, on his arrival there, the deputy assistant adjutant general of the Sirhind division will report to Karnaul, where the head-quarters of that division will be established on major general Boyd assuming the command.

From the date of Captain Grant's departure from Karnaul, and until the arrival there of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, the station staff duties will be conducted, under the orders of the Brigadier commanding by the senior Quarter Master present.

Assistant Surgeon N. Collyer is appointed medical store-keeper to the force directed by General Orders of the 5th instant, to assemble for field service.

Apothecary J. Byron is posted to the hospital of the 3d brigade, of horse artillery.

Staff Sergeant David Ross, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Sergeant Major to the upper Assam Sebundy corps.

Staff Sergeant William Gordon, of the 1st company 1st battalion and Bombardier James McCutcheon, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the Dairjeeling Sebundy corps of sappers and miners.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 30th August, 1839.—The Neemuch station order of the 19th instant, appointing assistant surgeon G. Dodgson, of the 10th, to afford medical aid to the 49th regiment of native infantry, and assistant surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D. to the left wing of the 3d local horse, one squadron of the 1st light cavalry, and the sick and convalescents left in cantonments, by regiments proceeding on service, is confirmed.

The Neemuch station order of the 20th instant, appointing lieutenant and adjutant G. W. G. Bristow, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as station staff, during the absence on duty of the officiating major of brigade, is confirmed.

The Neemuch station order of the 21st instant, appointing lieutenant J. Morrison, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st regiment of light cavalry, during the absence of lieutenant Reid, on duty, is confirmed.

The commander of the Forces directs the following removals in the regiment of artillery:

Lieutenant Colonel W. Battine, C. B. from the 2d to the 3d battalion, and lieutenant colonel F. Chadwick, from the latter to the former.

Lieutenant J. Liptrott, 2d in command of the 3d local horse, and acting assistant of the Neemuch local battalion, is permitted to join his regiment, (the 30th native infantry) during its employment on service.

The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 12th July last, to lieutenant R. Gaseley, of the 50th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

7th regiment light cavalry.—Captain W. Veyrie, from 10th September, to 10th September 1840, to visit the hills north of Dryab, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 2d September, 1839.—The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

72d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant William Richardson to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice M. Nair promoted.

Assistant Surgeon, A. Donaldson, M. D. who has been placed at the disposal of the commander of the Forces by Government General Orders No. 143, of the 19th ultimo, is directed to join and do duty with His Majesty's 49th regiment at Dinapore.

Assistant Surgeon J. Balfour, in medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is posted to the 24d regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

11th regiment native infantry.—Surgeon H. Newmarch from 10th September to 10th December, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate.—This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Surgeon Newmarch, in General Orders of the 17th May last.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 3d September 1839.—At a general court martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Wednesday the 21st August 1839, Hospital Steward Robert Riggcock was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—“For having been drunk, on the 26th and 27th July 1839, and having on the latter day, wounded, with a knife, in the right arm and left thumb, a coolie, servant of Hospital Apprentice William Norris, notwithstanding that the publication of the sentence of a court martial, by which the said Robert Riggcock had recently been tried for drunkenness, was then daily expected at Cawnpore.”

GENERAL REGISTER.

Finding and sentence.—The court on the evidence adduced finds, the prisoner Hospital Steward Robert Maycock guilty of the charge, and sentences him to be dismissed the service."

Confirmed

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,

Major General

31 September 1839.

The sentence to take effect from the date of promulgation at Calcutta.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 4th September, 1839.—The Delhi Garrison order of the 14th ultimo, placing the services of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master R. A. Herbert in the 46th regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of the agent in the Right Honourable the Governor General, in the Delhi territory, is, with the sanction of His Lordship, confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Rich's detachment order of the 20th ultimo directing Surgeon T. C. Brown, W. D. in medical charge of the 22d native infantry, to afford medical aid to the squadron of the 9th regiment of light cavalry with the detachment, is confirmed.

The Neemuch station order of the 21st ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant G. W. G. Bristow, the station staff officer, to receive charge of the detachment of a gunhouse and No. 2 light field battery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain C. Wilson, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Serampore, and draw his pay and allowances from the Pensionsary pay office.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

23d regiment native infantry.—Ensign C. H. Wade, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence, on leave, of Ensign R. Shaw.

Conductor J. Leary of the Ajmere magazine, is directed to do duty with the artillery of the force assembling for service at Nussurabad, vice O'Brien, who is relieved from that duty, for temporary employment in the magazine.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

9th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. H. Sale, from 1st August to 1st October, inextension, on medical certificate, and to enable him to return.

21st Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. Corfield, from 27th August to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 7th September 1839.—With reference to general orders by the Honourable the President in council, No. 129, of the 3rd July last, authorizing an additional or 9th company to each regiment of native infantry of the line, the Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General directs the formation of four recruit depot battalions to consist of the 9th companies of the undernamed corps, which are at present employed on field service, or situated at stations, where increasing is generally attended with delay and difficulty. All other regiments will complete their ninth companies in the usual manner, detaching small recruiting parties where it may be deemed necessary; and the Commander of the Forces enjoin commanding officers to effect the object in view, with the utmost expedition, and in the most efficient manner.

The depot battalions will be formed as follow:

First depot battalion to be stationed at Jannpore; 3d, 15th, 18th, 32d, 37th, 47th, 65th, 70th, and 73d regiments.

Second ditto, ditto Fattyghur; 1st, 11th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 51st, 57th, 58th, and 69th regiments.

Third ditto, ditto Delhi; 13th, 16th, 22d, 30th, 39th, 46th, 49th, 52d, 71st, and 74th regiments.

Fourth ditto, ditto Bareilly; 2d, 5th, 27th, 31st, 33th, 37th, 42d, 44d and 53d regiments.

On European officer (to be selected with reference to his qualifications for the duty by Commandants of corps) from each of the named regiments, and the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and Drummers, for the 9th company respectively, are to be sent, to the several depôts, as soon as practicable,

for the purpose of being employed in recruiting, establishing, discipline and as drill instructors.

The pay of the recruits, is to be drawn, on separate muster rolls, and in separate abstracts, one muster roll and one abstract for each company or regiment.

A commandant and an adjutant will be nominated to each battalion, on the allowances assigned to corresponding appointments in corps of the line.

The several companies will be commanded by the officers of the corps to which they respectively belong at the depôt.

Indents for clothing, arms, and accoutrements, are to be prepared by the officers commanding the depot battalions, by whom also all necessary articles of half mourning required for the recruits, are to be provided, in the manner prescribed by the regulations on that head and in strict conformity with the patterns in use with the corps to which the men respectively belong.

The same periodical papers and reports are to be forwarded by the officers commanding depôts, as are required to be furnished by officers commanding corps of the line.

The following appointments of commandants and adjutants are made:

1st depôt, Major C. Coventry, of the 32d regiment of native infantry, to command.

Lieut. J. Metcalfe, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant.

2d ditto, Major J. L. Earle, of the 9th regiment, of native infantry, to command.

Lieut. W. H. Lomer, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant.

3d ditto, Major W. W. Fould, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to command.

Lieut. L. Waterfield, of the 33th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant.

4th ditto, Major J. D. Sears, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, to command.

Ensign W. A. J. Mayhew, of the 8th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant.

A medical officer, Sergeant major, Quarter Master Sergeant and native doctor, for each depot, will be appointed hereafter.

The Kurnal station order of the 23d ultimo, directing Surgeon G. Reany, of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the prisoners in the Paniput jail, delivering over the charge of the 21st native infantry to Surgeon W. Duff, of the 54th regiment, and appointing Surgeon H. Bell of the 6th native infantry, to the medical charge of the depot of her Majesty's 13th light infantry, is confirmed.

The Dinspore station order of the 26th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon K. W. Kirk, M.D. doing duty with her Majesty's 49th regiment, to the medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, vice Balfour, who has been directed to proceed to Tithaut, is confirmed.

Bazar Sergeant George Lindsay is removed from Agra to Dum-Dum, vice Ivers, deceased.

Sergeant Patrick Smith, of the Quarter Master General's department, is appointed Bazar Sergeant at Agra, vice Lindsay.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 9th September, 1839.—The Commander of the Forces directs the following appointments:

Lieutenant W. B. Lamley, of the 57th regiment of native infantry, to be 2d in command, and Lieutenant G. Jackson, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, to be adjutant to the 2d local horse, in succession to Captain C. O'Hara appointed Commandant.

The undermentioned men are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeants to the regiments specified opposite their names.

Sergeant Thomas Ronan, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, to the 51st regiment of native infantry, vice Henderson deceased.

Sergeant Alexander Neville, of the 3d company 2d battalion of artillery, to the 20th regiment of native infantry, vice Wheatlan deceased.

The appointments of Sergeant Thomas Jones, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, to the commissariat department, in general orders of the 16th July last, is cancelled, that individual having previously been appointed to a situation in the department of public works.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Sectel Sing is appointed a native doctor, and attached to the 1st group 3d brigade of horse artillery, from the 31st of July last, vice **Ruston** transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

37d regiment native infantry—Brevet Major **W F Steer**, from 20th August to 4th January 1880, to visit Kishanahur and the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to Sea.

66th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and adjutant **J. H. Chowne**, from 10th September to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

ERRATUM.—The christian names of Hospital apprentice Courtney, are "**Robert Michael**," and not "**Michael**," as specified in general orders of the 23d ultimo. The order books to be corrected accordingly.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 15th September, 1839.—The Meerut division order of the 6th instant, appointing assistant surgeon **M. Cheyne** to the medical charge of the European invalids at her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service about to proceed by water to the Presidency, retaining his present charge of the 19th regiment of native infantry, until the departure of the invalids from Meerut is confirmed.

The Agra and Muttra district order of the 22d ultimo, directing all reports to be made to Lieutenant Colonel **J. Anderson**, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, on the departure of Brigadier **Reid**, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Humsa station order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet captain **R. Hobbs** to act as second in command of the Humsa light infantry, during the period captain **Turner** remains in charge of the battalion, is confirmed.

The Dum-Dum station order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Brevet major **R. Mox**, of the 1st battalion of artillery, to act as Buzar sergeant, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The suspension awarded to Lieutenant **K. W. Bingle**, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, by sentence of the general court martial published in General Orders of the 2d February last, expires on the 4th instant, from which date that officer is to be considered as having returned to his duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Insult establishment—Captain **C. Gale**, from 10th October to 10th October 1840, to visit Dungeeling and the Presidency, on private affairs.

3d battalion artillery—Lieutenant Adjutant and Quarter Master **G. P. Salmon**, from 15th September to 10th December, to visit Jhansi, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 13th September, 1839.—The Commander of the Forces desires, that the instructions contained in the adjutant General's circular, No. 3541 of the 20th March 1826, with annexment of the preceding order relative to the course to be pursued with native dragoons may no longer be considered in force, altered circumstances rendering it now expedient, that soldiers, who may be accused of the crime of desertion, should, on receipt as where officers commanding divisions and field forces may consider the measure of bringing them to trial regular, be arraigned before a general court martial, instead of the inferior court, which was at the above period deemed sufficient; in order that if found guilty, the offender may receive a punishment commensurate with the offence, which under existing regulations, the inferior tribunal is not competent to award.

Captain **S. Nash**, of the 4th light cavalry, doing duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, is at his own request, permitted to proceed and join his regiment.

Brevet captain **Lord H. Gordon**, of the 231 regiment of native infantry, is appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, until further orders.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 25th May last.

Cornet and adjutant **E. Harvey** will not act as 3d in command to the 3d regiment of local horse, until the arrival of the officer who stands permanently appointed to that situation.

Ensign **S. J. Becker** of the 11th regiment native infantry, is appointed to officiate as adjutant to the 3d regiment of local horse, during the time Cornet **Harvey** may be employed as 3d in command, or until further orders.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 16th September, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, placing assistant steward **J. W. Franks** and Hospital Apprentice **A. Glegg**, doing duty with her Majesty's 21st regiment, (Invalids) at the disposal of the officiating Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 7th instant, directing magazine sergent **Isaac Ward**, lately removed to the magazine at Delhi, to continue to do duty at Cawnpore, until the 10th proximo, is confirmed.

Corporal **Philip Rubio**, of the 3d company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the commissariat department vice **Johns**, whose appointment has not taken effect.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :
25th regiment native infantry—Surgeon **T. Forrest**, from 26th October to 26th October 1840, to visit the hills, north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

33d regiment native infantry—Ensign **T. H. Sham**, from 15th September to 15th March 1840, to proceed on the river, and visit Presidency, on medical certificate.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army

The same periodical papers and reports are to be forwarded by the officers commanding depôts, as are required to be furnished by officers commanding corps of the line.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 15th August 1839.—No 26.—The Presidency Division Order of the 22d July 1839 directing Ensign **F. Van Straubenzee**, 14th Foot, to duty with the Recruits of H. M. Service, shortly expected from England, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 21th July 1839, granting leave of absence for 2 years to Ensign **A. R. Macdonald**, 26th Foot, (to proceed to England, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate), is approved, a subject to the confirmation of His Excellency The Commander in Chief in India.

The Presidency Division Orders of the 27th and 30th July 1839 the former appointing Major **Mountain** H. M. 20th Foot, to the command of the Detachment of Recruits of H. M. Service, arrived from England, and the latter directing surgeon **Macdonald**, 14th Foot, to assume medical charge of the same, are confirmed.

Major Mountain's Detachment Order of the 30th July 1839, appointing certain
3d Bn. " 18 Men to act as Sergeants and Corporals
16th Lancers " 60 in the Detach. for Her Majesty's Regt.
3d Foot " 100 ments in the Upper Provinces, as noted
9th do " 1 in the margin, proceeding by water.
13th do " 1 under his command, is confirmed, to
10th do " 2 the extent authorized by Government
4th do " 82 General Order, dated 26th December
49th do " 2 1839: His Detachment Order of the 31st
July 1839, appointing the undermen-
tioned active Non-Commissioned Staff
to the Detachment, is also confirmed;
viz.
4 331

Daniel Evans, 49th Regiment, to be Sergeant Major.

William Allison, 3d Light Dragoons, to be Quarter Master Sergeant.

John Ross, 16th Regiment, to be Provost Sergeant.

James Baker, 3d Light Dragoons, to be Hospital Sergeant.

Captain **Dore**, 3d Foot. The Presidency Division Order of the 11th August 1839 appointing Lieutenant **Leighton**, 44th Regiment, to act Adjutant; and of the 5th August 1839, appointing the Officers, named in the margin, to do duty, to the Upper Provinces, with the above Detachment, are confirmed.

Foot
Ensign **Van Straubenzee**, 15th Foot.
Ensign **Robson**, 3d Foot.
The Order by Lieutenant Colonel **Macdonald**, Commanding the Depot at Landour, dated 1st August 1839, appointing Lance Corporal **Boushien**, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be Pay Sergeant, vice **Whitfield** resigned, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

16th Foot.—Lieutenant F Fairtlough, for 2½ months from the date of embarkation at Cawnpore, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

31st „ Lieutenant F J Thomas, for 2 months from the 1st instant, do do.

44th „ Lieutenant E S Cumberland, in extension, from the 11th August to 1st December next, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

49th „ Lieutenant I P Meik from 31st August to 31st October next, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Poona, 5th August, 1839.—No.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in conformity with instructions received from the Right Honorable the Secretary at War, publishes the following extract for the information and guidance of Officers commanding Her Majesty's regiments in India.

“ With advantage to the Remittances which Soldiers of Her Majesty's Troops serving in the East Indies, are permitted to make to Europe, through the East India Company's Treasury the sum to be remitted by a Soldier at any one time is to be restricted to the amount of the actual saving of his pay, for a period not exceeding one year since his last remittance.

This however, is not to interfere with the liberality of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in regard to the property of Invalids going home.”

The extension of leave of absence granted by the Officers commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Stuart, Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, for 1 month from 1st July last, to enable him to join his corps from Madras, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Poona, 16th August, 1839.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions until H. Majesty's pleasure shall be known

41st Foot.—Ensign R Pratt to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wallace, who retires, 16th August 1839.

57th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wood, M. D. from the 1st Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Hamilton, deceased, 22d June 1839.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to grant an extension of the leave, on medical certificate, published in the general orders of the 15th February 1839, to Lieutenant Luckyn, 37th regiment, from 1st September 1837 to the 3d February 1839, on the recommendation of several Medical Boards subsequently assembled.

The leave of absence granted by the officer commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Newton, 3d Light Dragoons, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Poona, 1st July 1839.—No.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter received from the Military Secretary, Horse Guards

Horse Guards, 30th March, 1839

“ Sir,—I have received the directions of the General commanding in chief to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of all the Regiments serving in the East Indies, being placed on the Establishment of 9 companies of 971 Rank and File, and a Depot Company.

The detailed Establishment of these corps will therefore consist of,

1 Colonel; 2 Lieutenant Colonels; 2 Majors; 9 Captains; 20 Lieutenants; 7 Rossigns; 1 Pay Master; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master; 1 Surgeon; 2 Assistant Surgeons; 1 Sergeant Major; 1 Quarter Master Sergeant; 1 Pay Master Sergeant; 1 Armourer Sergeant; 1 School Master Sergeant; 1 Orderly Room Clerk; 9 Color Sergeants; 36 Sergeants; 45 Corporals; 1 Drum Major; 17 Drummers and Fifers; 926 Privates.

Depot Company.

1 Captain; 2 Lieutenants; 1 Ensign; 1 Color Sergeant; 3 Sergeants; 5 Corporals; 1 Drummer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) FITZ ROY SOMERSET.

GENERAL M. FANE, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

an OFFICER COMD. H. M. FORCES, EAST INDIES.

The Mutiny Act, dated the Nineteenth of April. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty nine, and the Articles of War, dated the Twenty fifth of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty nine, being now received, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the 80th clause of the former, desires it may be notified, that this Act shall from, and after the date of its receipt and promulgation in General Orders, become, and be in full force within the limits of His Excellency's command, on the First day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-two, or until further Orders.

Head quarters, Meerut, 28th August, 1839, No. 26.—Captain McGhee, H M 31st regiment, will assume command, at Cawnpore, of the Invalids proceeding by water to the Presidency.

Lieutenant Codd 3d light Dragoons, the senior Officer, will take charge of the Party from Meerut, and Lieutenant Handfield, 3d Foot, will do duty with it

The Order of the 1st August 1839, issued by Major Mountain appointing Sergeant Kenny, 49th Foot, to act as canton sergeant to his Detachment, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

The Presidency division order dated the 10th August 1839, directing Lieutenant Hobhouse, 13th light infantry, to do duty with Major Mountain's detachment of recruits, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 17th August 1839—granting leave of absence to Lieutenant F. Thomas, her Majesty's 31st regiment, in proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation on medical certificate, is approved, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant A. J. Cameron, in extension, from 2d September to 1st November next, to remain at Mussorie, on medical certificate.

16th ditto.—Captain A. D. Colley, in extension, from 15th October to 1st November next, to enable him to resign.

31st ditto.—Lieutenant A. DeBourghien, from 15th October to 31st December next, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

41st ditto.—Lieutenant C. K. Macan, from 1st September to 30th November next, to Calcutta, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board.

MEMORANDUM.—In the General Order No 25 of the 13th August 1839, for “ Major Mountain's Detachment order of the 30th July 1839,” read, 1st of August 1839.

Head quarters, Meerut, 4th September 1839.—No. 27.—At a General Court Martial, assembled in Fort William, on Tuesday the 13th day of August 1839, Lieutenant Charles Cameron, of her Majesty's 26th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge.—

Charge.—“ For conduct unbefitting the character of an Officer and a gentleman, and highly subversive of military Discipline, and of the harmony of the Regiment to which he belongs, in taking an opportunity, when Lieutenant and Brevet captain French, Her Majesty's 26th regiment, his senior Officer, was alone, on the morning of the 28th June 1839, of attempting to ground a private quarrel with him, upon the evidence that he had given on the 25th of the same month before a regimental Court of Enquiry, the proceedings of which were at the moment under the consideration of the commandant of the Garrison.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—“ The Court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner Lieutenant Charles Cameron, of her Majesty's 26th regiment, not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, acquit him of the same.”

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,

Major General.

3d September 1839.

Lieutenant Cameron is to be released from arrest, and, to return to his duty.

Head quarters, Poona, 23d August, 1839.—No.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

GENERAL REGISTER.

49th Foot.—Ensign H. S. Mitchell to be Lieutenant, with purchase, vice Campbell promoted, 27d March 1839.

Captain and brevet Major Halfhide, H. M. 44th regiment, Brigade Major Queen's Troops, Calcutta, has leave to proceed to England, on private affairs, and to be absent for 2 years from the date of embarkation. Major Halfhide is appointed to the charge of the last Party of Invalids of the present season.

Captain Douglas, H. M. 9th regiment will proceed to Calcutta and do duty under Brigade Major Halfhide, until the period of the embarkation of the latter, from which date he (Captain Douglas) is appointed to act as Brigade Major, Queen's Troops, vice Major Halfhide.

The leave of absence granted by the officer commanding the Forces in Bengal to Ensign Margary, H. M. 26th regiment, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
6th Foot.—Ensign Hall, for 1 year from the date of embarkation, to England on private affairs.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Wynyard, from 2nd instant to 20th February next, in Bangalore, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Kistner, 31st August, 1839.—No.—His Excellency the commander in chief in India is pleased to direct the publication of the following circular Letter from The Right Honourable The Secretary at War, dated the 10th May 1839, together with a copy of Her Majesty's Warrant, which accompanied it.—

(Circular, No. 846) WAR OFFICE 10th May 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of Her Majesty's Warrant, amending the Royal Warrant of 26th May 1837, regulating a system of Rewards for the well-conducted Soldier by a distinctive mark of merit, and by additions to the rates of Pay while serving, and to Pension on Discharge.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you this instance of Her Majesty's gracious consideration for the welfare and advantage of the well-conducted men of the Army—and in pointing out to you, that, by the 14th clause of this Warrant, the forfeiture of this Reward has been made to depend upon misconduct subjecting the Soldier to a specified punishment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) HOWICK.

OFFICER COMMANDING.

— Regt. of —

GOOD CONDUCT WARRANT.

Dated 9th May, 1839.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the Army if a reward, to be obtained only by the well-conducted Soldier, were substituted for the additional pay granted to soldiers who have completed certain periods of service, Our Will and Pleasure is that all Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers, and private Soldiers, enlisted or re-enlisted into our service on or after the 1st day of September, 1838, shall have no claim to additional pay after any period of service, but that a reward of additional pay for good conduct shall be granted to such soldiers under the following rules—

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years' service shall be entitled to claim 1d. a day, and to wear a distinguishing mark, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental Defaulters' Book for at least two years immediately preceding such claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed 14th years' service shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a day, and to wear two distinguishing marks, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1d. a day for at least two years immediately preceding such further claim.

3. Soldiers who shall have completed 21 years' service shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a day, and to wear three distinguishing marks, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1d. a day for two years immediately preceding their claim to the third penny.

4. Soldiers who shall have completed 28 years' service shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a day, and to wear four distinguishing marks, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 3d. a day for two years' immediately preceding their claim to the fourth penny.

5. Soldiers who by their good conduct shall have obtained one or more distinguishing marks, shall be entitled to have the full rate of that good-conduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years immediately preceding their discharge, added to the rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of the Warrant of our late Royal Uncle, dated the 7th February, 1833.

6. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some one or other of the rates of good-conduct pay for five years uninterruptedly, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years immediately preceding their discharge, shall be entitled, if discharged with two distinguishing marks, to an addition of 1½d.; if discharged with three distinguishing marks, to an addition of 2½d.; and if discharged with four distinguishing marks, to an addition of 3½d., as an augmentation of the pension to which their services will entitle them.

7. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good-conduct pay for at least three years immediately preceding their discharge for disability, or by reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pension, or who shall be entitled only to temporary or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital and upon their attaining 60 years of age shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of 1d. a day if discharged with one distinguishing mark, and of 6d. a day if discharged after having been twelve months in possession of two distinguishing marks; and this reward for former good conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge at their own request, as an indulgence, after certain periods of service, as described in the 11th article of this Warrant.

8. The service requisite to entitle men to the distinction and rewards granted by this War may include former service in all ranks after the age of eighteen.

9. Men discharged on reduction, or for disability and re-enlisting within three years after the date of their discharge, may reckon their former service, provided they shall declare such former service at the time of re-enlistment, but men purchasing their discharge, or receiving free discharge, shall not reckon former service.

10. The forfeiture of service now attaching to individuals in respect of additional pay, in consequence of the sentence of a court-martial, or of conviction for desertion, will equally attach to them in respect of good-conduct pay.

11. Soldiers of good conduct, who may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharges at their own request, shall be allowed free discharges upon the following terms, instead of those prescribed by the Royal Warrant of the 14th November, 1829, and by His late Majesty's Warrant of the 5th February, 1833, but the conditions, limitations, and regulations, for granting discharges by indulgence laid down in the said Warrants, shall, in the cases of all soldiers, and others remain in full force.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Under 5 years' actual service.....	£30	£20
After 5 years' actual service and with 2 years' absence from the Defaulters' Book.....	25	18
After 7 years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark.....	20	15
After 10 do. do. do.	15	10
After 12 do. do. do.	10	5
After 14 do. do. do.	5	Free.
After 16 do. do. do.	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 4d. a day.	
After 18 years' actual service, with two distinguishing marks, having possessed the second at least 12 months.	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 6d. a day.	
12. Soldiers enlisting since the 1st March 1833, who are in the enjoyment of two or more distinguishing marks, and of the good-conduct pay, may obtain permanent pension as an indulgence, at the rate fixed in the Warrant of 7th February, 1833, two years earlier than other men who have not earned this distinction, and may further receive the same amount of good-conduct pay which would have been added to their ordinary pension, under		

GENERAL REGISTER.

the rules laid down in this Warrant, if they had been discharged as unfit for further service or by reduction.

13. As it is Our Will and Pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honourable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the commanding Officers of Regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the Regimental Defaulters' Book the name of every soldier who, in consequence of misconduct, shall have been subjected to any punishment beyond six days' drill, or seven days' confinement to barracks, and the commission of every offence, which shall interfere upon the command, the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the Regimental Defaulters' Book, shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date, and, if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of this distinguishing mark and good-conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

14. The soldier having two or more distinguishing marks shall, in like manner for the first, second, and third recorded offences, forfeit one distinguishing mark, and the good-conduct pay allowed with it for one year for each offence; and if a fourth offence be recorded against him in the Regimental Defaulters' Book, within twelve months, he shall forfeit all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinctions by subsequently serving, with uninterrupted good conduct, for two years to obtain one distinguishing mark, for four years to obtain two distinguishing marks, for six years to obtain three distinguishing marks, and for eight years to obtain four distinguishing marks.

15. Any soldier who, by having been recorded in the Regimental Defaulters' Book shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for previous good conduct, shall, if he denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a Court-Martial.

16. A Soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged by the sentence of a Court-Martial, to forfeit after any part of the advantage he has received from his previous good conduct, either absolutely or for any period not less than twelve months, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

17. The distinction and the rewards granted by this Warrant do not extend to serjeants and other non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, and they shall not be allowed while serving, any addition to their established pay, but if permitted to purchase their discharge, or to obtain their discharge at their own request, they will be admitted to the benefits of article 11 of this Warrant, and if discharged to purchase, they may, for previously good conduct on the special recommendation of Our General Commanding in Chief, and in the consent of our Secretary at War, continuing to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, be allowed additions of 1*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. or 4*s*. 6*d*. a day to their pensions, provided that the aggregate pension shall in no case exceed, for a serjeant, 1*s*. 10*d*. for a quarter-master serjeant, 2*s*. 1*d*., and for a serjeant-major, 2*s*. 4*d*. a day.

18. All soldiers now in our service, who enlisted since the 1st March, 1833, but before 1st September, 1836, shall have the option of relinquishing all right to the additional pay of 2*s*. a day to which they are now entitled after the completion of 14 years' ordinary, or of 17 years' cavalry service, and shall then be entitled, by their good conduct, to claim the 1*l*. a day after seven years' service, and shall be, in all respects, entitled to all the advantages both of good-conduct pay while serving, of pension on discharge, and of deferred pension, which are heretofore granted to soldiers enlisted on or after 1st September, 1836.

19. All soldiers now serving who enlisted on or before the 1st March, 1833, shall by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of service, be entitled to claim all the advantages of good conduct pay while serving, which are hereby granted, but as the Warrants, which were in force at the time of their original enlistment give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge than those which are to be granted to men enlisted after the 1st March, 1833, they will not be entitled to have their good conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

20. In special cases, however, of men enlisted on or before the 1st March, 1833, who, by their good conduct, have obtained one or more distinguishing marks, and who, after short service, may be discharged for disabilities, or by reduction, either without pension or with temporary, or conditional, or permanent pensions, (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under the Warrant of the 7th February, 1833,) the good-conduct pay may, by the consent of Our Secretary at War, be added to their pensions; and such men, if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea for the deferred pension, under the same Rules as the men enlisted after the 1st March, 1833.

21. All soldiers now serving, who enlisted on or before the 1st of September, 1836, and who have completed 24 years' service, may, on relinquishing their right to additional pay, receive 4*l*. a day good conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for at least eight years immediately preceding the exchange.

22. Soldiers who have completed 21 years' service may, on relinquishing their right to additional pay, receive 3*l*. per diem good-conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for at least six years immediately preceding the exchange.

23. Soldiers of less than 21 years' service, already in the receipt of additional pay, at 2*s*. a day, for length of service, may on relinquishing their right to additional pay, continue to receive the same amount as good conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for at least four years immediately preceding the exchange.

24. Soldiers who are already in the receipt of additional pay of 4*l*. a day for length of service, may, on relinquishing their right to additional pay, continue to receive the same amount as good conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for at least two years immediately preceding the exchange.

25. Soldiers not yet in the receipt of additional pay for length of service, may by relinquishing their right to the same, receive good-conduct pay, on completing the respective periods of 7, 14, 21 and 28 years, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book—in the first case, for at least two years; in the second case, for at least four years; in the third case, for at least six years, and in the fourth case, for at least eight years, immediately preceding.

26. In establishing their claims to the good-conduct pay, soldiers who were present at the Battle of Waterloo, shall be allowed to reckon two years in addition to their actual service, and those who were enlisted before the 1st December, 1820, shall be allowed to reckon three years for two of actual service, after the age of 18, in the East and West India (in other than West India regiments), but in claiming their discharge under the 11th Article actual service only will be reckoned.

27. Soldiers enlisted before the 1st September 1836, shall be entitled to distinguishing marks, whether they accept or not, the option of relinquishing additional pay for good conduct pay, and they shall be entitled to the same addition to their pensions for the number of distinguishing marks they may severally possess at the period of their discharge, as is allowed to men in receipt of good conduct pay.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 9th day of May 1839, in the second year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) HOWICK.

72,92

39

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

B. TORRENS, Maj. Genl.

Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

GENERAL REGISTER. SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct. 1st.—French Barque *Abelle*, Bardie, from Bourbon 20th August, and Pondicherry 21st September.
2d.—English Ship *Sarah and Elizabeth*, J. Davison, from Port Jackson 1st August; H. L. Steamer *Enterprise*, C. B. West, from Madras 27th September.
4th.—English Ship *Seringapatam*, W. T. Hopkins, from London (no date) Portsmouth 25th June, and Madras 25th September; English Brig *Seymour*, R. W. Pounce, from South Africa 24th March, and St. Helena 26th July.
6th.—English Ship *Hooghly*, Geo. Bayley, from Port Adelaide 15th August; English Bark *Wm. Gales*, Wm. Solley, from Bordeaux 12th June.
6th.—English Steamer *Satellite*, A. Gordon, from Aberdeen 25th March, and Mouline 25th September; Arab Ship *Abassy*, Nacoda, from Muscat 25th August, and Allepey 16th September.
9th.—Arab Ship *Fayzed Rohman*, Nacoda, from Muscat 26th August, and Allepey 15th September; Arab Ship *Fattel Berrick*, Nacoda, from Muscat 28th August, French Ship *Bordeaux*, L. Leger, from Bourbon 26th August, and Pondicherry 24th Sept.
11th.—Arab Ship *Fyz Rohanny*, Nacoda, from Muscat 24th August, and Allepey 14th September.
12th.—English Ship *Princess Victoria*, F. Blackmore, from London 9th March, Rouen 20th May, and Mauritius 14th September; Arab Ship *Sophia*, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st, and Cochin 14th September; H. L. Ship *Amherst*, J. Patterson, from Arracan 6th October.
13th.—French Ship *Hazon*, T. Sacran, from Nantes 9th April, Mauritius 24th June, and Batavia 14th September; English Barque *Madlothan*, G. Marston, from Sydney 8th August, and Coping 7th September; English Barque *Seppings*, C. Rawlin, from South Australia 15th August; English Brig *Richards*, J. N. Simpson, from Liverpool 27th May; Arab Ship *Rahmany*, Nacoda, from Jeddah 16th July, Mocha 6th August, and Bombay 3d September.
14th.—English Bark *Emily*, G. B. Brock, from the Mauritius 11th July, and Rangoon 14th September; Arab Ship *Solomon Shaw*, Nacoda, from Muscat 27th August.
15th.—English Barque *Water Witch*, Hy. Reynell, from Mocha 12th, and Allen 14th September.
16th.—English Ship *Porta*, J. H. Landers, from Rangoon 25th September; English Barque *Tamar*, J. Northwood, from Sydney 14th August.
20th.—Barque *Right Under*, A. Reftomley, from Port Jackson 18th August; American Ship *Diver*, J. Austin, from Boston 9th May, and the Cape of Good Hope 27th August.
21st.—English Ship *Flora McDonald*, H. Simon, from Rangoon 25th September.
23d.—English Ship *Coloanda*, W. H. Bell, from Bombay 6th September, and Madras 6th October; English Schooner *Governor Doherty*, D. O'Brien, from Mouline 7th October.
24th.—French Barque *Afred*, Gantreau, from the Isle of France 9th August, and the Straits of Sunda 20th September.
25th.—English Schooner *Margaret*, S. Tonnar, from Rangoon 24 October; French Ship *Petite Nancy*, C. Guzeance, from Bordeaux 7th July; Arab Brig *Caderash*, Nacoda, from Simipatan 10th October.
26th.—H. C. Brig *Orissa*, W. Hawes, from Bombay 27th September; Ship *Regina*, J. B. Farquharson, from Colombo 3d October; Ship *Hamoudy*, Nacoda, from Muscat and Allepey (no date); Arab Ship *Nassarand Shaw*, Nacoda, from Muscat 12th September and Allepey 1st October; H. M. Ship *Picnic*, Captain W. Baker, from Madras 11th October; English Barque *Cecilia*, P. Roy, from Mouline 12th October.
29th.—English Bark *Nymph*, J. McGowan, from Singapore 29th September and Penang 1st October; English Brig *Saipa*, W. P. Spain, from Rangoon 14th October; French Ship *Suffren*, Moran, from Bourbon 26th July.
31st.—Bark *Justina*, D. Crawford, from Singapore 9th Sept. and Pulo Penang 3d October; Brig *Algerine*, H. Keel, from Singapore 15th September and Pedder 13th Oct.; Brig *Sarah*, J. Marshall, from Rangoon 16th October; Bark *Annand Chandler*, W. Poulis, from Mouline 14th October; Schooner *Antares*, E. Bryant, from Mouline 16th October; English Bark *Annabella*, IV Ward, from London 22d May and Cape of Good Hope 3d August.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Seringapatam*, from England.—Mrs. Johnston; Misses Humphreys and Young; Major Johnston and Ensign Wallace. H. M. 26th Foot; Revs. Garbett and Fisher, Chaplains. Messrs. Brocher, Alexander, Macqueen and Snow, Cadets; Messrs. Conly and Wright, Merchants; 110 Soldiers. H. M. 2d, 4 Women and 3 Children. From Madras.—Mr. Hall, 4. C. 2d, Messrs. Puleford and Grant; Lieut. Jones, H. M. 16th Foot.

Per *Hooghly* Mr J M Phillipsen
Per *Peterson Victoria*, from Mauritius.—Mr Arthur Pittar Lutter, Merchant
Per *Madlothan*, from Sydney.—Mrs. Cunliffe; Mrs. Rainey; David Cunliffe, Esq. OJS; Capt E D Towashend, 6th N. I.; Ensign A. Skene, 6th N. I.; James Markenzie, Thos. R. Skene and Ramsay, Esqrs.
Per *Seppings*, from South Australia.—Charles Flaxman, Esq. Lady and family. Miss Murray and family.
Per *Coloanda*—His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander in Chief, Lady Nicolls and family; Capt. Nicolls; Col. Luard, Military Service; Mrs. Luard and family; Messrs S. Rogers and Schreiff, and Mrs. Schreiff, Friends.
Per *Petite Nancy*.—Messrs. Gambiny, Frederick, Remaudin, and Semous; Lieut. Hutchings, 69th N. I.; and Miss Diobez, Millinet.
Per *Orissa*—Mrs. Diller, and Mr. W. J. Shitn
Per *Favard*—Ensign A. Barlow, M. N. I.; John Rams, late Chief Officer of the ship *Europe*.
Per *Cecilia*—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Miller, and Miss Hains
Per *Antares*, from Mouline.—Capt. G. Broadfoot, Madras Commissariat; and Capt G. Robinson, Country Service.
Per *Sarah*, from Rangoon.—Mr Win Roy and Mr Thomas Spura, Merchants.
Per *Annand Chandler*, from Mauritius.—Mr J Johnson
Per *Annabella*, from Cape of Good Hope.—Mr and Mrs Sullivan.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per *Vernon*, Capt. Geo. Denay, to leave 10th Sept.—Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. MacCombe, Messrs. Lord and Lethbridge, Capt. and Mrs. White, (late of the *Orient*); Messrs. Tacker, W. H. Deloan, Buckland, and H. Chapman. Mr and Mrs. Rees, Mr and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Gieson and family, Capt. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer; Messrs. Milford, H. Broad, and, and Gilmore, Capt. Hunter, Mr. Hunter.—For the Cape.—Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, and Miss Greave. From the Cape.—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Davidson.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUGOR.

Oct. 2.—*Margaret Parker*, Evans, for London.—*Glasgow*, Thompson, for Liverpool.—*Syria*, Prince, for Mauritius.
4.—*Thames*, Miquis, for Madras.—*Mary*, Hunter, for Mauritius.
7.—*Hero of Udon*, Grandy, for Colombo and Mauritius.—*Arthura*, Chapman, for Madras.
9.—*Indian Oak*, Rayne, for Mouline.—*Hamilton Ross*, Robb, for the Cape of Good Hope.—*Patriot*, Mullins, for Mauritius.—*Enrica*, Gibb, for Mauritius.
9.—*Thames*, Tapley, for Penang and Singapore.
10.—*Augustus*, Gay, for Mauritius.—*Rea*, Richy, for New Castle.—*Caribbean*, Fleming, for Mauritius.—*Ranger*, Prudden, for the Cape of Good Hope.—*Robt. Gordon*, Lemuel, for Bourbon.—*Thos. Worthington*, Wakeham, for Liverpool.
11.—*Marquis of Camden*, Reade, for China.—*Blair*, Newby, for Liverpool.
14.—*General Scott*, Cunningham, for Boston.—*Anna Maria*, Edwards, for London.—*Falcon*, Anstuther, for ———.
15.—*Catherine*, Wille, for Mouline and Rangoon.—*Victoria*, Smith, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
17.—*J. H. Dennistoun*, Parker, for Dumlee.—*Colombo*, Macellar, for Madras.—*Facet Curran*, Riccarda, for the Malabar Coast.
19.—*Rosburgh Castle*, Cumberland, for London via Cape.—*Diamond*, Taylor, for London.—*Marcambie*, Duquoy, for Bourbon.—*Le Dren*, Breise, Corailler, for Bourbon.—*Agnus*, Seager, for Bombay.—*Jane*, Wilkinson, for Singapore.
19.—*Azotina*, Perry, for London via Cape.—*Aprilia*, Fromm, for Mouline and Rangoon.
20.—*Victoria*, Polter, for the Mauritius.—*Madras*, Bardie, for the Mauritius.—*Europa*, Biddle, for the Mauritius.—*Arachne*, Thurtell, for the Mauritius.
22.—*Helen*, Selford, for Mocha and Jeddah.
24.—*Dona Carmilla*, Foss, for the Mauritius.—*Sir Wm. Wallace*, Edwards, for Bombay.
24.—*Thomas Perkins*, Green, for China.
25.—*Buckinghamshire*, Moore, for the Mauritius.—*Indian Frost*, for Liverpool.—*Ida*, Fawcote, for London.—*Symmetry*, Sowell, for the Mauritius.
27.—*Malcolm*, Bell, for London.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- July 21 Memnabad, the lady of Lieut. C Davidson, of a son.
- August 4 Ouddepah, the lady of Capt. B Heyne, 16th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 22 Snagor, the lady of Captain Rowcroft, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.
- 24 Karsaul, the lady of Lieutenant J D Young, of Her Majesty's 14th regiment, of a daughter.
- 27 Moradabad, the wife of Mr. W R Chitt, of the survey department, of a daughter.
- Wallair, the lady of W U Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.
- 28 Havel, Mrs. Isabella Orton, widow of the late conductor Orton, of a daughter.
- 29 Landoor, the lady of Captain T H Scott, 32nd regiment native infantry, of a son.
- 31 Mumoorie, the lady of Captain Fice, 10th regiment light cavalry, of a son.
- Nagapatam, the lady of Captain Davinlere, 30th regiment native infantry, of a son.
- Sept 1 Mumoorie, the Right Honorable Lady Henry Gordon, of a son.
3. Tapacolly Factory, via Furrirdpere, Mrs. P. R. Fransowah, of a daughter.
- 6 Agra, Mrs. W L Hardwood, of a daughter.
- Jessore, Mrs. A T Smith, of a daughter.
- Sylhet, the lady of H Stainforth, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
- Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E Roberts, of the Bethel, of a son.
- 8 Cutlack, the lady of Lieutenant Ralph Smyth, artillery, of a daughter.
- Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J B Smart, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a daughter.
- 9 Nusseorabad, the lady of Captain H. W. Trevelyan, Bombay Artillery, of a daughter.
- At the Powder Works, Masagon, the lady of Captain W. Jacob, of the Artillery, of a son.
- 10 Onthlaw, in the District of Midnapore, the wife of Mr. T C Pennington, of a daughter.
- 11 Berromasala, Mrs. Cockburn, of a daughter.
- Cawnpore, the lady of Lieutenant C Carter Howell, of Her Majesty's 16th Foot, of a daughter.
- 13 Belvidero, the lady of Captain Shortt, 12th Regiment, of a daughter.
- Allahabad, the lady of G H M Alexander, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
- Calcutta, at the residence of W D S Smith Esq., Mrs. T B Potenger, of a daughter.
- 14 Mrs. George Gill, of a daughter.
- Nonesilly, Mrs. Wm. Jackson, of a daughter.
- Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J Weaver, of a son.
- 15 Calcutta, at 28 a.m. Mrs. Gogo, of a son.
- Burdwan, the lady of H C Maleske, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
- Calcutta, Mrs. F D Bellow, of a son.
- 16 Coolie Bazar, Mrs. Michael, the wife of Conductor H Michael, of the post-office department, of a son.
- Calcutta, Mrs. John Wallace, of a daughter.
- 17 Benar, the wife of Baboo Gopeymohun Bose, of a son.
- Calcutta, Mrs. M. Rochford, of a daughter.
- 18 Boreas, the lady of R. Nicholson, Esq., Indigo Planter at Mithergunge, of a daughter.
- 17 Mameorpore, Mrs. M D Lawrence, of a daughter.

- 19 Cutlack, the lady of Major C. Farrer, C. E. V. Battalion, of a son, still-born.
- 20 Burrisaul, Mrs. R. Erskine, of a son.
- Calcutta, Mrs. F Dormieux, junior, of a son.
- 23 Calcutta, Mrs. T. Scallan, of a son.
- Esplanade Row, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of a son.
- Calcutta, Mrs. C. Wilkinson, of a son.
- Bancoorah, the lady of T. C. Lock, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
- Sylhet, Mrs. Johnson of a son.
- 24 Garden Reach, the lady of Alexander Beattie, Esq., of a son.
- 25 Calcutta, the lady of F. Millet, Esq., C. S., of a son.
- Calcutta, Mrs. J. V. Landecman, of a daughter.
- 26 Calcutta, Mrs. A. Aldwell, of a son.
- At the residence of D. Elliott, Esq., Lady Farrington, wife of Captain F. E. Manning, 16th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 27 Calcutta, the wife of Mr J A Rypor, Superintendent of the Gurrabutta Dispensary, of a son.
- Calcutta, the lady of Captain W C Spain, of a son.
- 28 Calcutta, the lady of J W Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.
- 29 Burdwan, the lady of the Reverend J J Weibrecht, of a son.
- Calcutta, Mrs. James Stark, of a daughter.
- Bulkea, the wife of Mr T T Wade, of a daughter.
- 30 Durrumtollah, the lady of C Lloyd Esq of a son.
- Calcutta, the wife of Mr Wm Bell, of a son.
- Oct. 2 Calcutta, the wife of Mr T H Wakeford, of a son.
- Chandernagore the wife of Mr J M Martin of Ballacole concern of son.
- 5 Garden Reach, Mrs. James Low, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug 12 Tapacolly Factory, via Furrirdpere, Mr. J Gilbert to Miss Rose Fransowah, second daughter of Mr. F R Fransowah, of Chandernagore.
- 19 Patna, by the Reverend W Sturrock, Thomas Comits Troctor, Esq., Civil Service, to Sophia Charlotte, eldest Daughter of J W Tompler, Esq. Civil Service.
- 25 Scotch Kirk, by the Revd. Dr. James Charles, Mr. Noah Alfred Chick to Miss Kesslyn Matilda Reynolds.
- 26 Aurungabad, by the Reverend J McEvoy, A M Captain Henry Stoddard, Commandant 2d Nizam's Infantry, to Mary Anne, eldest Daughter of J. Stroud, Esq.
- 29 Ahmedabad the Harding Robert Strachey, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Barbara Elizabeth Robertson, eldest daughter of Captain James Balfour Robertson, R N.
- 31 Cutlack, by the Reverend Mr. C Arnold, Mr. A H Disney, to Mrs. Catherine Fritchard.
- Sept. 3 Cawnpore at Christ Church, by the Revd. R P Brooke, Captain Brown, 56th regiment native infantry, to Mary Ann, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, 62d regiment native infantry.
- 4 Mhow, by the Reverend J H Hughes, W B Taylor, Esq., surgeon, 2d regiment native infantry, to Letitia Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Forbes, Esq. of Kensington.
- 5 Mhow, by the Reverend J H Hughes, M A., A M Hazelwood, Esq., 2d Regiment, to Matilda, only daughter of the late Thomas Belwood Hewitt, Solicitor, Supreme Court, Calcutta.
- 10 Borthampore, by Special License, William Alexander, Esq.
- 12 Karsaul, by the Reverend E Etison, William Balfour, Esq., assistant surgeon of Her Majesty's 4th regiment, to Anne, second daughter of the late William Bishop, Esq., of Clay's Wood, Surrey and North Bank, Regent's Park, London.

GENERAL REGISTER.

— Byrulla Church, by the Reverend W K Fletcher, by the Reverend George M Valentine, the Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Dr Stather, M D

16 Calcutta, at the Scotch Church, by the Reverend Mr. Charles, Captain J McKinnon to Miss A F Richmond.

— Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, and at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Garrison Sergeant Major G Gray to Miss Joannah Lynch, of Calcutta.

— St. Peter's Church, Mr A C Black, to Mrs R S Bearin

17 Agra, by the Reverend Mr Moore, Edward Wyllie Esq Civil Service, to only daughter of the late Robert Maginness, Esq

18 Fort Church, Fort William, Lieutenant Percy Eld, of the Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the Political Agent, Munipore, to Charlotte Isabella, fourth daughter of Colin Chapbell Esq., Member of the Bengal Medical Board.

21 Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev Brando, Mr M Gousalves to Miss Malinda D'Rozario.

24 Cawnpore, Mr T Greenway to Miss Louisa Sophia Nathai B C S., 10 Mary, third daughter of the Honorable Edward Grey, late Bishop of Hereford.

28 Calcutta, at St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend W Palmer, Junior Presidency Chaplain, Mr George Robert to Miss Etheline Mayer

DEATHS.

March 24 Sea, on board the *Thomas Grenville*, J. T. Mellis, Esq., of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service.

April 11 Sea on board the *Thomas Grenville*, William Roberts, Boatswain of that vessel.

11 Sea, on board the *Thomas Grenville*, Dr Grime, of the Honorable East India Company's Medical Establishment.

KURUM. June 9.—At Kilwinning, Samuel Hunter, Esq., for many years Editor of the *Glasgow Herald*

18 Guilford, Mary Murray, the beloved wife of Captain G W Onslow, of the Madras Artillery

23 Mar Eliza, the Right Hon'ble Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, daughter of the late Earl Stanhope, and niece of the minister William Pitt

July 16 Mukrao Chinn, after a short illness of 3 days, Mr Jose Candido Barreto, late Clerk Military Pay Office

Aug 13 Mussoorie, Capt E C Mothias, H M 44th Regt

— Of Cholera, at Quetta, Upper Scinde, in the 31st year of his age; Lieutenant Edward J Baynes, of the Regiment of Artillery.

20 Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, and in his 31th year, Mr T S East, Commanding a Troop of Irregular Cavalry, with Ross Bell, Esq., the Commissioner in Upper Scinde Mr East was recently a Wicket in the *Dalhousie Cricket*, and formerly a Lieutenant in the 59th Regiment Bengal Infantry; and was the eldest son of Major General East, of the Bengal Army.

26 Hussingabad, Lieutenant H I Wendell, of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry.

26 Berhampore, Lieutenant Colonel A McFarlane, of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry.

— Doan, the infant son of Lieutenant W B O Glenkins, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 5 days

28 In Ellich Kishnaghar, Susan, Holena, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs J W Orange, aged 10 months and 21 days

31 Jhansale, Catherine Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Captain Sandeman, 33d Regt N I aged 3 months.

Sept 2 Jabulpore, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Calder, of 6th Regiment Native Infantry

4 Delhi, Ellen Rolton Girdlestone, youngest daughter of Major W B Girdlestone, 46th Regiment.

6 Agra, Manuel Onslow Inge, the infant son of Robert Hutchings Duncan, Esq., Civil Service, aged 11 months and 11 days.

— Allahabad, of whooping cough, Ellen, third daughter of William Monkton, Esq., Civil Service, aged 11 months and 10 days.

— Karmat, of Cholera, Bombardier James McElroy, of the 1st Company 3d Battalion Artillery

— Serat, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr Sub-Assistant District Surveyor T Butler, of the Department of Public Works, aged 23 years.

9 Ajmere, drowned, while bathing, Sergeant major Alexander Fraser, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, aged 46 years.

11 Aarungabad, of Cholera, Jane Stewart, the only daughter of the late Captain W McDonald, Indian Navy.

12 Neemuch, the infant daughter of Capt E Winstle, 71st Regt N I., aged 8 months and 15 days

13 Calcutta, the infant daughter of Captain Jas Manook, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14th days.

14 Calcutta, Mr N J Jones, late of the Indian Navy, aged 24 years, 1 month and 27th days.

— Mrs George Gill, aged 24 years, 8 months and 23 days.

15 Kedgeree, Major George Proke, 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

16 Calcutta, Mr Watterose Mackerlich, late Clerk at the office of Messrs Ballie and Molloy, Attorneys at Law, aged 49 years.

— Calcutta, Mr John York, most sincerely regretted, aged 36 years

17 Meerut, Temperance Brenda, the beloved daughter of Mr John Scion Chisholm, and Isabella Sarah, his wife, aged 1 year 7 months and 10 days

18 Cawnpore, Henry S Parsons, the infant son of Major Par, son Deputy Commissary General, aged 2 years and 10 months.

— Allipore, Henrietta Julia Olivia, the daughter of Mr and Mrs Bowser, aged 2 years and 2 months.

19 Bithoor, Henry John, son of Major Manson, aged 14 months and 12 days.

20 Allahabad, the lady of G H H Alexander, Esq., Civil Service.

— Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Shelverton, aged 8 days

23 Ben. Ensign William Ritchie, of the Pension Establishment.

24 Calcutta, Mr Francis Pereira, aged 84 years

— Midnapore, aged 4 years and 2 months, Sarah Anne, eldest child of the Reverend J Brooks.

25 Chazipore, Brevet Captain D B T Dodgin, Adjutant, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment.

— Calcutta, John Lawson, the infant twin son of Mr and Mrs P H Holmes, aged 2 months and 4 days

26 Calcutta, William Henry Warner, Esq., late of Rampoor Buzak, aged 30 years.

26 Calcutta, Mrs A C Smith, the relict of the late D R Smith, of the Local Corps, aged 40 years.

27 Calcutta, Captain William Aiken, Inspector Preventive Service, aged 42 years, 1 month and 15 days.

— Purneah, Charles Evans, Esq., Deputy Collector, and late Captain of H M's 17th Regt., aged 33 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Oct 1 Initially, Mr James Taylor, Assistant in the Secret and Political Department, aged 58 years.

— Calcutta Mr. Edward Burkhoyan, of the firm of Stewart and Co., aged 31 years.

— Calcutta Mrs James Baddley, aged 44 years and 2 months

2 At the house of her son, Mr M Johnston, Mrs Rebecca Brannon, of Monghlee, at the advanced age of 78 years

4 Calcutta John Calvin, Esq., M D Presidency Surgeon, aged 45 years

6 Calcutta, Patrick Julian De Vries, Esq aged 59 years

GENERAL REGISTER.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Hurk. Office, Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1839.

Operations in our Market, which recommenced on the 24th ultimo, and were interrupted again on the 8th instant by Native Holidays, have been in general upon a limited scale, and prices with a few exceptions have remained without any change since our last. The present state of the market may be represented as below.

Copper immediately after the Holidays had engaged inquiry consequent on a demand for the Upper Provinces, and the reduced stocks in the market, and prices viz., of Sheehing, Braziers, Tile Ingot and Old had advanced 4 a 6 anns. per maund on the quotations in our last Extra. The prices have since given way about 2 anns. per maund, and may at present be quoted as follows, viz.

Sheehing, 16 a 32 oz.	Rs. 34	4	a	34	10	pf	m
Brazier's, 40, 120 oz.	35	0	35	8			
Tile, 14 b.	51	14	32	0			
28lb.	81	14	2	2			
56lb.	32	2	32	6			
Ingot,	32	6	32	10			
Old,	33	2	33	6			
Bolt,	33	0	35	8			
Nails, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 inch.	54	0	6	0			
3/4ru,	31	4	32	0			

Iron.—Continues to be inquired after and prices with exception of Swedish, which have advanced shade, and Nails which are in good demand, may be reported the same as in our last Extra, viz.

Swedish, flat, Co's slls	5	8	a	5	10	per	fy	md
Square,	5	7	5	9				
English, flat,	4	3	4	5				
Square,	4	2	4	4				
Bolt,	3	15	4	1				
Round Rod,	6	8	0	0				
Square Rod,	5	4	0	0				
Nail Rod,	5	0	5	3				
Sheet, heavy,	5	8	6	0				
thin,	5	0	5	4				
Floop,	5	8	5	12				
Nails of sizes,	42	8	17	8	per	cwt.		
Kentledge,	0	13	1	0	per	fy	md	

Steel.—Without report of sale, and we quote the prices as in our last, viz.

Swedish, Ct. Rs.	7	12	a	8	2	per	fy	md
Blistered,	8	0	0	0				
English,	5	14	6	0				

LEAD.—Sales of Stamped Pig Lead have been reported at steady prices. No transactions in Sheet Lead have come to our knowledge, and its prices has receded about 4 anns. per maund from the quotation in our last Extra, viz.

Sheet, Sa. Rs.	7	12	a	8	0	per	fy	md
Pig, Stamped,	7	1	7	2				
No. Un temped,	6	12	6	14				
Li. Shot, No. 1 a 10. Co's Rs.	4	2	4	8	per	bag.		

SALT.—Mauritius maintains its former price, at which a few sales have been made at our last Extra, viz Ct. Rs. 8 13 a 8 14 per fy. md.

TIN PLATE.—Without report of Sale, and may at present be quoted at Co's Rs. 17 8 a 18 4 per box.

QUICK SILVER.—Also without sale, and remains at Ct. Rs. 5 a 5 2 per fy. acer.

WINE TWIST.—Continues in good enquiry on demand for the Upper Provinces, and prices of the day

for the assortments may be quoted as in our last Extra, viz.

Nos.	20	As. P.	5 9	A. P.	6 6	per	morah
"	30	5	6	"	6	0	"
"	40	5	0	"	5	5	"
"	50	4	6	"	4	9	"
"	60	3	11	"	4	4	"
"	70	3	9	"	3	11	"
"	80	3	9	"	3	10	"
"	90	3	10	"	4	0	"
"	100	4	0	"	4	5	"
"	110	4	6	"	5	0	"
"	120	5	0	"	5	6	"
"	130	5	6	"	5	10	"
"	140	6	0	"	6	5	"
"	150 a 220	7	0	"	8	0	"

COTTON YARNS.—Turkey Red and Orange Yarns are saleable but to a limited extent, and at a shade of decline in prices. The rates of the day may be quoted.

Turkey Red—German Dye,

Nos. 40 a 80 Co's slls. 2 1 a 2 6 pr lb.

English 1 ye. 41 80 1 10 1 15

Orange Yarn,

1st quality, 40 0 0 14 1 2

2nd do. 41 80 0 10 0 13

Green Yarn, 41 80 0 10 0 15

Yellow do. 41 80 0 10 0 15

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Since the opening of the market after the Holidays, there has been a great enquiry for Shirtings on a demand for the Upper Provinces, and sales to some extent have been made one half nie per yard above the prices obtained previously to the Holidays. Cambrics and Madapolams have also been sold, but without any material change in prices; in Jaconets, Book Muslins and Lappets very little can be expected to be done, at this advanced state of the season for these descriptions of Goods, some purchase of Lappets, however have been made for speculation on the spot at rather low prices. In Chintzes, sales of a few parcels of Nin la Colo 8 12, Neutral and Pines have been made at a out the prices obtained last month. In Colored Cottons the demand for Turkey Red Twills has somewhat subsided, and sales of a few parcels have been made at a shade of decline in prices. Ginghams are unsaleable unless at low prices. The rates at which sales have been effected since the resumption of business may be reported as below:

Fig. Clths, bleached, Co's Rs	0	3	2	a	0	5	pyd
Shirtings, grey,	6	1	a	7	14	p	pc.
Madapolams,	3	4	4	12			
Cambrics,	3	4	7	2			
Jaconets,	2	0	5	8			
Mull Mulls,	3	0	3	8			
Japan Spots,	2	4	2	12			
Honey Combs,	2	3	0	0			
Lappets,	1	13	2	9	3		
Lappet Scarfs,	0	14	0	0			

Chintz, viz.

Single Color Sets,	4	5	0	0			
Bengal Stripes,	4	4	4	8			
Neutrals,	4	0	4	14			
Pines,	5	0	6	0			

Colored Cottons, viz.

Ginghams,	2	14	3	0			
Turkey Red Twills, 5 4	0	8	0	10	10	pyd	
7-4	0	11	5	0	12	6	
8-4	0	13	0	14			

WOOLLENS.—The market is favorable as regards demand, and sales have been effected at the following prices:

Town Cloths, Co's Rs.	6	8	a	0	0	pyd
Ladies Cloth,	3	2	3	10		
Believe Cloth,	2	0	0	0		
Coarse, mixed, colors	1	29	2	1		

Wool.—Sales are rather limited, and the present market prices may be quoted as below:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mississippi's.....	Co's Rs.	54	a	56	p	bhd
Ashby's.....	"	32	"	35	"	"
Barclay's.....	"	30	"	35	"	"
Bass'.....	"	52	"	55	"	"
Campbell and Co's (Edinburgh).....	"	35	"	40	"	"
Elliot's.....	"	30	"	35	"	"
Hibbs White's.....	"	20	"	25	"	"
Hodgson's.....	"	35	"	38	"	"
Ind and Smith's.....	"	36	"	39	"	"
Jensen's.....	"	34	"	36	"	"
Trueman, Hanbury and Co's.....	"	36	"	38	"	"

BOTTLES.—Some recent importations of bottles and the limited sales in Beer, have somewhat depressed the market, and the quotations of the day may be reported as below.

London quarts & pints. Co's Rs.	10	4	a	10	8	p	100
Liverpool, do do.	"	9	0	"	9	8	"
Porter,	"	4	4	"	5	8	"
Glass Soda Water bottles	"	10	8	"	11	0	"

COCHINEAL.—A sale of a parcel DARK COCHINEAL has been made at Current Rupees 7-12 per fy. seer—this exhibits a slight improvement on the quotations of last month.

TROWN GLASS.—Market overstocked, and sales impracticable unless at low prices.

GROCERY.—Good Invoices at 15 a 20 per cent. discount ex a 2b. 6d per Ct Rs.

OLIVANATORY.—Well assorted Invoices at 15 per cent. advance, ex a 2b. 6d Cheeses at 10 a 12 as. per lb. and Hams at 8 as per lb.

WHITE LEAD.—Some sales have been effected at Ct Rs. 13 6 as. a 14 per fy. maund.

RED LEAD. Has also been sold at Ct. Rs. 10 a 10 1/2 per fy. maund.

REPORTS.

TEWING.—A sale of the new crop marked T F. and Co., Bhanglepore to arrive, is reported to have been made at Co's Rs. 200 per md all round on speculative purposes. A few parcels of European and Native manufactures have already arrived and are held at last year's prices. Our market for operation will not, we think, open till the end of this or the first week in next month, and we do not believe that any body is at present willing to buy unless at prices much below the rates at which sales were made last year,—but notwithstanding this, we are of opinion that prices will rule at near last year's prices. Manufacturing has ceased in all the districts, and from the accounts last received, the result of the crop at the Upper Provinces, will somewhat fall short of the quantity that had been anticipated 1st month,—this is attributable to the heavy rains they have had. We have nothing to add to the Exports last reported, and as there remains at present nothing of the old crop in the market, the result of the past season, including the quantity that remained of the previous year, may be reckoned at fy. mds. 89,702.

RAW SUGAR.—Continues in demand, but owing to the scarcity the fine quality in the market, and the high prices that are demanded for such as are available for purchase, operations for the Home market are limited. The prices of the day for the assortments are—

Cosambazar, ..	Co. Rs	11	4	a	12	4	per f	ar
Gonates,	"	11	0	"	12	3	"	"
Junepore,	"	11	0	"	12	0	"	"
Commercally, ..	"	10	14	"	11	12	"	"
Radanagore, ..	"	10	4	"	11	6	per b.	ar
Basulegh, ..	"	10	0	"	11	6	"	"
Harrisaul,	"	11	0	"	12	0	"	"

SUGAR PRICES.—The demand continues for Co. rabs but operations are restrained from the scarcity of fine quality—(Choppahs and Bandanas are enquired after for the American market,—and the prices of the day may be reported at about the rates quoted in our last extra—viz.,

Corabs, Cosambzar, full size, Sa. Rs.	132	a	135	p.b.
medium, ..	"	110	"	125
Choppahs,	"	182	"	185
medium, ..	"	100	"	120
Bandanas,	"	185	"	185

COTTON.—Our market has been very quiet since the conclusion of the Native Holidays—nothing has been doing for either England or China, and prices have submitted to a fall, and may at present be quoted as below.

Bandas,	Sa. Rs.	13	12	a	14	4	per b.	md
Rhoomargur, ..	"	13	4	"	14	0	"	"
Isaloe, ..	"	13	0	"	13	8	"	"
Cutchoura,	"	11	12	"	12	8	"	"
Rajapore,	"	12	12	"	13	0	"	"

SALT PETRE.—Very little has been doing in this article for the Home market, but it has engaged great enquiry for America, and purchase have been made at an advance of 2 a 4 as per md, on the prices quoted in our last Extra—the rates of the day are—

Gudna,	Sa. Rs	5	12	a	6	10	per fy.	md
Ghazapore, ..	"	5	10	"	6	4	"	"
Chuprah, ..	"	4	12	"	6	0	"	"
Tirhoot, ..	"	5	0	"	5	14	"	"
Cawnpore,	"	4	4	"	5	0	"	"

SUGAR.—Continues in demand for Shipment to England, but prices are yet too high to admit of purchase. The rates of the day, which exhibit no change since our last, are—

Benares, 1st sort,	Sa. Rs.	11	4	a	11	12	b.	md.
2d ditto, ..	"	10	12	"	11	2	"	"
Bagga,	"	10	0	"	11	0	"	"
Khair,	"	4	12	"	5	8	"	"

LAC.—Operations in Shell Lac are at present rather limited, and as the Stocks in the Bazar are accumulating, prices are giving way. A few small parcels have lately been purchased for the French and American markets. In Lac Dye transactions are moderate and confined to American accounts. Ordinary quality of Dye is rather lower, but first rate marks maintain their former prices.

The following may be considered as the rates of the day

Shell Lac, 1st sort Co's Rs	26	0	a	31	per b.	md.
2d ditto, ..	"	18	0	"	24	"
3d ditto, ..	"	10	8	"	16	"
Lac Dye, 1st sort ..	"	60	"	80	"	"
2d ditto ..	"	35	0	"	45	"
3d ditto, ..	"	21	0	"	30	"

GRAIN.—Fine Rice is in demand for the English markets but purchases are restrained in consequence of high price being demanded. The rates of the day may be considered.

Rice, Patna,	Co's Rs.	2	9	a	2	14	per b.	md
Patchery, ..	"	2	1	"	2	10	"	"
Luckibellas, ..	"	2	7	"	2	10	"	"
Mooghy, ..	"	1	5	"	1	7 1/2	"	"
Ballum,	"	1	4	"	1	8	"	"
Wheat, Dooda ..	"	2	0	"	2	6	"	"
Gungejully, ..	"	1	10	"	1	12	"	"
Gram, Patna,	"	1	7	"	1	10	"	"

HEMP AND JUTE.—In limited demand, and remains, the former at Co's Rs. 12 8 a 13-8 per bale, and the latter at Co's Rs. 7 a 8 per bale.

HIDES AND HORNS.—Are in good demand for England and America, and the prices at present are—

Hides Buffalo, Green Co. a Rs.	34	0	a	44	the org
Dry,	"	20	0	"	32 9
Cow, Green,	"	24	0	"	41 0
Dry,	"	14	0	"	21 0
Horns, Buffalo,	"	7	8	"	13 0 p.
Tips,	"	6	8	"	7 2 a b. md.
Deer,	"	8	4	"	8 12

GENERAL REGISTER.

CUTCH, PEGU.—The importations during the last fortnight or three weeks being extensive, have lowered the price of this article, and may at present be quoted at Co.'s Rs 4 1/2 per br md.

COFFEE MOCHA.—Nearly the whole of this year's importations have been sold at Co.'s Rs. 25-8 a cwt per md., chiefly for Exportation to England.

FREIGHTS

The rates have experienced a great fall since our last and may at present be quoted as follows.

To London and Liverpool.

Saltpetre,	£ 3 0 a 3 3 p t. of 20 ct.
Sugar,	£ 3 5 ,, 3 10 ditto ditto.
Rice,	£ 3 15 ,, 0 0 ditto ditto.
Linseed,	£ 4 10 ,, 0 0 ,,

Hides,	£ 3 40 ,, 3 15 p. t. of 50 lb.
Jute,	£ 3 0 ,, 0 0 ditto ditto.
Safflower,	£ 3 10 ,, 0 0 ditto ditto.
Shell Lac and Lac Dye,	£ 3 10 ,, 0 0 ,,
Indigo,	none
Silk Piece goods,	£ 4 10 ,, 5 1
Raw Silk,	£ 5 5 a 5 10 p ton of 10 ct.
SINGAPORE.—Opium,	Co.'s Rs. 10 per chest
Measurement Gds,	20 a 25 p ton of 50 lb.
PENANG.—Opium,	8 per chest
Measurement Gds,	20 ton of 50 lb.
MAURITIUS.—Grain,	1 8 a 1 40 per bag
Measurement Gds,	25 a 30 p ton of 50 lb.
BOMBAY.—Rice,	1 4 a 1 8 per bag.
Sugar,	1 12 a 2 0
Raw Silk,	4 0 a 0 0 per b md.
MADRAS.—Measmt. Goods,	20 a 25 p ton of 50 lb.
Hurkani Overland Price Current, Nov. 9]	

MONEY MARKET.

Hurkani Office, Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1889.

The native festival the Doorgah terminated on the 25th ultimo, since then our Money Market has been rather dull and very little doing. The busy season is, however, near at hand, and we hope to witness a revival soon.

The Bill Market has been more active; the exchange generally has improved, and likely to be still better.

Bank Bills,	2 0 a 2 1 1/2 p Co R.
Treasury Bills, (very scarce) ..	2 0 a 0 0 ,,
Private Bills,	2 0 a 2 1 1/2 ,,
Insurance,	2 1 1/2 a 0 0 ,,
Bills on France, (according to sight) 3 50 a 2 75 ,,	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—These Securities have since our last advanced, and a good deal of business done in them,

		BUY]	[SELL	
Stock Paper	Transfer loan of 18 1/2 36, interest payable in Eng land	Prem.	10 8	a 10 0 p. ct
		Co's Rs.		
Second 6 per cent	From Nos 1,151 a 15,700 according to Numbers		3 0	a 2 8
Third or Bombay 5 per cent..			2 0	a 3 8
4 per Cent,	Disct		3 12	a 4 0

BANK OF BENGAL.—Stock, Co.'s Rs. 1,12,50,000 shares 4,000 Rs. Shares have been selling at 2,325 Rs. premium.

UNION BANK.—Stock Co.'s Rs. 1,00,00,000. Shares 1,000 Rs. Shares vary from 310 at 325 Rs. premium according to the dates of the certificate, and at which quotation sales have been made.

AGRA BANK.—Stock Co.'s Rs. 20,00,000, shares 500 Rs. Shares remain as before. no sales having taken place to our knowledge.

This Bank is endeavouring to extend its usefulness, and the employment of its capital among the Calcutta public, the underneath notification explains the nature and conditions of the offered accommodation.

"In addition to ordinary Banking business, the Agra Bank grants loans repayable by instalments within three years at fortnight from the date of granting them, Government Paper, Bank of Bengal, or Union Bank shares are taken on Security of such loan. In other cases two approved sureties are required, and where a longer period than one year is required for repayment, a Life Insurance is in addition taken the amount of which may be reduced from time to time as the debt is diminished. Officers in the Military Branch of the

service desiring a loan must apply to the Secretary of the Bank at Agra; other applicants may address the Bank's Agent at Calcutta."

ASAM TEA COMPANY.—Shares 500 Co.'s Rs. All the shares have been subscribed for and none available.

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1,000; shares at par.

BONDED WARE-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 500. Shares are still held in the bazar at a discount.

DOCKING COMPANY.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1,000, at par.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—Shares Co.'s Rs. 1,000, no share are offering, they are held at 100 Rs. prem.

MONEY, the almost daily foreign arrivals come in with large supplies of Bullion, these are chiefly passed through the Mint so that the Bullion market experiences little or no alteration. Our Bank rates of rates of interest are from 6 to 8 per cent.

BULLION.

Sycee Silver,	104 0 0 ,, 104 8 6 per 100 ditto
Sp. Dra Co.'s Rs. 220 8 0 a 221 0 0 p 100 Sp. dra	
Mexican ditto,	219 14 0 ,, 220 6 0
Doubleloons,	32 4 0 ,, 33 0 0 each.
Joss or Penas, ..	19 12 0 ,, 20 0 0
Dutch Ducats,	4 8 0 ,, 5 0 0
Sovereigns, ..	10 19 ,, 10 2 3
Old Gold Mohurs, ..	19 0 0 ,, 19 1 0
New,	17 6 0 ,, 0 0 0
Madras G. M.,	0 0 0 ,, 15 5 0
Gold Bars, ..	12 0 0 ,, 15 8 0 per 22 wt.
Gold Dust,	12 4 0 ,, 14 12 0 per 22 wt. ac-

cording to quality.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

From France,	60 francs per Rupee.
Mauritius,	3 50 cents
China,	200 a 225 per 100 Sp. Dra.
Singapore,	218 a 220
England,	1 11 1/2 a 2 0 per Rupee.

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

Agra,	51 d. d 2 0 prem.
Ajmere,	51 d. d 3 0 ,,
Benares,	51 d. d 0 8 at par.
Bombay,	d d 2 9 dist.
Cawnpore,	d d 1 14 prem.
Delhi,	1 7 ,,
Farrukabad,	1 11 ,,
Gwalior,	61 d. d 8 5 dist.
Hyderabad,	14 6 ,,
Indore,	61 d. d 3 2 prem.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Jypore,.....	"	3 1	"
K. Rampura,.....	71	"	3 1
Lucknow,.....	51 d-d	0 10	"
Madras,.....	"	1 6	"
Mirzapoor,.....	d-d	0 5	prem
Muttra,.....	"	2 0	"
Patna,.....	41 d-d	0 1	"
Poona,.....	61 d d	2 0	"

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

*To Europe, not North of Great Britain, 2½ a 3	p. c
" Europe, North of Great Britain,.....	3½ "
" America and New South Wales,.....	3 "
" China, (on opium and specie) Manilla and Java,.....	2½ "
" China, on ship and goods,.....	3 "
" Penang,.....	1½ p. c
" Malacca and Singapore,.....	2 "
" Bencoolen and Ports on the West Coast, 2½	"
" Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmein, 2	"
" Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel,.....	2 "
" Madagascar and Bushire,.....	3 "
" Russian or Persian Gulph,.....	3½ "
" Red Sea,.....	4 "

„ Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomallee,..... 2½ „
 „ St. Helena or Cape,..... 2½ „
 Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

On opium ris ke to China, 30 days allowed for landing or transhipment, half per cent. per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships, and one per cent. per month taken up the coast of adjacent island.

On vessels at the Co.'s Moorings quarter per cent. On ditto at their own Moorings an eighth per cent. Policies are granted on time at the following rates.
 Four months certain..... 3½ per cent
 Six ditto ditto..... 6 „
 Nine ditto ditto..... 7 „
 Twelve ditto ditto..... 9 „

An extra premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the river Hooghly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to include the war risk.—*Hurkaru Price Current*, Nov. 9.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

McWhir, Bryce Jonnstone, Esq M. D, late of Nundalpoore Factory..	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Haviland, Robert, late a Sub-conductor in the Commissariat Department..	Ditto.
Morley, John, late a Deputy Collector at Patna..	Ditto.
Dalton, Denis Harman, late a Lieut. Col. in the Military Service of the E. I. C..	Ditto.
Kewney, Henry, late a Lieut. in the 50th N. I..	Ditto.
Fane, William, Esq. late a Civil Servant..	H. T. Prinsep, Esq.
Henderson, Henry, Esq. late of Calcutta, Depy. Secy, Bank of Bengal..	D. C. Mackey, Esq.
Brady, Phillip, Esq. late of Calcutta..	T. Dickens.
De Vine Patrick Julius, late of Calcutta..	Ditto.
Harriott, John Staples, late of No. 6, Rue Castiglione, in the City of Paris, Major Genl. in the British Service, and Col. of the 43d Regt. N. I.	J. Cullen, Esq.
Colvin, John, Esq. late Surgeon in the E. I. C. S..	D. Ainslie, Esq.
Wilson, Wilson Dobie, late of North Britain..	Ditto.
Thompson, John, late of Indore..	W. F. Fergusson.
Spencer, Geo. Christopher, late a Veterinary Surgeon, H. M. Regt. Royal Scott Greys..	A. J. de H. Larpent.
Chalmers, John Wm. Colin, late a Lieut. 43d Regt. N. I..	T. Dickens, Esq.
Aitken, Robert, late a Capt E. I. C. Service..	H. M. Low, Esq.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Financial Department, the 25th September, 1839.—With reference to the Notification published in this Department under date the 6th March last, it is further notified that the Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to extend the benefits of that Notification, and to allow the Registry of endorsements upon Government Securities intended to be dispatched by Dawk from one Presidency to another to be made in the Office of the accountant Generals respectively, under the provisions of the abovementioned Notification.

No 140.—*Notice.*—*Fort William, General Department, the 2d October, 1839.*—The following correspondence on the subject of the despatch of the *Berence* steamer from Bombay at daylight on the 18th instant, without the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th of August, is published for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

No. 197 of 1839-40.

To H. T. PRINCEP, Esq.

Secretary to the Government of India.

General Department.

Sir,—I have the honor to annex for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council a copy of a letter from the Post Master General of Bombay bearing date the 16th instant, reporting the arrival of the mails from the 26th and 27th ultimo at his Presidency too late to admit of their contents being forwarded on the steamer *Berence*. Other mails are alluded to, but I do not deem it necessary more particularly to advert to them, since it was expected, as publicly announced, that the mail of the 27th was the latest that would reach Bombay in time for the steamer. It is very distressing to find that such should have been the case, but I trust that I shall be able to satisfy Government that this untoward circumstance was not occasioned by a want of care or attention at this office of the road establishments under my control, but rather to an astonishing slow rate of travelling beyond the jurisdiction of the Bengal Presidency.

2. By fixing the 27th ultimo, as the probable latest date on which it would be safe to send letters intended for despatch by the *Berence* steamer, whose departure from Bombay was fixed for the 14th instant, it allowed 15 clear days independent of that of despatch and that on which the steamer was expected to leave Bombay, making, altogether about 10 days. The average time occupied in the transit from Bombay to Calcutta, for half a month previous upon an average occupied 13½ days, and the mail which arrived on the 26th ultimo, occupied exactly 13 days. Under such circumstances it never occurred that the mails of the dates in question could occupy more than 15 days, the more especially as great care was taken not to allow the Mails to exceed 10 seers each, and on both nights only 4 were despatched.

3. The correctness of such calculation is best proved by the rates acquired between Calcutta and Nagpore, which for the mail of the 26th was 2 miles, 2 furlongs and 13 poles per hour, and that of the 27th 3 miles per hour. Had even those rates been accomplished, from Nagpore to Bombay, where the road is open, and moreover, where there is a Horse Dawk, both mails would have reached Bombay in time for the steamer; whereas on the contrary the mail of the 26th travelled on that portion of the road at a rate of only 2 miles, 4 furlongs and 37 poles per hour, and the mail of the 27th at 2 miles 5 furlongs and 6 poles, and the slow rates are attributed by the Post Master General, to the heavy rains. It was quite impossible to imagine such slow travelling on the Bombay side of Nagpore, but on the contrary a more accelerated pace was looked for, than could have been expected on this side from runners.

4. I trust that I have satisfactorily shown that in this matter no blame attaches to this office, and that the cause of the mails arriving too late at Bombay arises solely from the extraordinary slowness with which they travelled from Nagpore to that Presidency, which is beyond my control.

5. I avail myself of this opportunity also to report, for the information of His Honor in Council, the great delay now occurring in the transit of some of the mails for Calcutta from Bombay; unjoined is also a copy of a letter from the Post Master of Nagpore to the Post Master General of Bombay of date the 21st instant by which it appears that no less than five mails from Bombay reached the Nagpore Post Office simultaneously, weighty but little short of 2 maunds. The mail of the 9th from Bombay, which is supposed to contain the remittance of the despatches by the sea Overland mail, occupied upwards of 11 days the distance being 568 miles. None of the mails enumerated in the Nagpore Post Master's letter have yet reached this office, the delay no doubt occasioned by their excessive weight.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. ALEXANDER,

Post Master General.

Fort William, General Post Office, the 30th Sept. 1839

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, the five mails above mentioned have all reached this office, 1st October.

No. 361 of 1839-40

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE POST MASTER GENERAL,

SIR,

CALCUTTA.

I regret to inform you that the Calcutta Dawks of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 1st, have all arrived here too late to be conveyed by the Steamer *Berence*, which vessel left this at day light on Friday morning the 13th instant.

The Dawk of the 26th arrived at this office at 4 past 12 o'clock P.M. of Friday the 13th, those of the 28th, 29th, 30th and a portion of the 27th, came in together by express from Poonah at 10 o'clock P.M. on Saturday the 14th, and that of the 1st with the remaining portion of the Dawk of the 27th reached this at half past 3 P.M. on Sunday the 15th instant.

The cause of the delay in reaching this would appear, by the Road Indexes returned to you by this day's Post, to be ascribed to heavy falls of rain and bad weather.

TO THE POST MASTER GENERAL,

Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the mails from your Office of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th instant arrived here together last night at 9½ P.M. 15 Packets for Calcutta, which weighed 6480 Ropras were dispatched to Calcutta at 9½ P.M. I am not aware how this delay has taken place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. FRASER, Captain,

Post Master.

Nagpore Residency Post Office, the 31st Sept. 1839.

MARKING DEPARTMENT.

No 1301.

Bombay Curr. 10th September.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the information of the Honorable the President of the Government of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy dated the 12th instant, reporting that the Steamer *Berence* could not be detained for the Calcutta mails of the 27th ultimo, without incurring imminent risk of the whole of the important Packet which that Vessel conveys being too late for the *Alexandria* Steamer.

The Steamer was detained for the receipt of mail of the 27th ultimo from the 15th instant to the morning of the 13th instant, and the Honorable the Governor in Council directs me to express his great regret at the necessity which he was under of dispatching the Vessel without further delay.

GENERAL REGISTER.

I am further directed to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Post Master General of this date, reporting delay of the arrival of the Calcutta mails from the 26th to the 29th ultimo inclusive, and stating that bad weather appears to have been the cause of the delay in their arrival.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. S. BOYD, Actg. Secy to Govt.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR J. R. CARNAC, BART,

President and Governor in Council, Bombay

HONORABLE SIR,—In reply to the verbal message of Mr. Secretary held up to the probability of the *Berend* reaching Suez in time to save the mail to England I have the honor to state as my opinion that but 19 days being now available to make the passage to Suez in the probability of the adverse weather at the Equinox the strength of the northerly winds in the Red Sea with the further disadvantages of part new Machinery no liable to heat and cause detention, her reaching Suez in time is by no means certain her already detention has been beyond prudence.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. OLIVER, Captain R. N.

Supt. Indian Nary.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1839.

No 359 of 1839-40,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To L. R. R. in, Esq.

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR—I have the honor to report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Calcutta Dawk of the 26th August arrived at the Post Office at ½ past 12 P. M. on Friday the 11th those of the 26th, 27th, 30th, and a portion of the 27th, arrived further by Express from Poona at 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 11th, and that of the 31st with the remaining portion of the Dawk of the 27th, arrived at ½ past 3 P. M. on Sunday the 15th instant.

The number of Letters received by the above Dawks for England amounts to 2,128, and the cause of their delay in reaching this would appear by the Road Induces to be ascribed to heavy falls of rain and bad weather.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. E. FILLIOT,

Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office, the 16th September, 1839.

No. 173.

To W. S. BOYD, Esq.

Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

SIR—I am directed by the President in General Dept. Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Marine Steam Letter dated 16th ultimo, with its several Enclosures, explaining the circumstances under which the *Berend* steamer had been despatched at day light on the 13th ultimo, notwithstanding that the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th of August, the latter of which was officially notified in Calcutta, as the latest safe date on which to write by this mail had not then reached Bombay.

2 Your several letters of the dates noted in 4 of 13th Sept the margin have also been received, reporting that 25 packets transmitted from this Office besides the packets forwarded from the Legislative, Judicial, Revenue, and Military Departments, had arrived too late for the mail despatched on the 19th of September, and would be forwarded by that, proposed to be despatched from Bombay on the 7th of October.

Considering the great disappointment that will be felt in Calcutta and other parts of this Presidency in consequence of the failure of its mails the President in Council has deemed it necessary to publish the explanation of circumstances furnished by the letter above acknowledged, and its enclosures, for the information of parties interested.

The Post Master General of this Presidency has submitted a report upon the causes of the detention of the packets forwarded on the 26th and 27th of August copy of which is enclosed for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. It will be seen from that report that the main cause of the untoward delay has arisen from the unusually slow pace at which the mails were

conveyed between Napore and Bombay, that is on the part of the line the management and control of which is under the Post Master General at Bombay, for that the rate at which both mails reached Napore was, notwithstanding, their weight and the unfavorable state of the weather, in excess of three miles an hour

This justification of the officers of the Post Department on this side of India will add to the feeling of discontent excited in the community with the act of the Government of Bombay, which has led to the postponement until the despatch of the next monthly mail of nearly the entire commercial and private correspondence of this Presidency, for as the mail question was the first despatch from Bombay to Suez by steamer in the season, the transmission of letters by it was of course to the public a matter of more than usual interest and importance.

The President in Council is unable, upon a review of the circumstances and reasons which have induced the Government to Bombay to despatch the *Berend* in anticipation of two Calcutta mails, to convey his concurrence in the propriety of this measure

The motive which influenced the punctual despatch was of course a natural desire not to risk the arrival of the mails at Suez on a date too late for the regular English mail by Malta and Gibraltar, which leaves Egypt once a fortnight.

To those whose packets were addressed for conveyance by that mail the risk was of a loss of 7 or 8 days, to save which to them the Government of Bombay has incurred the certainty of the loss of nearly a month to those whose packets were left behind.

But all the letters of importance are now directed via Marseilles, which is known to be by far the most expeditious route, and for these the opportunity of a conveyance intermediate between the regular English Steam Packets would have been afforded in French Steamers.

To the writers of letters to add and therefore the risk was at the utmost that their correspondence might be delayed seven days, and when this risk of detention is set against the absolute detention of a month thrown upon the correspondence of this Presidency for the two last notified days His Honor in Council cannot but regret the determination come to for the despatch of the Steamer without the Calcutta packets.

His Honor in Council feels justified by the above statement of circumstances in requiring that hereafterward the Steamers and other vessels advertised to convey packets by the route of Egypt or of the Persian Gulf shall not be despatched, until the arrival of the packet from Madras, Calcutta and Agia of the mails advertised by the Post Master General of these Presidencies respectively, as the latest safe dates for the despatch of letters by the mail.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council must therefore direct the dates fixed for the despatch of steamers to be so regulated as to allow, in case of accidental detentions from weather, of a delay of at least 18 hours for mails that may not have reached Bombay

Published by order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP.

Secy. to the Govt of India.

Legislative Department, the 23d September, 1839.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 21d September 1839 with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the act be promulgated for general information.
ACT No XXIII. of 1839.

An Act for authorizing sentences of Imprisonment with or without Hard Labor by Courts Martial in certain cases.

It is hereby declared and enacted that in all cases in which, by a general order of the Governor General of India in Council under the 24th of February in the year of our Lord 1835, it is made competent for Courts Martial to sentence Soldiers of the native Army in the service of the East India Company to the punishment of dismissal from such service, it is and shall be lawful to sentence such Soldiers to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding two years if the sentence be pronounced by a general court martial, or not exceeding one year if the sentence be pronounced by a Garrison or Line Court Martial, or not exceeding six months if the sentence be pronounced by a regimental or detachment Court Martial And every Soldier so sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for any period whatever, or to imprisonment without hard labor for any period exceeding six months, shall after confirmation of his sentence be dismissed from such service. Provided always that all sentences under this act pronounced by any Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial shall require the confirmation of the General or other officer commanding the division or Field Force to which the person convicted belongs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

General Department Simla, the 8th October, 1839—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—With reference to the orders of 13th September last, granted in extension of leave of absence to Mr. J. S. Clarke, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad; omit the words "to remain at Simla."

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, the 21st October, 1839.—NOTIFICATION.—The following Letter to the address of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, is published for the information of the functionaries concerned:

No 428.

To the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium

GENTLEMEN,

Separate Dept. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 909, dated the 14th instant submitting correspondence relative to Unlawful Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1839, being empowered to attest Official Documents appertaining to the Stamp Department and to reply to state, that it appears to be agreed by the Western Revenue Board, as well as by you selves, that a collector can only be relieved from responsibility, for the management of the Stamp Revenue, by obtaining an order in Government, sanctioning the transfer to the Deputy collector, or to any other Officer who may be employed in the management

2. The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is well content that the matter should remain on this footing, the sanction of Government being necessary to transfer the responsibility.

3. An extract of the Board's Letter will be sent to the Revenue Department, in order that if thought necessary, the collectors may be warned in that Department, of their continued liability, unless relieved by special sanction of the Government in the transfer, on which application may be made to this Department for a separate appointment to the charge of the Stamp Revenue in favor of the Deputy collector when the collector may desire to relieve himself from the responsibility.

4. The Original Papers received with your Letter are herewith returned.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 10th October, 1839.—Mr. J. E. PIERCE, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1839, in Hagerly, has obtained leave of absence from the 4th in the 5th instant to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

The 14th October, 1839.—Mr. D. Gaultier is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy collector in Cuttack.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple is appointed an assistant to the Commissioner in the 19th of Cuttack Division. This officer is his appointment as assistant to Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

The 22d October, 1839.—The Honorable J. C. Erskine (late Officiating civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore) is allowed leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Hills for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. Reid, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Khos Mehab, in Behar, is obtained leave of absence from the Commissioner of the Division, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, the collector, will in addition to his own duties take charge of the Office of Mr. Reid, during his absence.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department, the 9th October, 1839.—Mr. A. Bowring, of the civil service, reported his return to this Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship *John Floating* on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. G. J. Morris, of the civil service, reported his return to this Presidency from England on board the ship *Plantagenet* on the 24th ultimo.

Ecclesiastical.—The Reverend F. Fisher and the Rev. C. Garbett, reported their arrival as assistant Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment on the 1st instant.

The Hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant-Chaplain F. Fisher, to be Chaplain at Chinsurah.

The 5th October, 1839.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach the Reverend C. Garbett, Assistant Chaplain, to the North Western Division.

General Department, the 16th October, 1839.—Mr. D. A. B. vanderhaas has been permitted to proceed to Chinsurah and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages at that station under the Superintendence of his brother.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 26th Sept 1839.—Lieutenant Henry Siddons, Revenue Surveyor in Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks, on private affairs, to take effect from the date of his quitting the district.

The 30th September, 1839.—Mr. H. E. Condliffe, officiating civil and Sessions Judge of Patna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 7th proximo, on private affairs.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, officiating Joint magistrate of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, on private affairs.

The 3d October, 1839.—Bahadur Taranceeburn Bannerjee and Bahadur Ram Narasingh Sonkerjee, Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1839 in Zillah Backsajee, have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Nujamood Huk, Sudder Ameen of Murrshedabad, has obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Syed Ahmed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Bahadur Chunder Ghose, Sudder Ameen of Hooghly have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Bahadur Ajoodenpersad Tewarry, Principal Sudder Ameen and

Moulvie Syed Imdad Ali, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna, have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Smith late civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly under date the 15th August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Bahadur Bedenath Sen, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Moulvie Mohamed Kuthum, Sudder Ameen of Jessore, are allowed leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Bahadur Doorgunaram Roy Bahadur, Principal Sudder Ameen and Bahadur Harnishander Doss, officiating Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Abdul Anjid, 2d Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, has obtained leave of absence for two weeks during the Dussarah vacation.

Mr. H. Stanforth, officiating civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Sylhet, until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Edwell is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. D. Robertson is appointed an assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Sudder, and authorized to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24 Pargannas.

The 4th October 1839.—Mr. A. H. Landers is appointed special assistant to the Commissioner of Assam and to the Political Agent in the Gossyah Hills.

Mr. Jas. Reilly, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Moulvie Laoff Hussein, Sudder Ameen of Barisal, have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Mr. A. Forbes, officiating Collector of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation, viz. from the 15th to the 19th instant. Mr. R. P. Harrison will conduct the current duties of the Collector's office during that period.

The 5th October, 1839.—Bahadur Chunder Siker Chowdhry, Principal Sudder Ameen of Burkergunge, has obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Mr. W. P. Good, Special Deputy Collector of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence, for two months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Calcutta. Mr. A. Geole, Superintendent of Settlements, has been put in temporary charge of the special deputy collector's Office.

The 6th October, 1839.—In modification of the orders of the 19th ultimo, issued in the Calcutta Gazette of the 20th idem, Mr. J. C. Dick, magistrate and Collector of Shabhad will continue, until further orders, to officiate as Superintendent of Khos Mehab and settlements in Patna and Behar. Mr. Gimmur, Collector of Patna, will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shabhad, until further orders.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 11th October, 1839.—Mr. P. G. F. Taylor, Collector of Murrshedabad, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on private affairs, commencing

GENERAL REGISTER.

15th December next. Mr. L. J. H. Grey will conduct the duties of the collectorate during Mr. Taylor's absence.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Mr. J. Knolly, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX, of 1873 in Backergunge, has obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

The 7th October, 1839.—Mr. C. T. Sealy, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

The 10th October, 1839.—Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, Officiating civil and sessions Judge of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th to the 20th instant.

Cauzee Moulvie Mohamed Faiz Khan Behadour, Principal Fiddar Ameen, and Moulvie Syed Hussain Buksh, Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Syed Kamber Ali, Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, has obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Syed Soeder-ool-Hussain, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, has obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

The leave of absence for five days granted by the Judge of Cuttack to Moulvie Mahomed Farookh, Sudder Ameen of Balasore, in the month of August last, is hereby confirmed.

Moulvie Syed Fazool Huk, Principal Sudder Ameen of Saran, has obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Syed Monower Ali and Moulvie Sheikh Ullee Buksh, Principal Sudder Ameen in Shubhabad, have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Razonddeen, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX, of 1833 in Farreepore, has obtained leave of absence for one month from the 7th instant.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 10th October, 1839.—Bahau Koor Joygopal sing, (Munsiff in Beerbhoom) is appointed a Sudder Ameen in Bancowah (West Burdwan) vice Mr. Dunn more deceased.

Mr. John Baker, assistant surgeon at Balloah (Noncolly) is appointed Register of Deeds under Act XXX, of 1839 in that district.

Major L. Bird, Principal assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 1st December next, on private affairs.

The 14th October, 1839.—Mr. Welthe Jackson, Commissioner of Revenue of the 14th or Moorabehabad Division, is allowed leave of absence from his station for ten days on private affairs.

The 15th October, 1839.—Mr. F. A. E. Duryple, assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, is allowed leave of absence for one month on private affairs and to enable him to join his station.

The 19th October, 1839.—Bahau Izzut Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Sumchunder Roy, Sudder Ameen at Nuddga, have obtained leave of absence during the Dussarah vacation.

Mr. Thomas Young, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balloah (Noncolly) is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for twenty days from the 24th instant.

The appointment of Mr. W. Luke, on the 19th ultimo, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore is cancelled.

Mr. O. W. Quintin, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Champain, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for two months from the 1st proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st August last, preparatory to his applying for furlough to Europe.

The Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month on medical certificate. This cancels the leave accorded to him on the 10th instant. Mr. G. J. Morris will officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore during Mr. Erskine's absence or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. C. Chapman (on the 19th ultimo) to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bhushnipoor is cancelled.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 15th August last to Mr. R. P. Nesbit, Civil and Sessions Judge of Noida, is cancelled at his own request from the 15th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his office from Mr. J. C. M. Brown.

Mr. J. C. Brown is appointed to officiate as Additional Judge of Noida until further orders.

J. H. YOUNG.

Deputy Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

Secret Department, Simla, the 16th September, 1839.—Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick, assistant to the Resident in Sinder, reported his having received charge of the Sinder Residency from Lieutenant Leckie on the 26th ultimo.

Political Department.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant James Brind, of the artillery, in charge of Revenue Survey of Ferozepore, under date the 1st April last, commencing from that date to 1st December next, has been cancelled at the Officer's request from the 1st November next. The service of Lieutenant J. Brind are placed from that date, at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

Political Department, Simla, the 23rd September, 1839.—Capt. E. Watt, of the 6th Light Cavalry, has been permitted to resign the appointment of second in Command of the 1st Cavalry regiment Oude Auxiliary Force.

Political Department Simla, the 30th September, 1839.—Lieutenant R. H. W. Ellis, 2nd Regt N.I., and officiating assistant to the resident at Gwalior, has this day been appointed to be Assistant.

Political Department, Simla, the 7th October, 1839.—In correction of the order by the Governor General of India under date the 12th June last, Major R. R. R. 18th regiment native infantry and Political Agent, at Jypore, has obtained leave of absence from the date of his making over of the Point of Agre to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. In applying for leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Cape, for the recovery of his health.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Offg. Secy to Govt of India with the Govr Genl.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

General Department, Simla, the 11th September, 1839.—General.—Mr. D. Huber, M. D. appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Benares, during the period of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Lanesay on the 29th ultimo, until further orders.

The 14th September, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE. Mr. J. S. Clarke, magistrate and collector of Morababad, has obtained leave to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, till the 1st November next, in extension of the leave granted him on the dates noted in the margin, * to enable him to rejoin his station.

The 14th September, 1839.—Major R. Low, principal assistant to the commissioner at Jubbulpore, has obtained leave of absence for four months, from the 1st November next, on his private affairs, with permission to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. J. Campbell, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Benares, has obtained leave of absence during the ensuing Dussarah vacation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Regulation XII, of 1833, generally to all the Courts within the jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad, except those of munsifs.

General Department, Simla, 17th September, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. H. Milford was, on the 8th August last, placed by the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, under the orders of the Magistrate and Collectors of Bahda; in pursuance of the appointment of that officer to the Allahabad division under date the 27th July last.

The 20th September, 1839.—The order of the Commissioner of the Agra division, under date the 2d instant, directing the Magistrate and Collector of Muttra to place Mr. W. Wynyard in charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorship, until the arrival of Mr. Cunningham, is approved.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. J. Mercer, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furruckabad, has obtained leave of absence during the ensuing Dussarah vacation; upon the understanding that Mr. Swenson shall have resumed charge of the Judge's Office before that time.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The 1st September, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—The Commissioner of the Benares division has been desired to attach Mr. A. A. Roberts, assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Benares to the Station of Jounpore, as an assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of that District.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. Steel, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gorakhpore, at present in Medical charge of the 27th Regiment N 1 has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Civil Department.

General Department, Simla, the 21th September 1839.—REVENUE.—Mr. G. Todd, Collector of Customs at Mirzapore, has obtained from the Government of Bengal, on the 24th a 7th leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for six weeks, from the 17th July last, to enable him to rejoin his Station, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th July 1837, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health.

General Department, Simla, the 1st October, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for six months, from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may quit his station.

The 4th October, 1839.—ECCLIASTICAL.—The term of duty of the Reverend R. Ewing, as Officiating Chaplain at Almora, is extended to the 1st of December next.

The 5th October, 1839.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. R. B. Thornhill, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Burdwan has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for 3½ months from the 16th instant, or such date as he may quit his station.

F. CURRIE,

Offy Secy to the Govr Genl. N W P

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, 20th September, 1839.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. Bird, of artillery, in charge of the Revenue Survey at Porozejore, in the Political Department, under date the 1st of April last, is cancelled from the 1st November next. At his own request Lieutenant Bird is placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments in the Departments of Public Works:

Captain B. Y. Reilly, officiating executive Engineer at Dehly, Superintending the building of the Hindon bridge and Commandant of the Supplies and Miners, to be executive Engineer of the 8th or Bareilly division, vice Captain H. Goodwyn, permitted to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for discharge to Europe, on medical certificate. Captain Reilly is to remain in his present officiating appointment until relieved by Captain G. Thomson, of Engineers.

1st Lieutenant J. Glasford, Executive Engineer, Kumaon division, to officiate as executive Engineer of the 8th or Bareilly division, until relieved by Captain Reilly, or until further orders.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to confirm the general orders issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army of the India, under the dates specified, placing the following officers at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Saajah Oot-Moolk.

2nd August, 1839.—1st Lieutenant H. M. Durand, of Engineers. 2d Lieutenant R. Warburton, of artillery.

16th August 1839.—Captain J. B. Backhouse, of artillery.

27th August, 1839.—Captain A. W. Taylor, of the European regiment.

Lieut R. S. Trevor of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry,

Simla, 24th September, 1839.—Assistant Surgeon James Steel, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Gorakhpore, is at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

Simla, 27th September, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officers of the Bombay Establishment, to the 1st Class of the "Order of British India," with the Title of "Sudder Bahadur," to fill existing vacancies.

Resmidar Dowlatrow Gareporah Ameerool Oomrow, of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, from 1st May 1837, vice Sudder Major Shuck Ahmed Thanker, of the Marine battalion, excluded from the Order.

Sutthadar Kishna, 3d Regt N 1, from 29th July 1838, vice Subadar Juggoo Sing, deceased.

Subadar Major Bhovany Sing, 20th Regt. N 1, from 30th Nov. 1839, vice Subadar Cawder Kawn, deceased.

Simla 1st October, 1839.—Surgeon Andrew Ross is placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for employment in the Judicial Department, North Western Province.

Simla, 1st October, 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to confirm the following general orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the Army of the India, under the dates specified.

24th August, 1839.—2d Lieutenant Sturt, of Engineers, to be a Surveyor, vice Durand placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister.

Ensign C. A. Jackson of the 31st regiment native Infantry, to officiate in the Commissariat Department, and to relieve lieutenant Marsh from the Commissariat duties at Candhar; that officer having been permitted to return to the Provinces.

31st August, 1839.—Brevet Captain W. E. Hay of the European Regiment, placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Saajah Oot-Moolk, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macaughlen forthwith.

Lieutenant C. Rattray, of the 90th Regiment native Infantry, who recently arrived at Calcutta with Lieutenant Colonel Wade's Division is placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Saajah Oot-Moolk, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macaughlen.

J. STUART, Lt.-Col,

Secy to the Govt of India, Milly Dept,

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 30th September, 1839.—No 173 of 1839.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr. Charles Edwards Phillips, date of arrival at Fort William, 29th September 1839.

The Honorable Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings, ditto, 28th September 1839.

Mr. George Coars, ditto, 28th September 1839.

Captain John Platt, of the 22d regiment native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 24th September 1839.

Assistant Surgeon Mackinnon, having withdrawn his application for leave of absence from his station, the general order No. 156, dated 9th instant, placing assistant Surgeon Donald Mackinnon at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as assistant surgeon at Tichoot, during Mr. Mackinnon's absence, is cancelled.

Conductor James Gower, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank from this date.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Sergeant major Daniel Nunn to be Riding Master, from the 30th August 1839, vice Murphy deceased.

With reference to general orders No 286 of the 3d October 1837, the following Adjustment of Rank is made by the Hon'ble the President in Council:

Subordinate Medical Department.—Assistant apothecary G. Marshall to rank from the 27th of July 1839, and to stand next above assistant apothecary E. Smith.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers are admitted to the benefit of the Pensions sanctioned by resolution of Council the 11th January 1797, and general orders dated 5th February 1839, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their stipends at Calcutta:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Sergeant major Robert Wright, of the 50th regiment native infantry.

Sergeant major Henry Hogg, of the 53rd regiment native infantry.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Dunne, of the 4th battalion artillery.

Fort William 7th October, 1839—No. 175 of 1839—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Infantry. Major Richard Benson to be lieutenant Colonel

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain and Brevet Major David Abraham to be Major Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Jas Maclean to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Samuel John Decker to be lieutenant, from the 3d September 1839 in succession to lieutenant Colonel John Herring, C. B., deceased.

31st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Robert Beaven to be captain of a Company and Ensign Charles Alexander Jackson to be Lieutenant, from the 17th August 1839, in succession to captain P Dick deceased.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon John Magrath to be Surgeon, from the 3d October 1839, vice Surgeon John Colvin, M. D., deceased.

Mr Anthony D'Iacomi's Portinger having satisfied Government, on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this establishment, according to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Mr. Portinger is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Mr. Andrew Macqueen is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment:—Date of arrival at Fort William, 7th October 1839

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate:

Lieutenant Henry Cox Manning, 1st Regiment N. I.

Surgeon James Ronald Martin, of the Medical Department.

The following arrangement was made by the Deputy Governor of Fort William on the 28th ultimo.

Hospital apprentice Alexander Glegg, doing duty at the General Hospital, is appointed an assistant apothecary in the Garrison Dispensary, vice Horaby resigned.

Fort William 9th October 1839.—No 176 of 1839—The services of captain F Brand, commanding Deputy Provincial Commissary of Ordnance being required at Dacca, to assume command of a Battalion of artillery he is permitted to vacate his appointment, and return the Head Quarters of his Regiment.

No 178 of 1839—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment

Regiment of Artillery.—1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Madden to be captain, and 2d Lieutenant Henry Alexander Christie to be Lieutenant from the 12th September, 1839 in succession to captain H. Timmings, deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the Artillery and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Miles, of the Regt. of Artillery, Lieut Jasper Tower, of the Regt. of Artillery, and Lieut John Ewart, of the 50th Regt. N. I., 13th October, 1839.

Assistant surgeon William Graham to be 2d assistant Garrison surgeon, Fort William, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Allen Webb, who accompanies the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on his intended tour of visitation.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers and Cavalry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Cornet respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Engineers.—Messrs John Reid Becker, date of arrival at Fort William, 7th October, 1839, and John Staples Alexander, 9th ditto.

Cavalry.—Mr. Thomas Rochester Snow, ditto 8th October, 1839.

The following promotions are made by the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor and acting Conductor William Cowan to be Conductor, and acting Sub-Conductor Joseph Saint to be Sub-Conductor, from the 12th August, 1839, vice Hunt promoted.

Acting Sub Conductor Samuel Bryan to be Sub-Conductor, from the 19th August, 1839, vice Caulfield, transferred to the Pension Establishment

Magazine Sergeant James Leslie, of the Saugor Magazine, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 13th September, 1839, vice Saint deceased.

Sub-Conductor John Harrison to act as Conductor, from the date of this order, and during the absence of Conductor Lithgow, on Furlough

Sergeant Major John Campbell, of the Assam Light Infantry and Sergeant Samuel Fyler Cooper, of the Arsenal establishment, to act as Sub-Conductors, from the date of this order, and during the temporary promotions of McGregor and Harrison

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension, sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, and general orders of the 5th February, 1840, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their Stipends in Europe.

Quarter Master Sergeant Henry James, 66th regiment native infantry.

Sergeant William Cosgrove, of the Expende Magazine.

No 179 of 1839.—The following Parag of a military letter, No 47, dated 17th July, 1839, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal are published for general information.

Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty: viz.

Colonel E. F. Waters, C. B.

Captains F. Tweedale, (in September,) and J. Bracken.

Lieutenants G. A. Fisher, R. J. Knox, J. Wilcox, Thomas, Goddard, E. P. Bryant, and Rowland Hill, (per *Scotia*)

Assistant Surgeons F. Thompson, (in September Overland,) and J. M. Brander.

3. Conductor Edward Townsend has been permitted to return to his duty.

4. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hill, C. B., captain J. S. Boswell, Assistant surgeons T. B. Hall, and D. McLeod, for six months.

No 180 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

Surgeon James Hutchinson to be a Presidency surgeon, from the date of the demise of Presidency surgeon John Colvin, M. D.

The promotion of Havildar Sahad Khan, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Rank of second, in General Orders No. 185, of the 5th August last, is cancelled.

Fort William 21st October, 1839.—No. 181 of 1839—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

42d Regiment N. I.—Ensign Andrew Hunter Ross, to be lieutenant, from the 6th September 1839, vice Lieutenant William Baring Gould deceased.

Lieut. Malcolm Edward Laffie, of the 70th regiment native infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the date of this Order.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain Edward DuPre Townshend, of the 9th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—Date of arrival at Fort William 14th October 1839.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, granted to Ensign Alexander Skene, of the 68th regiment native infantry, in General Order No. 228, of the 4th December 1839, is, at his own request, cancelled from the 16th instant.

Fort William, 21st October 1839.—No 182 of 1839—The undermentioned men, in her Majesty's service, are permitted to reside in India as Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and draw their pay at the stations specified opposite to the respective

GENERAL REGISTER.

men, according to the 55th article of the Pension Warrant, of the 11th November 1839, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of their pension:

3d Light Dragoons.—Sergeant John Critchell, Privates, Thomas Ombler James Turner and John Smith, Medals.

9th Foot.—Color Sergeant John Pell, Privates, Christopher O'Brien Matthew James William Sutton, and William Dixon, Chinurah.

16th Foot.—Privates, John Jordan, William Hack, and James Burckett, Chinurah.

29th Foot.—Sergeant Alexander Hoerndell, Calcutta.

3d Foot.—Privates, William Saunders, Calcutta, George Denny, Chizepore.

No 183 of 1839.—The following appointments and arrangements are sanctioned in the Department of Public Works:

Lieutenant J Gilmore, to be Executive Engineer of the Jubhapore Division of Public Works, on that Division being vacated by Major Nickson.

Lieutenant J R Oldfield, to be Executive Engineer at Darjeeling.

Captain T S Burt, to be Executive Engineer of the 13th Division of Public Works.

Lieutenant R Napier, to be Executive Engineer of the 19th Division of Public Works, but to continue for the present to perform the duties of Executive Engineer at Darjeeling.

Until the arrival of Lieutenant Napier at Kurnaul, Lieutenant Oldfield will perform the duties of the Kurnaul Division, on a Salary of (100) Four Hundred Rupees per mensem.

The remaining portion of the Salary of the Kurnaul Division (200 Rupees per mensem) will be assigned to Lieutenant Napier during his detention on duty at Darjeeling.

No 181 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council, in pursuance of the Government General Orders, N 125, of the 9th July 1839, directing a Regiment of European Infantry to be added to the Establishment, is pleased to make the following promotions, transfers, and postings of European Officers, to take place from the 8th October, 1839.

Infantry Senior Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Vincent, to be Colonel.

Senior Majors Robert Ross, George Kinston and Robert Fernie to be Lieutenant Colonels, vice Vincent promoted, and for the additional Regiment.

19th regiment native infantry.—Captain and brevet major William Galt, to be major, Lieutenant C Nante to be captain of a Company, and Ensign T. C. Richardson, to be Lieutenant, vice Ross, promoted.

52d regiment native infantry.—Captain and brevet major F. G. Lister, to be major, Lieutenant J W H Lambson, to be captain of a Company, and Ensign J. W. H. Pownall, to be Lieutenant, vice Kingslow, promoted.

27th regiment native infantry.—Captain Eric Sutherland, to be major, Lieutenant and brevet captain T. Plimbe, to be captain of a Company, and Ensign Charles Scott, to be Lieutenant, vice Fernie, promoted.

The following officers are transferred to the 2d European Regiment

Captain and Brevet Major C. Andrews, .. 64th N. I.

2d ditto J. Steel,..... 41st N. I.

3d ditto A. Davidson, .. 17th N. I.

4th A. T. A. Wilson, 24th N. I.

5th J. A. Fairhead, .. 28th N. I.

Lieuts. and Bt. Captains G. R. Talbot, .. 8th N. I.

2d ditto C G F. Burnett, 8th N. I.

3d ditto W. L. Hall, 36th N. I.

4th ditto A. Grant,..... 36th N. I.

5th Lieut. N. Vicary,..... 4th N. I.

6th .. H. Mackenzie, .. 66th N. I.

7th .. G. W. Golding, 34th N. I.

8th .. A. H. Corfield, .. 21st N. I.

Ensign J. Barrett,..... 25th N. I.

2d .. M. E. Sherwill, .. 69th N. I.

3d .. A. Bayd,..... 5th N. I.

4th .. H. J. Houston, 47th N. I.

1 Cowslade, ... 70th N. I.

1 Wilson,..... 17th N. I.

J Bedford,..... 48th N. I.

J. Duncombe, .. 14th N. I.

J L. Revell, .. 7th N. I.

C. F. Naylor, .. 8th N. I.

Lord H. Gordon, 23d N. I.

G. B. Mitchell, .. 9th N. I.

W. Gibb, 31th N. I.

T. F. Tait,..... 24th N. I.

T. H. W. Mayow 11th N. I.

J. Liptrott, .. 30th N. I.

W. R. Lumley, .. 57th N. I.

T. Brodie,..... 10th N. I.

F. D. Arkmon, 12th N. I.

G. Jenkins,..... 21st N. I.

Promotions continued—and Commissions to bear date, 8th October, 1839.

2d European Regiment.—Captains and Brevet Majors C. Andrews and J. Cowslade, to be Majors.

Lieutenants and Brevet Captains G. R. Talbot and C. H. Naylor, to be Captains of Companies.

Ensigns J. Barrett and T. Brodie, to be Lieutenants.

4th Regiment N. I.—Ensign C. Patterson to be Lieutenant, vice Vicary, transferred to the 3d European Regiment.

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and brevet captain H. Audleston, to be captain of a Company, and Ensign C. Crossman to be Lieutenant, vice Revell, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

8th Regiment N. I.—Ensigns W. A. J. Mayow, H. M. Travers, and G. W. S. Huka, to be Lieutenants, vice Talbot, Naylor, and Burnett, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

9th Regiment N. I.—Ensign R. H. Sale, to be Lieutenant, vice G. B. Mitchell, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

13th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and brevet captain J. P. Wade, to be captain of a company, and Ensign J. E. Gastrell, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Davidson, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet captain F. Greeley, to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign C. G. Walsh and C. L. Shivers to be Lieutenants, vice Duncombe and Mayow, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet captain J. C. Plowden to be captain of a company, and Ensign H. P. Budd, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

21st Regiment N. I.—Ensign H. Wilke, to be Lieutenant, vice Corfield, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

23d Regiment N. I.—Ensign H. M. Nation, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Henry Gordon, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

24th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and brevet captain G. E. Van Heythysen, to be captain of a company, and Ensign G. F. Hamilton, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

28th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and brevet captain R. Smith, to be captain of a Company, and Ensign G. A. Nicholls and James Murray, to be Lieutenants, vice Fairhead and Tait, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

39th Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. M. Roberts, to be Lieutenant, vice Liptrott, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

44th Regiment N. I.—Ensign G. H. Wake, to be Lieutenant, vice Gibb, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

35th Regiment N. I.—Ensign C. H. Jenkins, to be Lieutenant, vice Golding, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

36th Regiment N. I.—Ensigns W. Cadell and J. W. Ferguson, to be Lieutenants, vice Hall and Grant, transferred to the 3d European Regiment.

41st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet captain F. W. Bach to be captain of a company, and Ensign G. A. Brett, to be Lieutenant, vice Steel, transferred to the 3d European Regiment.

48th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet captain C. Troup, to be captain of a company, and Ensign T. Spunkie, B. A., to be Lieut., vice Bedford, transferred to the 3d European Regiment.

59th Regiment N. I.—Ensign M. T. Blake, to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

57th Regiment N. I.—Ensign C. S. Salmon, to be Lieutenant, vice Lumley, transferred to the 3d European Regiment.

61th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet captain F. Knyvet, to be captain of a company, and Ensign C. Cowat, to be Lieutenant, vice Audens, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

70th Regiment N 1.—Lieutenant and Brevet captain P Harris, to be captain of a company, and Ensign G S H Browne, to be lieutenant, vice Cowslade, transferred to the 2d European Regiment.

Formation of the 2d European Regiment.

Majors—1 Charles Andrews—2 John Cowslade.

Captains—1 James Sclerl—1 John Wilson—3 Alexander Davidson—4 James Redford—5 Andrew Thomas Alexander Wilson—6 John Buncombe—7 John Assey Fairhead—8 Joseph Leverton Nevell—9 George Richard Talbot—10 Christopher Henry Naylor.

Lieutenants—1 (brevet captain) Charles Francis Burne—2 Ditto Lord Henry Gordon—3 Ditto William Lisle Hall—4 Ditto George Bruce Mitchell—5 Ditto Andrew Grant—6 Ditto William Gibb—7 Nathaniel Vicary—8 Thomas Forsyth Tait—9 Hugh MacKenzie—10 John Harding W. Johnson—11 George Webb Golding—12 John Liptratt—13 Alfred Henry Corfield—14 William B. Lumley—15 John Barrett—16 Thomas Brodie.

Ensign—1 Markham Eyles Sherwill—1 Frederick D Atkinson—2 Alexander Boyd—1 George Jenkins—5, Hugh John Houston—6—7—8.

Fort William, 2d October, 1839.—No 185 of 1839—Lieutenant John William Carnegie, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Fort William, 23d October, 1839.—No 186 of 1839—John Howard, last a Private in Her Majesty's 9th Foot, is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of the military board, for employment under the superintending Engineer, Lower Provinces.

Fort William, 23d October, 1839.—No. 187 of 1839—It having been resolved in the Political Department, that the Organization of the two Assam Subordinate Corps shall be revised, and both remodelled the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the old corps shall be immediately reduced to 8 companies or 8 Subadars; 8 Jemadars; 48 Havildars; 48 Naicks; 8 Drummers, and 800 Privates; and eventually by the operation of Casualties, to its original strength of 8 Subadars; 8 Jemadars, 40 Havildars; 40 Naicks; 8 Drummers, and 610 Privates; and the New or Upper Assam corps augmented to 8 companies of 100 Privates each, with the present proportion of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, per company.

The Officer commanding the Lower Assam Subordinate will discontinue recruiting for that corps until its strength is reduced below the Establishment authorized on its first formation in General Orders No 98, of the 13th April 1835.

The two corps will henceforth be designated respectively the 1st and 2d, instead of the Lower and Upper Assam Subordinate Corps.

All Supernumeraries in the first Corps in excess of 400 Privates together with 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 12 Havildars, 12 Naicks, and 2 Drummers, are to be immediately transferred to the 2d Corps.

The Supernumeraries in the 1st Corps, who may be unwilling to engage in the 2d, are to be discharged.

The two additional boats authorized for the use of the 1st Corps, on its augmentation in the month of March last, are, together with their crews, to be transferred to the new, or 2d corps.

Wm. CUBITT, Major.

Offg Secy to the Govt of India Milly Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 17th September 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 4th instant, directing Colonel R Richardson, now attached to the 10th, to join and do duty with the 6th regiment of light cavalry at Sultaupore, Benares, is confirmed.

The Delhi barrack order of the 27th ultimo, directing Lieutenant J. R. Western, of the engineers, to receive charge of the office and perform the duties of the executive engineers at Delhi, during the absence, on service, of Captain Neilly, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Nussereabad district order of the 6th ultimo, appointing Brevet major S. L. Thornton, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to the charge of the sudder bazar at that station, during

the employment of Lieutenant D. T. Pollock, Sub-Adjutant Commissary General with the force proceeding to Joudpore, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The commander of the Forces directs the following removals of field officers.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. H. Littler, from the 70th to the 30th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Hay, from the 24th to the 70th regiment of the native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mackenzie, from the 30th to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

1st Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 7th battalion of artillery, is exempted from further examination in the native languages, having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be qualified to perform the duties of Interpreter to a native corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Invalid Establishment—Lieutenant O. Campbell, from 1st November to 1st March 1840, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

9th Regiment Native Infantry—Assistant surgeon T. W. Wilson, M. D. from 1st September to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

3d Brigade Horse Artillery—Lieutenant A. Haish, from 10th September to 31st October in extension, to remain at Lucknow, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, 15th September, 1839.—The following Nussereabad station order of the 10th instant, is confirmed.

Directing surgeon J. Griffiths, of the 13th native infantry, to afford medical aid to the squadron of the 9th regiment of light cavalry, and the sick and recruits left behind by corps proceeding on service.

The following Marwar field force orders, issued by major General R. Hampton, are confirmed:

8th September 1839.—Appointing surgeon W. Darby, of the 8th regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the general staff of the force.

9th September 1839.—Directing Brigadier C. F. Wild, on his arrival at Ajmere, to detach assistant surgeon W. Shillito to Nussereabad, for the purpose of assuming charge of the sick of the corps arrived from Neemuch in progress to Joudpore.

11th September 1839.—Directing acting assistant apothecary J. Onstall to receive charge of the stores and the sick of the 4th battalion of artillery at Nussereabad and proceed with them to Ajmere.

Placing assistant apothecary E. Smith under the orders of the officiating medical store-keeper to the force.

Appointing surgeon J. Greig, of the 50th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the sick of the artillery, the sappers and miners, and other military details left at Ajmere.

Directing surgeon J. Dalrymple, of the 9th light cavalry, to take medical charge of the 74th regiment of native infantry, proceeding with the head quarters of the force.

Appointing sergeant Anderson, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, Deputy Provost Marshal, and sergeant Leary, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery as Assistant Baggage Master, to the force, from the 1st instant.

Head quarters, Meerut, 20th September 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Pringle, M. D. now at the general hospital, to do duty with Her Majesty's 21st regiment (fusiliers) at Chinaurah, is confirmed.

The Chinaurah station order of the 5th instant, appointing Lawrence Campbell John Henry, of Her Majesty's 21st regiment, or fusiliers, to act as church clerk at that station, with retrospective effect from the 1st ultimo, is confirmed.

The Kemonoon district order of the 9th instant, appointing Ensign S. H. Barker, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Kemonoon local battalion, on the departure of Lieutenant Liptratt, to join his own corps, the 30th native infantry, proceeding on service, is confirmed.

The suspension from rank and pay of Lieutenant F. W. Cornish, of the 5th battalion of artillery, by sentence of a general court-martial, will terminate on the 29th instant, when that officer is to resume his duties.

Assistant Surgeon E. V. Davies is removed from the left wing of the 4th to the 25th regiment of native infantry, which he will proceed to join on receipt of this order.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Corporal James O'Connell, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed as the arsenal of Fort William, to complete the establishment.

Hospital Apprentice S. V. Foy, is, at his own request, discharged from the service.

Head quarters, Meerut, 21st September 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 16th ultimo, directing Captain P. C. Anderson, officiating Major of Brigade, to receive charge of the executive engineer's office consequent on the departure of Captain Reilly, is confirmed, with retrospective effect from the 10th ultimo.

Captain E. J. Betts, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to trade and draw his pay and allowances at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

26th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant I. G. Galtkell, from 26th to 30th March, in extension, to enable him to join his corps.

11th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant and Adjutant M. R. Ouslow, from 16th September to 19th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

3rd Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign E. Cluge, from 1st August to 31st September, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin.

40th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant C. E. Burton, from 1st August to 11th September, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

50th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign J. R. McVoin, from 23d March to 10th April, in extension, to enable him to join.

Mr. W. Smith, under suspension from the rank of Captain in the 19th regiment of native infantry has leave of absence, from the 5th October to the 22d February 1840, to visit Mysore and Pitorahgurh, on his private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, September 23d, 1839.—The Kurmandi the 4th instant, appointing Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master C. R. Gwatkin of the 60th regiment of foot as station staff on the departure of Captain Grant to Ferozpoor, and with the arrival of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the division, is confirmed.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Rajmohanah district order of the 10th ultimo, directing the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Ajmere to hire 1 maddar, 10 workmen and 1 forge complete, during the absence, in service, of part of the permanent magazine establishment.

The Neemach station order of the 24th ultimo, directing the commissariat department to hire, for the sick left in cantonments on the march of the 10th and 49th regiments, 1 cook, 1 dhacchie, 1 sweeper 1 goorah; and for the sick of the cavalry and artillery, 1 shop cooly and 1 dhacchie.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

Engineers—Lieutenant R. B. Smith to be Adjutant.

The undermentioned men, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the situations specified opposite their names:

Sergeant Thomas Menra, of the European Regiment to be Sergeant Major and staff sergeant James Wiltshire, of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the depot battalion at Fettehgurh.

Quarter Master Sergeant David Henderson, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to be Sergeant Major, and gunner Christopher Stokes, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant, to the depot battalion at Bareilly.

Quarter Master Sergeant Samuel McLeland, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, to be Sergeant Major, and Sergeant William Berrill, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery to be Quarter Master Sergeant, to the depot battalion at Jaunpore.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Foohy, of the 26th regiment of native infantry, to be Sergeant Major, and Corporal Edwin Wainwright, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant, to the depot battalion at Delhi.

Corporal Wainwright is promoted to Sergeant, from this date.

Head quarters, Meerut 23d September 1839.—The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals and postings in the subordinate medical department:

Apothecary C. Lamborn, from Her Majesty's 21st foot to the garrison hospital at Chunar.

Apothecary E. George (new promotion) to her Majesty's 21st foot.

Apothecary H. Leach (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 31st foot.

Apothecary G. Simmonds (new promotion) to the 2d European Regiment, and will proceed to the Presidency with the invalids of the season, and report himself to the officiating superintending surgeon there.

Apothecary C. A. Carr (new promotion) to her Majesty's 26th foot, which he will join on the expiration of his present leave.

Steward J. Bain, from the 3d to the 2d brigade of horse artillery.

Steward R. Cumming (new promotion) to the 3d brigade of horse artillery.

Steward G. Permien (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 16th foot.

Assistant apothecary T. McEvoy (new promotion) to Her Majesty's 3d batt.

Assistant apothecary J. Matthews (new promotion) to the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

Assistant apothecary W. G. Bayley (new promotion) will place himself under the orders of the Superintending surgeon of the subind division.

Assistant apothecary D. Wedgerry (new promotion) will do duty under the orders of the Superintending surgeon of the Cawnpore division.

Assistant apothecary J. Fagan (new promotion) and assistant apothecary F. Buchanan (new promotion) are directed to place themselves under the orders of the Superintending surgeon of the Dinapore division.

Assistant steward W. Norris (new promotion) to her Majesty's 16th foot.

James David Stout and William B. H. Green, who were appointed Hospital apprentices in General Order of the 21st instant, having failed to report themselves to the Superintending surgeons within whose circle they reside, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants.

The undermentioned individuals are appointed Hospital apprentices, to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and directed to report themselves, within two months from this date, to the nearest Superintending Surgeon:

Joseph Drost; Robert Bowser; James McCormick; John McSouza; John Archer; Owen Greene; Samuel Jarman; Philip Nesbitt; James Charles Hawley; James Workman; J. C. Parry; William Marshall Thompson; George Flynn; and John Taylor.

After these youths shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made to head quarters, by the Superintending surgeon of the division in which they may be employed; and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate medical attendants, such individuals as may be so considered, will either be discharged the service, or disposed of as may hereafter be determined.

This is to be distinctly explained to the apprentices, on their joining an hospital.

Head quarters, Meerut, 24th September 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 14th instant, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, is confirmed:

Ensigns D. C. T. Beaton, and J. Fowles, 56th regiment native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensigns D. L. Wake, W. Graydon, R. C. Gergon, and J. Nesbitt, 69th regiment native infantry at Berhampore.

The Presidency division order of the 11th instant, appointing 2d Lieutenant R. B. Smith, of the engineers, to act as Adjutant to the corps, is confirmed.

The Dinapore division order of the 11th instant, directing assistant surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D. doing duty with her Majesty's 19th regiment, to proceed to Tirhoot, and relieve assistant surgeon J. Bellour, of the 2d native infantry, from the medical duties of that station; and placing surgeon G. Turnbull, of the 28th regiment of native infantry, in medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Cawnpore division order of the 17th instant, appointing Lieutenant A. N. M. MacGregor, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant of infantry to the Bundelkund legion, during the absence, on leave, of Ensign Young, is confirmed.

The Marwar field force order of the 17th instant, directing assistant surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the sappers and miners, and train establishment with the force, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 16th instant, by Major R. Delamain, commanding the 66th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant J. MacDonald to act as adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Chowne, is confirmed.

Captain T. Fisher of the 48th regiment of native infantry lately returned from furlough, will join to do duty with the recruit depot at Allypore, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. Barber, Garrison assistant surgeon at Chunar, is, at his own request, removed from that appointment, and posted to the 40th regiment of native infantry.

Quarter Master sergeant William Smith, of the 32d native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the regiment, vice Baxter transferred to the invalid establishment.

Acting Sergeant John Walsh, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 32d regiment of native infantry, vice Smith.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 25th September 1839.—The Nussurah station order of the 19th instant, appointing Lieutenant McCulloch, of the 13th native infantry, to act as station staff, vice Lieutenant J. C. Cooper, of the 49th regiment, proceeding with his corps on service, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 16th instant, by Captain H. Clayton, adding the 4th light cavalry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. C. S. M. to act as adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant and adjutant Onslow, on leave, is confirmed.

The Banarass division order of the 12th instant, appointing Sergeant William Bernall, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, to act as Bullock Sergeant at Secrole (Banares) vice Hyland deceased, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Sergeant Peter Hamilton, of the pension establishment, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Bullock Sergeant at Secrole, Banarass.

Staff Sergeant William J. Baker, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed sergeant major to the upper Assam Subindus corps vice Ross, who is permitted to decline the situation, and remain in the regiment of artillery.

Drummer John Van Wilder is transferred from the 58th to the 29th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Regt. N. 1.—Brevet Major J. L. Jones, from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1840, to visit Kurnaul and Simla, on medical certificate.

4th Regt. L. C.—Captain H. Clayton, from 2d Oct. to 20th Nov. to visit the hills north of Dyrath, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 26th September, 1839.—The following movement of troops is directed, for the purpose, of forming the escort of the Right Honorable the Governor General:

Two companies from the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery at Kurnaul, with the usual detail, under the command of a subaltern officer.

The 5th regiment of light cavalry from Kurnaul.

The 26th regiment of native infantry from Meerut.

The infantry will commence its march on the 14th proximo, via Kurnaul, whence it will escort camp equipage and cattle to the foot of the hills, so as to reach Bar by the 1st of November.

The artillery and cavalry will leave Kurnaul on the 25th proximo, and proceed to Munnymajra, there to await His Lordship's arrival.

Horses will be furnished by the Quarter Master General of the army.

Ensign John Robinson is, at his own request, removed from the 66th to the 73d regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 27th September, 1839.—Major C. H. Bell's battalion order of the 26th instant, appointing 2d Lieutenant H. P. de Tresser to act as adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st battalion of artillery, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Salmon, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

30th regiment of Native infantry.—Lieutenant R. S. Ewart to be adjutant, vice Downes proceeded on furlough.

Apothecary J. Williams is removed from her Majesty's 3d Hussar, and posted to her Majesty's 21st Hussars; and apothecary E. George, from the latter to the former corps.

Sunshere Khan having been pronounced qualified is appointed a Native Doctor, and posted to the 64th regiment of native infantry at Delhi, which corps the officer commanding the saugor division will direct him to proceed and join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Surgeon C. Henry, from 10th November to 10th May 1840, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

4th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. W. Bird, from 15th October to 1st November, in extension, to enable him to return.

55th regiment native infantry.—Lieut. Colonel M. C. Webster, from 15th October to 15th April 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 28th September, 1839.—Captain W. H. Butt, of the 46th regiment of native infantry is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Major of Brigade at Delhi in the room of Captain P. C. Anderson of the 64th regiment of native infantry, who has been placed in charge of the palace guards.

Sergeant William Baldwin and gunner Patrick Gorman, of the veteran company, are, with the sanction of Government, to reside at Dinn-Dum, and draw their stipends from the Presidency Pay Office.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 30th September, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 17th instant, appointing Ensign E. Thomas, recently admitted to the service, to do duty with the 58th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The Dinapore division order of the 21st instant, directing assistant surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D. to remain at a division head quarters, and assume medical charge of the 40th native infantry, making over that of the 1st company of artillery to surgeon Turnbull, of the 28th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Dinapore division order of the 21st instant, directing James Cathand, recently appointed a magazine guard, and posted to Chunar to do duty in the magazine, until the 1st November next, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Chittazang station order of the 2d instant, appointing assistant surgeon T. W. Butt to the medical charge of the 9th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of assistant surgeon T. W. Wilson, M. D. or until further orders is confirmed.

Sergeant Jeremiah Banger, of the 1st company of native infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 2nd regiment of native infantry vice Fooks appointed Sergeant Major to the depot battalion at Delhi.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

63d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant S. Tidball, from 1st October to 1st April 1840, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 1st October 1839.—The Meerut division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing assistant apothecary Thomas M. Evey to act as Steward to her Majesty's 3d Hussar, in the room of George, who has been transferred to the apothecary's department, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Colonel S. Smith, from 16th November to 1st March 1840, in extension, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough.

53d regiment native infantry.—Sergeant T. Drever, M. D., from 20th October to 20th February 1840, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

28th regiment native infantry.—Major C. D. Wilkinson, from 15th October to 15th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

41st regiment native infantry.—Ensign P. C. Clark, from 30th September to 30th December, in extension, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 2d October 1839.—The following orders, dated the 6th ultimo, by Major General R. Hampton, commanding the force assembled for service in Nowara, are, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Appointing Brevet Major W. J. Thompson, assistant commissary General, to the charge of the treasure chest, and captain and brigade Major P. LaTouche to conduct the post office duties of the force.

Authorizing the commissary of Ordnance to entertain the following establishment, from the 1st September, in addition to the fixed proportion for the siege train :

30 Tindals or Sirdars.	2 Fletmen.
205 Store Lascars.	2 Hammermen.
10 Sirdar Bildars.	6 Hand Bhersties.
106 Bildars.	2 Sweepers.
2 Fletmen.	

Appointing Sergeant Graham, of the 5th company of sappers and miners, Bombardier Wilson, of the 3d company 4th, and gunner Barry, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, to be Park Sergeants in the engineer department. Authorizing the Field Engineer to hire the following establishment, from the 1st September :

1 Tindal.	4 Hammermen.
20 Klavies.	2 Monchers.
1 Mate Carpenter.	2 Komadozes.
8 Carpenters.	2 Puckals.
1 Mate Smith.	4 Bhersties.
2 Fletmen.	200 Bildars.
2 Fletmen.	

Appointing Lieutenant J. R. Oldfield, of engineers, to be Major of Brigade to that department.

The following order is also confirmed, under the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The artillery brigade order of the 1st ultimo, appointing Sergeant Crofton, of the 3d and Sergeant Lawler and Bombardier Curney, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, to be Bugle Sergeants, and gunners, Henry and Bond, of the 3d, and Bombardier Brindley and gunner Downs, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, to be laboratory-men, with the force assembled under the orders of Major General Hampton.

The Meerut station order of the 20th of August last, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant C. W. G. Bristow, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as station staff, and directing him to receive charge of the military treasure chest and the records of the brigade Major's office, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Lieutenant A. W. W. Fresser, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside at Moughyr, and receive his pay and allowances from the Pay Master of the Benares circle.

Head quarters, Meerut, 4th October 1839—The Lucknow station order of the 5th ultimo, directing surgeon W. Dyer, of the 55th native infantry, about to proceed on leave of absence, to make over the medical charge of that regiment to Surgeon H. Butler, M. D. of the 6th, and that of the artillery and station staff to Surgeon J. Monroes, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Major General R. Hampton's order of the 10th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Kelly, of the sapper and miners, to act as Park Sergeant in the engineer department of the force under his command, vice Graham is confirmed.

The undermentioned Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders No. 111, of the 5th August last, are posted to the corps, specified opposite to their names, and directed to join :

Ensign Edward James Simpson, to the 69th regiment of native infantry at Berhampore.

Ensign Frederick Trollope, to the 63d regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Sergeant George Groves, of the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is appointed to act as Quarter Master Sergeant to the 7th regiment of light cavalry, vice Cooke deceased, during the employment of Quarter Master Sergeant Lawrence Cullen as acting Sergeant Major.

The following non-commissioned officers, of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the situation specified opposite their names :

Staff Sergeant Benjamin Boardman, of the 4th company 3d battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 72d regiment of native infantry, vice McLeland appointed Sergeant Major to the Jaunpore depot battalion.

Corporal John Smith, of the 1st company 5th battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 6th regiment of native infantry, vice Henderson appointed sergeant Major to the Bareilly depot battalion.

Corporal Smith is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

15th regiment native infantry.—Sergeant R. Newmarch, from 28th September to 1st November, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate.

N. B. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in General orders of the 2d ultimo.

5th October 1839.—Major General R. Hampton's order of the 11th ultimo, directing the commissariat department to provide an establishment of one comprunder, two coolies, and one sweeper, for the medical store-keeper's department with the force assembled for service in Marwar, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

Captain C. G. Dixon's order of the 27th of August last, appointing Brevet captain and adjutant C. J. F. Burnett, of the Meerwarrah local battalion, to act as detachment staff to that battalion and the Joodpore Legion, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 28th ultimo, appointing assistant apothecary A. Hefigady to act as Steward to the hospital of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, in the room of Bain, and until the arrival of Steward cumming, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

42d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant P. Hay to be Adjutant, vice Gould deceased.

Sergeant Jeremiah Brien, of the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is appointed to act as Quarter Master sergeant to the 10th regiment of light cavalry, during the employment of the Quarter Master Sergeant as acting sergeant Major.

The undermentioned men, of the artillery, who were directed in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, to join the veteran company at Chunar, are, at their own request, to be sent to Europe, and not recommended for pension :

Gunner Patrick Rogers, of the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery.

Gunner Samuel Barber, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery.

5th Battalion, Artillery.—Lieutenant Col. W. H. L. Frith, 15th March to 31st March, extension, to enable him to join his battalion.

8th Regiment Light cavalry.—Lieutenant and adjutant G. Murray, from 1st October to 1st November 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head quarters, Meerut, 7th October 1839—The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals and postings of field officers.

Colonel (Major General) W. P. Price, from the 36th to the 1st regiment of native infantry.

Colonel J. H. Little (now promotion) is posted to the 35th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Stuart, (on staff employ) from the 39th to the 30th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Grant (new promotion) is posted to the 34th regiment of native infantry.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 7th October 1839—The Presidency division order of the 23d ultimo, directing the Commandant of artillery to detach a party, by water, consisting of 1 native officer, 1 Havildar, 4 Naicks and 2 Privates, under the command of lieutenant E. P. Master, of the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, to relieve the detachment of Golundauze now in Assam, is confirmed.

Major General R. Hampton's order of the 10th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to officiate as medical store-keeper to the force under his command, until the arrival of assistant surgeon N. Colyer, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Banda station order of the 29th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon C. J. Macdonald, of the 29th, to afford medical aid to the left wing 44th native infantry, vice Assistant Surgeon Davies removed to the 25th regiment, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 8th October 1839—The Sangar artillery division order of the 18th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Henry Butler, of the 2d company 3d battalion of artillery, to be Bullock sergeant in the light field battery at that station, from the 7th September, vice Legg deceased, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Major J. J. Farrington, from 18th September to 12th December, to visit Ajmere, on medical certificate.

54th Regiment native infantry.—Captain A. A. L. Corri, from 15th October to 1st November in extension, to remain at Smah and to enable him to rejoin.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 8th October, 1839—The undermentioned Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government General orders, No. 133, of the 5th August last are posted to the corps indicated opposite to their respective names, and directed to join :

GENERAL REGISTER.

Ensign Charles WWhraban Ford, to the 4th regiment of native infantry, with the array of the Indus.

Ensign Thomas Hunter Smalpage, to the 31st regiment of native infantry, with the array of the Indus.

Ensign James Lind Sherwill, to the 39th regiment of native infantry at Negmuh.

Ensign Samuel Charles Alston Swinton, to the 11th regiment of native infantry at Saugor.

Ensign Augustus Henry Termant, to the 3d regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Ford and Smalpage will do duty with the recruit depot at Aljgurb, until further orders.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 11th October, 1839.—Doolan Dass having been examined, and pronounced qualified to perform the duties of a Native Doctor, is admitted to the service in that capacity, and appointed to the Futtegarh depot battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

25th regt. N 1—Lieut. colonel W H Hewitt, from 26th Oct. to 30th Oct. 1839 on medical certificate, to visit Simla.

42d regt. N 1—Lieut. colonel T Dundas, from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec. to visit Meerut, on medical certificate.

15th regt. N 1—Surgeon G Craigie M D from 19th Aug to 29th Aug. on private affairs.

Ditto Ditto, from 29th Aug to 12th Sept. on medical certificate and to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Ditto Ditto, from 14th Sept to 30th Oct. to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 11th October, 1839.—The Barrackpore of the 24th ultimo, appointing surgeon F Row, of the 56th, to afford medical aid to the 16th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on medical certificate, of surgeon G Craigie, M D or until further orders, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted in general orders of the 27th ultimo, to surgeon C Renney, of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, is to commence from the 25th instant, instead of the date therein specified.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of medical officers.

Surgeon C Renney, from the 5th to the 4th regiment of light cavalry.

Surgeon T E Kemp from the 61st regiment of native infantry to the 5th light cavalry, which he will proceed to join with the least practicable delay.

Surgeon R Shaw, from the 6th to the 26th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon D McQ. Gray, M D from the 26th to the 61st regiment of native infantry.

Deputy-assistant commissary W Hunt is appointed to the charge of the magazine at Fort Cornwallis, Penang, vice Assistant Commissary A Cameron ordered to remain at the arsenal.

Conductor W Gibson is appointed permanent Conductor at the arsenal of Fort William, vice Hunt.

Conductor W Denro is removed from the expense magazine and posted to that at Singapore, vice Gibson.

Quartermaster Thomas Taylor, acting as a laboratory man in the Chamber magazine, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and permanently appointed to that situation.

Sergeant John Fitzgerald, of the European regiment, now acting as a Commissariat sergeant with the array of the Indus, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and permanently appointed to the department, vice Parsons promoted.

Gun Corporal Henry Paulson, of the Bundelcund legion, is recommended to the artillery regiment, in the rank he held previous to his transfer, and directed to join the 5th battalion at Cawnpore.

Corporal George Goodings, of the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Gun corporal to the Bundelcund legion, vice Paulson.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 14th October, 1839.—The Dinapore division order of the 22d August last, directing assistant surgeon Balfour, doing duty with her Majesty's 49th foot, to proceed to Tiberoot, and relieve assistant surgeon K Mackinnon, M D from the medical duties of that station, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The regimental order of the 8th instant, by Lieutenant colonel W Fattis, commanding the 5th light cavalry, appointing Lieutenant T T Tucker to act as adjutant, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant Murray, is confirmed.

The artillery brigade order of the 15th ultimo, appointing gunner Timothy Keating of the 4th company 4 battalion, to act as bullock Sergeant with the train attached to the Force assembled for service on Marwar, vice McLary directed to rejoin the light division battery, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

Major Henry Francis Caley, of the 4th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to command the Jaunpore recruit depot battalion, in the room of Major Charles Coventry, of the 3rd regiment of native infantry, relieved from that duty, at his own request.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 24th of August last to 2d Lieutenant P C Lambart, of the artillery, is to be considered as having commenced on the 15th of September and is to extend to the 15th proximo.

Staff Sergeant Edward Quin, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the 1st division of the army clothing agency, vice Andrew deceased.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 15th October, 1839.—With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct, that breast-plates for the additional or 9th company of native infantry corps of the line, shall be prepared, and paid for, in the manner indicated in general orders by the Commander in Chief of the 4th of August 1838.

The Meerut division order of the 14th instant, appointing captain J H Clarkson, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial directed to assemble at Bareilly, is confirmed.

The Sorhind division order of the 8th instant, appointing captain R L Burnett, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Deputy assistant adjutant general in the division, during the indisposition of captain Cooper, is confirmed.

The Bareilly station order of the 7th instant, appointing Ensign H W Travers, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, to act as Adjutant to the 2d local horse, until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant Jackson, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore station order of the 28th of August last directing all reports to be made to Lieutenant Colonel W A Yates, of the 51st regiment of native infantry on the departure of Major General H Bowen, C B., is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

With the sanction of Government, captain R W Branson, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside in Bundelcund, and draw his pay and allowances from the Cawnpore pay office.

Assistant Surgeon W Shillito is posted to the 49th regiment of native infantry.

Cornet Octavius Hamilton, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders, No. 133, of the 5th August last, is posted to the 4th regiment of light cavalry, and directed to join.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 16th October, 1839.—The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at the following stations of the army, on the 1st December next:

Dum Dum; Benares; Cawnpore; Agra; Nussurahad; Neemuch; Saugor; Meerut; Kurnaul; Loodianah; Muttra; with the field ordnance only and Mhow.

The 3d company 3d battalion, with field battery, will march from Dinapore to Benares—the 8th company 5th battalion from Allahabad to Cawnpore, so as to reach those stations on the 1st December next.

The officer commanding at Allahabad will determine what detail is necessary to be left behind, on the movement of the artillery from that station; and in all practicable cases, outposts details are to join the head quarters of their divisions during the practice season.

At the conclusion of the practice, all golanahaze details, which have been more than one year detached, and especially such as cannot conveniently join at practice, are to be relieved, as far as practicable, from the head quarters of their respective battalions and companies, and all companies and their details which have moved will be directed to return to their respective stations.

The Presidency division order of the 6th of August last, appointing Ensign (now Lieutenant J) McIntosh, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter to a detachment of her Majesty's troops proceeding by water to the upper provinces, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following medical arrangement, directed by Brigadier C F W H., commanding the 1st infantry brigade with the Marwar field force, on the 4th instant, are confirmed:

Assistant Surgeon W Shillito to proceed, in medical charge, of the artillery details, andappers and miners, to Ajmere, and do duty with them, until further orders; Surgeon J Craig, of the 39th regiment, of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the squadron of the 1st light cavalry with the brigade; and assistant surgeon G Dodgson, of the 26th, to receive medical charges of the 49th regiment of native infantry from assistant surgeon Shillito.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Attachment order of the 5th instant, issued by Brigadier R. Rich, commanding the 21 mountain brigade of the Madras Hill Force, appointing Surgeon T. C. Brown, M. D. of the 7th regiment of native Infantry, to attend medical aid to the detail of European artillery with the detachment, is confirmed.

The Commanders of the Forces direct the following removal of division staff officers:

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General brevet major C. Andrews from the Sango to the Dinapore division; and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Captain C. A. Brownlow, from the latter to the former.

Brevet Major Andrews will continue attached to the Sango division, until relieved by Captain Brownlow.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 14th October 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 5th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McKee, whose services at Tirhoot are no longer required, to do duty under the Superior and Senior Surgeon of the Dinapore circle, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 19th instant, appointing Assistant Steward W. Norris to act as Apothecary in the hospital of Her Majesty's 16th regiment of foot, vice Douglas deceased, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel C. Poole, of the invalid establishment to the command of the European invalids at Chunar, vice Lieutenant Colonel W. Walker, deceased.

Lieutenant J. N. Marshall, of the 7th native Infantry, acting as in command of the Assam Hill Infantry, in with the sanction of the right Honourable the Governor General, directed to rejoin the regiment to which he belongs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

60th Regiment native Infantry—Lieutenant J. T. Gills, from 20th October to 25th November, to visit Meerut and Agra, on private affairs.

71st Regiment native Infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. W. G. R. Mow, from 2nd November to 20th August 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LEMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-quarters Poonah, 1st September 1839.—The Hon. Ex. collator the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Extract of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, for the information of Her Majesty's Regiments in India:—

Extract of a Military letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 16, dated 5th April 1839.

"Letter dated 20th Aug. 1838, (No. 64.)"

Forward, with reference to Court's letter, No. 37, of the 10th April 1838, copy of a despatch from the Secretary in Government in the Military Department enclosing a correspondence with the Adjutant General of the Army, on the subject of Great Coats for Infantry and less, either of Her Majesty's or the Honourable Company's Service in India.

Paragraph 12. We trust that measures have been taken for equipping Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry with Great Coats of Country material, agreeably to the Orders contained in our Military letter of the 10th April 1838. When they have been in use for a sufficient period, we shall be glad to receive Regimental Reports of their efficiency."

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir John Fitz. Gerald, B. T. K., to Lieutenant Jekyll, Her Majesty's 16th Foot, to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 3 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

49th Foot—Lieutenant Gibbons, in England, for 3 years from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

The Commander in Chief has accepted the unconditional resignation of his Commission, by Col. G. R. R. of Her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons. Date—21st August 1839.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 23d September 1839.—No. 32.—The Detachment of Recruits proceeding by water to the Upper Provinces, under the command of Major Mountain, with divers not at Allahabad and march to Meerut and Kanawal. Major Mountain will make application to the proper Departments for the Carriage, Cattle and Establishments required for his Detachment,

and he will acquaint the Officer commanding at Cawnpore, as early as may be possible, of the probable date of his arrival at Allahabad.

The Regimental Order by the Officer commanding H. M. 40th Foot, dated 31st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Hamey to act as Interpreter to that corps during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Melk, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Major General Sir E. K. Williams, K. O. R. (Lieutenant Colonel, H. M. 8th Foot,) in extension, to remain at the Presidency, from the 19th August to 18th November 1839.

9th Foot—Lieutenant F. D. Lister, from 15th November 1839, to 15th February 1840, on urgent private affairs.

31st Foot—Captain McGhee, from 19th September to 21st October next, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 1st September 1839.—No.—With reference to the general order of the 1st July, notifying the increase of the Establishment of all Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry serving in the East Indies, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Total Increase of Non-Commissioned Officers shall not be made at one time, but shall be regulated, according to the Strength of Privates in accordance with the instructions laid down at page 173 of her Majesty's Regulations.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

6th Foot—Captain John K. Hy, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain, vice Beber, who exchanges, 12th August 1839.

17th Foot—Ensign John P. Percival to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brady deceased, 10th May 1839.

40th Foot—Captain Robert Morris Beber, from the 6th Foot to be Captain vice Kelly, who exchanges, 12th August 1839.

44th Foot—Ensign Frederick Jenkins to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bathia deceased, 12th August 1839.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Wyld, in England for 3 years, from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

3d Buffs—Lieutenant Handfield, ditto ditto ditto.

Head-quarters, Poonah, 1st September 1839.—No.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India.

4th Light Dragoons—Cornet John Augustus Todd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Huchib, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled, 14th June 1839.

Cornet Dennis Hollingworth, from the half-pay of the 3d Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Fitzgerald promoted, 13th June 1839.

Cornet Richard Newman, from the half-pay of the 4th Dragoons Guards, to be Cornet, vice Todd, 14th June 1839.

Thomas John Francis, sent to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hollingworth, who retires, 14th June 1839.

Frederick Pipon, sent to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Newman, who retires, 15th June 1839.

16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Charles John Foster, from the 3d Foot to be Lieutenant, vice O'Grady, who exchanges, 22d December 1838.

3d Foot—Lieutenant William Stanger O'Grady from the 16th regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Foster, who exchanges, 22d December 1838.

4th Foot—Frederick Paul Holmes, sent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beber, who retires, 21st June 1839.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Maria Beber to be Captain, by purchase, vice Minton, who retires, 21st June 1839.

Ensign Edward Montagu to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Schell, who retires, 14th June 1839.

Ensign James Elphinstone Robertson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Beber, 21st June 1839.

Frederick Lawson Linsworth, sent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Montagu, 14th June 1839.

Gentleman Cadet Edward F. Crowder, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Patterson cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial, 15th June 1839.

Thomas W. H. sent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robertson, 21st June 1839.

5th Foot—Ensign James Slater Cumming to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice French deceased, 21st November 1838.

Alexander Taylor, sent to be Ensign, vice Cumming, 21st June 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

18th Foot.—Brevet Major Tideman, formerly Captain to be Major, without purchase, vice Johnson deceased, 21st April 1839.

Lieutenant Francis William Strehlin to be Captain, vice Squire, 21st April 1839.

Ensign Edward King to be Lieutenant, vice Strehlin 21st April 1839.

Ensign George Mein to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Von Streng appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons, 14th June 1839.

Ensign Richard Edward Freyre to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice King, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled, 21st June 1839.

Ensign George King to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Forbes deceased, 20th January 1839.

Ensign James Mein to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice King, whose promotion on 21st April 1839, has been cancelled, 21st April 1839.

Ensign Richard Edward Freyre to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mein, whose promotion on 14th June 1839 has been cancelled, 14th June 1839.

Ensign Francis Lovett Bennett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Freyre, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled, 5th July 1839.

Gentleman Cadet Robert S. Parker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bennett promoted, 5th July 1839.

Gentleman Cadet Granville D. C. Stapleton from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Mein 15th June 1839.

Gentleman Cadet Edward B. Cureton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Freyre, 21st June 1839.

Cancel his promotion. 26th Foot.—Ensign William Le Poer French, from the 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Evans, who retires, 14th June 1839.

Ensign Walter Bridgman Park to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ferrell appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons, 15th June 1839.

Gentleman Cadet Maurice Carr, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Park, 15th June 1839.

3rd Foot.—Ensign Edward William Day, gent. to be Ensign, vice English promoted in the 62d Foot, 21st June 1839.

40th Foot.—Ensign Richard Oliphant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mulliner, who retires, 21st June 1839.

Mulcaugh Robert Leung Menden, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Oliphant, 21st June 1839.

Cancel his promotion. 41st Foot.—Ensign Robert Pratt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Langdale, who retires, 27th June 1839.

Ensign Charles Anderson Hainsford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gray, who retires, 28th June 1839.

George William Hanning, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pratt, 28th June 1839.

Charles Timothy Tockey, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murchend, 28th June 1839.

45th Foot.—Captain Alfred William Gray, from half-pay appointed, to be captain, vice Edward M. Estrange, who exchanges, 15th June 1839.

Cancel his promotion. 49th Foot.—Ensign H. Seymour Mitchell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Routh appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons, 14th June 1839.

Ensign Thomas Fossenden to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sinclair appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons, 14th June 1839.

Robert Sampson Halford, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mitchell promoted 20th June 1839.

John McCulloch O'Toole, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Halford promoted, 21st June 1839.

60th Foot.—Lieutenant William Charles Plunder, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons, 14th June 1839.

John Thomas Mowbray, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice French promoted in the 25th Foot, 14th June 1839.

62d Foot.—Lieutenant John George Rawatmore to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ellis deceased, 20th October 1839.

Ensign John Thomas Joseph Ennis, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Rawatmore, 21st June 1839.

ENLISTMENTS.

Major Thomas William Nicholson, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Johnson, whose promotion has been cancelled, 20th June 1839.

Lieutenant Alfred William Gray, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, 14th June 1839.

MEMORANDA.

The Christian names of Ensign Hope, of the 3d Foot, are James Reid.

The date of Commission of Captain Thomas Dymally Price, of the 62d Foot, is 20th August 1828, and not 11th December 1839, as before stated.

The Christian names of Captain Shaw, of the 4th Light Dragoons, are George Gardiner, and not George Garrick.

The name of the Gentleman cadet who was appointed as Ensign in the 26th Regiment of Foot, on the 14th June 1839, is Maurice Carr, and not Maurice Carr.

Head-quarters, Poona, 24th September, 1839.—No.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

16th Light Dragoons.—Major C. W. Cureton to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Arnold deceased, 21st August 1839.

Captain A. C. Love to be Major, vice Cureton, 21st August 1839.

Lieut. W. V. Jilford to be captain, vice Lowe, 21st August 1839.

Cornet W. S. Mitchell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Inverly deceased, 20th May 1839.

Cornet J. P. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Jilford, 21st August 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, by merit.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel John Lister, K. H., to be Colonel, in the East Indies only. Date of Rank 14th June 1839.

2d Light Dragoons.—Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant Cook, to proceed to England, and to be absent for 2 years, on that account, from the date of embarkation.

3d Foot.—Captain Burchell, ditto ditto.

Head-quarters, Poona, 24th September, 1839.—No.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

2d Light Dragoons.—Captain George Henry Lockwood to be Major, without purchase, vice Stale deceased, 6th March 1839.

Lieutenant Myrick Jones to be captain, vice Lockwood, 6th March 1839.

Cornet John Wyld to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, 6th March 1839.

Cornet Robert Kirkpatrick Esott, from half-pay of the 26th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Wyld, 12th July 1839.

2d Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Giff Faulkner, from the 86th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Bennett, who exchanges 26th July 1839.

21st Foot.—Brevet Major William Thim, from the 33d Foot, to be Captain, vice Boubury, who exchanges, 19th July 1839.

25th Foot.—Ensign Giff Dakers, from the 73d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Carr, who exchanges, 12th July 1839.

31st Foot.—Ensign Dilway M'Ilven to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chamberlain, who retires, 12th July 1839.

James D. Carmichael Smith, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Ilven, 19th July 1839.

44th Foot.—Ensign Arthur Lionel Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vane promoted, 19th July 1839.

George Chamberlain Miller, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, 19th July 1839.

Lieutenant Charles Birch Vane, from the 34th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, 19th July 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MEMORANDUM.

The date of Lieutenant Thomas Augustus Herriott's Commission in the 55th Foot, is the 2d February 1831.

The leave of absence granted by the Officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Thomas H. W. 31st regiment, to proceed to England, on *medical certificate*, and to be absent, on that account for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is con-

The unmentioned officer has trav. of absence :

1st Light Infantry - Weston H. Lock, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Mysore, 26th September 1931.—No 30.—The Presidency Division Order of the 14th September 1931, extending leave of absence to Lieutenant Furlingham, R. M., 16th Field Company to 1st April, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on Medical Cert. &c. is approved, and act in the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 29th September 1939.—The Presidency Division Order of the 18th September 1939 directing, with the sanction of the Deputy Governor, the following Officers to do duty in Fort William, and march with the Honours of War of His Majesty's Service, or equal to the Upper Provinces, is confirmed :

Captain G. B. Williams, 1st M. I.	3rd	Food
" J. S. Reynolds, 1st M. I.	4th	"
Lieutenant J. T. Kirby, 1st M. I.	3d	"
" W. Shilton, 1st M. I.	5th	"

Ensign W. B. Metchum ..	200	90
„ D. B. McLeod,	200	90
„ A. Inyard,	200	90

Head-quarters, Mieret, 3d October, 1839.—The regimental order of the 27th September 1839, by the officer commanding H 31st Foot, appointing lieutenant Lizard to act as adjutant to this corps, vice Dodgin deceased is approved, subject to the confirmation of his excellency The Commander in Chief in India.

Major Mountain's detachment, order dated 19th September 1839 appointing the following Non-commissioned acting staff, is confirmed:

Acting Troop Sergeant Major Thomas Austin 10th Lancers, to the detachment Sergeant Major, vice Evans rejoined his Regiment.

Sergeant George Pyle, 16th Lancers, to be Company Sergeant, vice Kenny rejoined his regiment.

The men of the above Detachment will be landed at Cawnpore. The General Order of the 23d ultimo, directing the disembarkation to take place at Allahabad, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

167A Foot.—Raniga F admitted, in extension, from the 16th October (instant) to the 29th February 1841, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

491A " Albion T. P. Gibbons, born 30th October (1847?) to 20th February 1840, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

By Order of the Major Genl. Commanding.

J. BYRNES, Major.

Asst Adjt Genl H M Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.

Nov 4th—English Ship *John Adam*, E. D. O. Baker, from Bombay 2d October; American Ship *Cato*, s. Kennedy, from Boston 7th July; French Ship *Dauphine*,—Roubaix, from Havre 2th July.

7th—English Brig *Tamout*, N. Bartol, from Penang 27th September, English Schooner *Souat Jamat*, J H Lee, from Rangoon 17th October.

8th — French Bark *Maurin*, T. Selivro, from Bourbon 27th September.

9th.—English Barque *Ma, J. Currie*, from New Castle 26th
June, English Brig *Tamer, J. Phipps*, from Singapore 13th
October: English Ship *Pattaz Salum, J. L. Gillett*, from
Bombay 27th September, and Adelaide 14th October.

10th.—English Ship *Madagascar*, J Gimblett, from London
4th, and Portsmouth 16th July.

18th.—English Ship *Earl of Hardwicke*, A. Hemming, from London 7th July, and Portsmouth 3d August; English Brig *Perseus*, R. J. Morris, from Port Penang 2uth October; English *Apollo*, Langhous, from Mauritius 2d October.

14th—English Barque *lacs*, D. Eaton, from Singapore 16th October: English Brig *Venkatareddy*, C. Dalby, from Batavia 26th ditto; English Ship *Cherokee*, E. McKellar, from London 20th June, and Cape 14th September.

11th.—English Ship *London*, H Shuttleworth, from London 11th, and Madeira 31st July; English Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, J Hargreaves, from London 23d July; English Ship *Wm Jaydon*, J Criddle from London 18th, and Portsmouth 28th July.

English Ship *Ottensmeyer*, 1 ton, from Liverpool 15th July, and
Anconeta 2d September. English Ship *Swanwick* Bristol, W
D Messier, from Moulinm 5th November; English Baquet
Catherine. T. Gubb, from Cape 24th September. English Ship

English, T. V. Van, from Singapore 23d December, and Penang 11th November; English ship *Eudora* J. Addison, from Hobart Town 21st July, and from Australia 11th September; American ship *Enterprise*, S. T. Shivers, from Port 4 13th July.

25th June. English Ship *Demutless*, W. Gurnea; from London 10th.

from Turkey 18th August; Dutch Barque *Schouten* 10 London, from Padang 11th October; French Barque *Mouet*, R. de Beaufort from Mayre de France 18th July; English ship *Living Star*, Singapore, from Point de Galle 14th October.

20th.—English Bark *Helix*, H. E. Henderson, from the Cape of Good Hope, 1st Sept.; English Ship *Buck of Brimley*, W. A. Bowen, from Portsmouth 2d August; English Ship *Columbo*, G. Mackellar, from Madras 6th Nov.; French Barque *Railguier*, G. Choe, from Bordeaux 1st August; French Bark *Pika*, Faure, from Marseilles 12th June.

23d — English Barque *Tenasserim*, D Tapley, from Ponnang
7th November; English Brig *Arcturion*, J Chaplin, from Madras
and Musulipatan (no date)

25th --English Brig Ripley, Y Steward, from Liverpool 30th June, Madeira 1st July, and Madras 8th November.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Pullay Sa am, from Bombay—*Mrs Montreux, 1 W Montreux, Esq., Barrister; W Franklin, Esq., Mussa Feroe and Aubert, Merchants and Agents.*

For T. Me.—Mr E W Smith.

For Madagascarer—Col and Mrs Waters, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Capt. Younghusband and Lieut. Butler, B N I, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, B C N; Dr and Mrs. Brander; Mrs. Steger and Mrs. Grimblett; Messrs. Bazou, E. Bazou, Oakes, Fitzgerald and Plowden; Messrs. Onkes, E. Onkes and Crossman; Messrs. Low, C. Low, Bradford, Froust, Benning, H. George and Head, Cadets.—Children—Misses T. Onkes, Brander and Steer; Master Younghusband; 90 Men, 4 Women and 3 Children, H. C. recruits.

Per Patriot.—Mr. C C Carrie, Merchant.

Per Earl of Sandwich.—Mr. and Mrs. H B Brownlow, C S.; Mr. and Mrs. W B Alexander, and Child, C S.; Mr. and Mrs. A Lang, and Child, C S.; Capt. and Mrs. Wilcox, and Child, D W.; Mrs. Cummings, and Children, C S.; Brown, Patton, and Clarke; Capt. H O'Neale, B S.; Messrs. C Hogg, J N Smith, F Pittar, D Jaffide, D Junks, W Pittar, C T Prinsap, W Aubert, and Geo. Lovell; Messrs. S Graham; T. Greene, B B Norton, T W Sayer, R Genyys, and Geo. Aubert; and a Troop for E I Company in charge of Horse, Thos. Connolly; Hon. Ward, Wife and Child; James Smith; W D side.

Per Cherokee, from London.—Miss Fowle; Henry Fowle, Esq.; William Clifton, Esq., Clerk; G. R. Williams, Esq., Capt.; George Parrot, Esq., Volunteer, Pilot service; John Gosson; John Freuchen; Clara Perleberg; and Mr Newick, Merchant.—From Cape.—Captain Berry, General Army.

Per Inc.-Mr. Vauthur, and two sons, Merchant; and wife
Wendland.

Per Venerabre—Ferdie, Bishop of Zam, Vicar Apostolic
of Zam.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- by the wife of the Revd J Macdonald, Scottish Mission, Calcutta, of a daughter.
- Calcutta, Mrs P Delmar, of a son.
- 19 Calcutta, Mrs W E Lowe, of a son.
- 11 Chuzerpore, the lady of A E Heyland, Esq, civil service, of a son.
- Mrs. Charlotte Anthray, of a son.
- 12 Meerut, Mr James Palmer, of a daughter.
- 13 Calcutta, the lady of Captain H Heykell, of the *Water Witch*, of a daughter.
- 15 Port William, the wife of Sergeant James Thompson, of a daughter.
- Kyd Street, the wife of Henry Vincent Bayley, Esq, B C of a son.
- 16 Kidderpore, the lady of Rao Ramdhoo Ghose, Behadoor, of a son.
- 17 Calcutta, the wife of Mr David Wilson, Engine Driver of a son and heir.
- Alipore, the lady of George Ewhank, Esq of a son.
- 18 Chanderpore, the lady of H Guillot, Esq of Beerpore Factory, of a boy.
- Sciampora, Mr S Massey, of a son and heir.
- 20 Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieutenant Burnett, horse artillery of a daughter.
- Lucknow, the lady of Captain A H Jellicoe, 55th Regiment native infantry, of a son.
- 21 Meerpore Pabna, the lady of D E Shattlesworth, Esq of a son.
- 22 Calcutta, the lady of Major R Home, Presidency Paymaster, of a son.
- Buchour Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of David Brown, Esq of a son.
- 24 Calcutta, the lady of Captain Jas. C C Shepherd, of a son and heir.
- 25 Mrs J Ravenscroft, of a son.
- Consipore, the lady of Captain D L Richardson, of a son.
- Ichapore, on Friday the 25th instant, the lady of Rai Obhoychurn Mallik, Bahadoor, of a son.
- 26 Calcutta, Mrs Alexander Fraser, of a son.
- 2 Calcutta, the wife of Mr R Jacob, of a son.
- 29 K. Ageree, the wife of Mr L L Rousseau, Post master, of a daughter.
- Aleutta, Mrs Captain Alexander Gordon of the Kidderpore Dock Establishment, of a still-born son.
- 31 Calcutta, at the house of John French, Esq C S the lady of H G French, Esq of a daughter.
- Kishnaguri, at the house of W C Fuller, Esq the lady of Lieut G V Bazell, 9th Light cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 21 Midnapore, Mr. Robert Rennell, to Miss Angelic Miranda.
- Oct. 1 At the Chapel of the Bishop's college, Seehpore Thomas James Driberg Esq., to Frances Phillips, eldest daughter of the late C H Bean, Esq.
- 3 Sylhet, Mr A D'Silva, Head, Clerk to the civil and session Judge of Zillah Sylhet, to Miss Anna Grosse.
- Simla, by the Revd Fra Olivia, Mr John Smith merchant, to Mrs Amanda Hall, widow.
- 4 Calcutta, at the Dharmatollah chapel, by the Reverend T Boaz, the Reverend T Atkins to Miss Harrison, of Alipore.
- 5 Hanne, James Wells, Esq to the widow of the late George Elphinstone, Esq.
- 7 Bareilly, by the Revd G Ward, E H G Mowbray, Esq civil service, to Miss Maria Catharine Tydd.
- 8 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. H Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr Munnings Thomas, to Eliza, relict of the late Captain C C Clark.
- Meerut, Captain H Boyd, 15th Regt. N I to Matilda Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Major Grant, Auchtermuchty Scotland.
- 12 Calcutta, at the Old church, by the Venerable Archbishop T Dealy, Mr M S Templeton, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Clark, Esq.
- 15 Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Mr Brando, Mr Paul Sylvester Azevedo, of the Ag.

- countant General's Office, to Miss Apollita Ribeiro, daughter of Mr Ribeiro, of the Secret and Political Department.
- Calcutta, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, and also at St James' church, John Pearce, Esq Engineer, to Miss Mary Anne Kenderline Margaret D'Rozario.
- 15 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Sergeant major George A Ombrie, 57th native infantry, to Floriel, relict of the late Sergeant Major John H S Higginbottom, 51st native infantry.
- St Thomas's Church, Barua, by the Revd H R Shepherd, Henry Scott, Esq. to Miss Jane Gillis.
- 23 Calcutta, Mr J A Cuello, of Midnapore, to Miss M P Andrews, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Andrews, Esq.
- 31 At the Old church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Hutton, Henry J Hamber, youngest son of Capt Hamber, R N to Anna Francis, third daughter of John Kilby, Esq of the City of York.

DEATHS.

- Janv. 24 At Sea on board the Ship *Rockmont*, on his passage of England, Lieutenant J W Forbes, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.
- Sept 6 Cabool, in Affghanistan, after a long and painful illness Captain George Pothergill, of her majesty's 12th Light Infantry.
- Quetta, of cholera, Captain W Reing Gould, Adj. ant. 42d regiment native infantry, a man and officer of sterling worth, whose loss will be long and deeply lamented by his family brother officers and friends.
- 9 Meerut, Quarter master Sergeant J Cooke, 7th Light cavalry, of fever, aged 34 years.
- 11 Sebundee, Furridpore, W Scott, Esq of fever, aged 40 years.
- 13 Mirzapore, James Urquhart, Esq. aged 37 years.
- Sangoor, sincerely regretted, Mr Joseph Saint, acting Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, late sergeant major 41th Regt. N G leaving a large family to bewail his sad loss.
- 14 Calcutta, Mrs Marie Duran Dombal, wife of John Duran Dombal, Esq aged 53 years, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to bewail her irreparable loss.
- 15 Kyd Street, Henry Butterworth, infant son of H V Bayley, Esq B C S.
- 25 Neemuch, the infant daughter of Lieut R J Ewart, 30th Regt N I.
- 29 Suddenly, at Delhi, after a short illness of 12 hours, Rachel Rose Harriett Durie, the third daughter of Mr and Mrs Lawrie, aged 14 years and 24 days.
- 30 Calcutta, Janned, the infant daughter of P Macdonald, Esq. aged 8 months.
- Oct. 2 Simla, Harriett, the only daughter of Major Ramsay, major of brigade, Delhi, aged 11 months and 23 days.
- 4 Allapore Factory, Lucy, the beloved wife of Mr A W Stone aged 27 years, 3 months and 13 days.
- Malabar Factory, Commercially, Samuel Robert Edward Bowyer, Esq aged about 32.
- 6 Hanne, James, the fourth son of sergeant major Twoomey, of the Hurriannah Light Infantry Battalion, aged 4 years and 8 months.
- Calcutta, Miss Oceana malvina, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Blake, aged 21 years, 11 months and 17 days.
- 7 Hanne, Judith, the wife of Sergeant major Twoomey, Hurriannah Light Infantry Battalion, aged 32 years.
- Hanne, Margaret, the third daughter of Sergeant major Twoomey, aged 8 years and 2 months.
- 8 Kurnaul, Julia, the daughter of Brevet Captain Souler, of Her Majesty's 4th regiment, aged 2 years and 0 months.
- 9 Cawnpore, Mr Apothecary John Donohue of Her Majesty's 16th Foot, aged 43 years, leaving a wife and 3 children to deplore their loss.
- Calcutta, Lieutenant-colonel George P D Agilar, aged 60 years.
- Calcutta, Susan Louisa, wife of Mr. Joseph Bower, aged 31 years, 11 months and 7 days.
- 10 Entally, Mr. J J Marquess, the only son of Mr P Marquess, aged 38 years, 8 months and 17 days.
- Kurnaul, Colonel Henry Brougham, of the 4th Regiment Light cavalry, aged 36 years.
- 11 Sangoor, Central India, Assistant Surgeon John Eccles, M D most deeply regretted.
- 13 Nussanabad, Captain Alfred Jackson, 30th regiment native infantry, aged 34 years.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Hurkaru Office, Calcutta, 16th December, 1859

The general state of our market since the despatch of the last Overland Mail on the 9th ultimo, may be represented in the following details.

COPPER.—Since the issue of our last Extra, the market had been moved by a few orders from the Upper Provinces, and sales of Sheathing, Brazier and Tile were made at a slight improvement in prices. The market has within the last few days, after the execution of these orders, been rather dull, and prices have somewhat receded.

The quotations of the day may be reported as below.

Sheathing, 16 a 32 oz...	Sa. Rs. 54 4 a 34 8 pf, m
Brazier's, 40 „ 120 oz..	„ 35 8 „ 0 0 „
Tile, 14 b.....	„ 31 12 „ 0 0 „
28lb.....	„ 31 12 „ 1 14 „
Ingot,	„ 32 2 „ 32 4 „
Old,	„ 33 4 „ 33 6 „
Bolt,	„ 33 0 „ 34 0 „
Nails, 1½ a 1¾ inch, ..	„ 50 0 „ 55 0 „
Peru,	„ 31 4 „ 31 12 „
Japan	„ 37 0 „ 0 0 „

The Stock in the hands of Importers to the 1st instant, consisted of

Sheathing,	Fy. mds. 10,981
Braziers,	„ 1,449
Tile,	„ 8,692
Ingot,	„ 60
Bolt,	„ 1,407
Old,	„ 210
Nails,	„ 2,430

IRON.—Continues in active demand, and sales are effected to a considerable extent chiefly of recent importations. The prices of the day are—

Swedish, flat, Co's Rs	5 14 a 6 0 per fy md
Square,	„ 5 2 „ 5 4 „
English, flat,	„ 4 2 „ 4 4 „
Square,	„ 3 12 „ 3 14 „
Bolt,	„ 3 15 „ 0 0 „
Round Rod ..	„ 5 8 „ 5 12 „
Square Rod ..	„ 5 0 „ 5 4 „
Nail Rod,	„ 5 0 „ 5 2 „
Sheet, 6×4 Nos. 2 a 32, ..	„ 5 14 „ 0 0 „
thinner, ..	„ 5 14 „ 6 4 „
Hoop,	„ 5 10 „ 5 12 „
Nails of sizes, ..	„ 14 10 „ 18 0 per cwt.
Kentledge, ..	„ 0 14 „ 1 0 per fy md

The Stock on the 1st instant, in the hands of Importers consisted of

Flat and Square,	Fy. mds. 5,081
Round,	„ 618
Hoop,	„ 450
Sheet,	„ 1,012
Swedish Flat,	„ 7,560
Ditto Rod,	„ 300
Nails,	„ 1,200

STEEL.—Our market is firm as regards demand, and prices have in a slight degree receded. The quotations of the day are

Swedish,	Ct. Rs. 7 8 a 8 0 per fy md
Blistered,	„ 8 0 „ 0 0 „
English,	Co. Rs. 5 12 „ 6 0 „

The Stock in the first hands, on the 1st instant, consisted of

Swedish,	Fy. mds. 507
English,	„ 1,500

LEAD.—A few sales of Stamped Pig Lead have been made at steady prices. Nothing doing in Sheet Lead—and prices remain without change, viz.

Sheet,	Sa. Rs. 7 14 a 8 0 per fy md.
Pig, Stamped,	„ 7 0 „ 7 2 „
Unstamped,	„ 6 12 „ 6 14 „
Pat. Shot, No. 1 a 16 Co's	Ra. 4 0 „ 4 8 per bag.

The Stock on the 1st instant, in first hands, consisted of

Sheet,	Fy. mds. 1,450
Pig,	„ 5,139

SHEET IRON.—Is in demand, and sales have been effected at Ct. Rs. 8 13 a 9 1 per fy. md. The prices since have advanced and are quoted this day at Ct. Rs. 9 4 a 9 6 per fy md. It is reported that a large quantity has been sent to the Upper Provinces by some of the principal holders, which has greatly diminished the stock in the first hands, which consisted on the 1st instant, of fy md, 16,944.

TIN PLATES.—We have heard of a sale of 150 boxes, at Co's Rs. 17 12 per box. The prices are at present quoted at Co's Rs. 16 4 a 17 4 per box.

QUICKSILVER.—Some sales of recent importations have been made at Ct. Rs. 5 a 5 1 per seer.

MALE TWIST.—Continues in good enquiry, and the favourable state of the market has enabled holders to bring forward a considerable portion of the old Stock at rather improved prices. The Stock in the first hands, on the 1st instant, consisted of about 4,250 bales, and if holders show some firmness, we may still look for a further advance in prices, unless checked by fresh importations. The prices current this day may be quoted as follows :

	As. P.	As. P.
Nos. 20	6 9 a 7 6 per morah	
„ 30	5 9 „ 6 3 „	
„ 40	4 0 „ 5 3 „	
„ 50	4 9½ „ 4 7½ „	
„ 60	3 10½ „ 4 3 „	
„ 70	3 8 „ 4 0 „	
„ 80	3 5 „ 3 9 „	
„ 90	3 5 „ 3 9 „	
„ 100	3 5 „ 3 9 „	
„ 110	4 0 „ 5 0 „	
„ 120	5 6 „ 6 5 „	
„ 130	6 0 „ 7 0 „	
„ 140 a 220	8 0 „ 9 9 „	

COLORRED YARNS.—The demand for these is rather steady and prices have submitted to a slight fall. The quotations of the day are—

Turkey Red—German Dye,

Nos. 40 a 80 Co's Rs.	2 0 a 2 2 pr lb.
English Dye, .. 40 „ 80	„ 1 12 „ 1 14 „
Orange Yarn, ..	„
1st quality, .. 40 „ 80	„ 0 13 „ 0 15 „
2nd do. „ 40 „ 80	„ 0 8 „ 0 11 „
Green Yarn, .. 40 „ 80	„ 0 8 „ 0 10 „

The Stocks in the hands of Importers, on the 1st instant, consisted of

Red Yarn,	1,08,328 lb.
Orange Yarn,	2,24,500 „

COTTON PRICE GOODS.—Our market for Printed Cottons is at present rather dull in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces : a few sales, notwithstanding, have been effected for local consumption. In Colored Cottons, Turkey Red Twills have been rather

GENERAL REGISTER.

In limited demand, and prices have slightly reduced. In White Cottons, the demand was active during three weeks or a month back for Long Cloths, Cambrics and Jacquets consequent on some orders from the Upper Provinces; but it has since somewhat slackened, and prices at which sales have recently been made are as follows:

Chintzes, viz.,					
Bengal Stripes, Co.'s	Ra. 3 14	a 4 0	per piece		
Single Colored Sets, "	5 13	" 0 0	"		
Colored Plates, "	6 2	" 0 0	"		
Scarlet Ground Fur- nitures, "	5 9	" 0 0	"		
Imitation French					
Chintz, "	0 11 1/2	" 0 0	"		
Cambric Chintz, "	7 2	" 6 8	"		
Muslin Chintz, "	8 0	" 0 0	"		
Turkey Red Twills,					
German Dye, 8 4	" 0 14	a 0 14 1/2	p yard		
7-4	" 0 12	" 0 0	"		
English Dye, 8-4	" 0 13 2	" 0 0	"		
6-4	" 0 10 6	" 0 0	"		
4-4	" 0 9	" 0 0	"		
Plain Red } Cloth, 44 Inches, "	0 11 3	" 0 0	"		
40	" 0 10 9	" 0 0	"		
35	" 0 9	" 0 0	"		
34	" 0 10 3	" 0 0	"		
24	" 0 6 9	" 7 6	"		
Turkey Red Hand- kerchiefs, Co.'s	Ra. 6 0	a 0 0	p. doz		
Ginghams, "	0 4 1/2	" 0 0	p. yard		
Long Shawls, "	6 0	" 0 0	each		
Shirtings, bleached, "	0 3 3	" 0 3 8	p. y		
Grev, "	0 2 0	" 0 3 7	"		
Madapolam bleached	3 14	" 0 0	p. pc.		
Grev, "	4 6	" 0 0	"		
Cambrics, accord. } to quality, "	2 3	" 3 8	"		
Jacquets ditto, "	4 10	" 10 6	"		
Book Muslins, "	2 2	" 2 10	"		
Mull Mulls, "	4 8	" 5 11	"		
Honey Combs, "	1 1 1/2	" 2 4	"		
Japan Spots, "	2 12	" 3 0	"		
Mull Lappets, "	2 2	" 2 0	"		
Gauze Lappets, "	3 2	" 3 4	"		
Allover Lappets, "	1 14	" 2 0	"		
Lappet Scarfs, "	0 14	" 0 14 1/2	"		
Flush bordered } Dhotties, "	3 0	" 3 2	p pair		

Woolen — Have been in good enquiry, and sales to some extent have been made, but at no improvement in prices, viz.

Pelisse Cloth, Co.'s	Ra. 3 0	a 3 8	p. yard		
Coarse Cloths (assd- colors) "	1 4	" 1 12	"		
Inferior ditto, "	1 19	"	"		
Merinos, "	2 10	"	"		
Long Ells, "	21 0	"	p. piece		
Flannel, "	1 4	"	p. yard		
Bombazette, assorted colors, "	0 5 1/2	"	"		
Bombazoon, "	1 4	"	"		

Beer.—The Old Stocks of Bass and Allsopp's Beer having been exhausted, recent importations have commanded sales at improved prices—there are none at present in the hands of importers—and the prices of the day may be reported as below:

Allsopp's	Co.'s	Ra. 66	a 68	p bhd		
Asby's	"	35	" 40	"		
Barclay's	"	33	" 38	"		
Bass	"	62	" 64	"		
Campbell and Co.'s (Edinburgh)	"	35	" 40	"		
Elliot's	"	30	" 35	"		

Hibble White's,	20	" 25	"
Hodgson's,	40	" 45	"
Ind and Smith's,	40	" 45	"
Tenant's,	36	" 40	"
Trueman, Hanbury and Co's,	26	" 31	"

BOTTLES.—Recent importations have materially affected our market—and sales to a considerable extent have been made at low prices. The rates of the day are—

London quirts & pints, Co.'s	Ra. 10 0	a 10 8	p 100
Liverpool, do. do.	9 0	" 9 8	"
Porter,	4 0	" 0 0	"
Soda Water Glass bottles, "	10 0	" 10 8	"
COCHINEAL. Is saleable, viz.			
Black,	7 12	a 8 0	p. fy. acer.
Silver, grey,	7 4	" 7 8	"

CROWN GLASS. Market exceedingly dull, and sales are only practicable at great sacrifice in price.

CUTLERY. According to quality—prime cost to 10 per cent. advance on invoice.

EARTHEN WARE. According to Patterns and quality 20 a 30 per cent. discount.

GLASS WARE. 20 a 30 per cent. discount on Invoice.

GROCERY. 10 a 15 per cent. discount on ditto.

OLIVEMANSTONES. Well assorted 5 a 15 per cent advance, Hams, 6 a 8 per lb.; Cheeses, 10 a 12 as p. lb.

WHITE LEAD. Saleable at Ct. Rs. 13 8 a 14 per fy. md.

RED LEAD. Sales have been made at Ct. Rs. 10 a 10 6 per fy. maund.

TAR AND PITCH. Market largely supplied, and sales are effected at low prices viz.

Stockholm Tar, Co.'s	Ra. 10 0	a 0 0	p bar
Coal Tar, 5 unsaleable, "	6 8	" 6 10	"
Coal Pitch, 2 ble, 2 "	2 4	" 2 8	"

WINES AND LIQUORS. Good Sherry, Claret and Brandy are in demand, and sales are making at fair prices.

INDIGO. The Market may be considered now as having fairly opened, and some activity has been shown by purchasers to secure particular marks,—but under the favourable accounts received from Home by the last overland mail, prices for these marks have been rather firmly held by the Planters and holders of produce, and we are inclined to think that they will rule nearly or equally as high as those of the last season. Orders from France have been received, and are held by brokers, and from the state of the market in that quarter, we do not think they will be executed to the extent of last year's purchases, their limits are Rs 200 to 220 for the particular marks, should the crop not exceed 100 to 110 thousand mounds.

There were three public sales held last week—at the first although the attendance was full, and bid-dings on English and American accounts spirited no more than 80 chests were sold at prices ranging for the European marks from Rs- 167 to 215, and for Native marks 180 to 217-8. At the second and third sales, about 553 chests changed hands, the fine qualities were taken off freely at prices from 215, 225, and the middling qualities at much higher prices than were expected. The French have been buying rather largely at these two sales, in completion of orders for shipment per the *Petite Nancy*, which vessel is expected to take her departure in the first week next month.

The following is a memo: of sales by contract on speculation made since September last, exclusive of other purchases of parcels already arrived which are noted at foot:

GENERAL REGISTER.

DB	Dudderneet.	750 mds.	at Co.'s Rs.	207 8
HF&Co.	Hills, Fura			
M	Long & Co.	1300	"	230 0
C & Co.	F. Furlong &			
K	Co.	500	"	217 8
I A	Gibson	660	"	220 0
B				
C	H. Garden	500	"	210 0
S S				
	Razet	800	"	229 0
WW	Wooden &			
B L	Stewart	1050	"	210 0
C	Coull	290	"	219 8
S				
B	W. Meron	160	"	207 8
D & Co.	Cregg	750	"	219 0
R				
HS & Co.	Hills & Savi	4500	"	239 0
J A S	Thomas Savi	2000	"	235 0
J A S	Burton and			
C	Rose	650	"	229 0
J E	J Truman	1080	"	209 0
D & Co.	Duhois de			
	Sat.	1150	"	222 8
CM&Co.	Joradish			
	Facatory	1100	"	230 0
AB&Co.	Hazilbut			
	Concern	1150	"	230 0
	Gulgut ditto	500	"	220 0
K M	Maclean	990	"	239 0
D & C	Meerigunge	400	"	230 0

Total 20130 Fy. Mds.

The following are the private sales independent of the above :

	9 chests Native	Co.'s Rs.	175 0	For A-
11	"	"	175 0	merica.
	5	"	169 0	By na-
	5 Jessore	"	165 0	ive ba-
				zar spe-
				culator.
MD D	77 mds. Jessore	"	220 0	France
	11 chs. Native	"	165 0	Gulph
S R	72	"	202 0	France.
S				
M C	45	"	2100	England.
B	24	"	196 0	America-
	6	"	185 0	For ba-
				zar spe-
				culators
M & H	322	"	195 0	England.
T & Co.	104	"	230 0	
B H				
D T	99	"	235 0	For Fr-
				ance on
D & R	202	"	230 0	specu-
				lation.
D D	131	"	232 8	
C				
J C	60	"	230 0	
	3	"	210 0	
	14	"	225 0	
	54	"	225 0	
	6	"	225 0	

And a few lots in the bazar at 180 to 228.

The shipments of the season to the present time are

To England	815
"	1815
"	109
"	50

8869

Raw Silk = Continues in good demand, but purchases are still restrained from the scarcity of fine quality. The prices of the day are—

Cossimbazar,	Co. Rs.	11 8 a 12 10	per f ar
Gonatea,	"	11 4 .. 12 4	"
Juncypore,	"	11 4 .. 12 4	"
Commercohy,	"	11 2 .. 12 4	"
Radanagore,	"	10 12 .. 12 2	per b. ar
Beaufeah,	"	10 8 .. 11 14	"
Hurripaul,	"	11 6 .. 12 10	"

Silk Price Goods The demand continues active for duty Coraba, and fine qualities are readily purchased on arrival. Choppahs and Bandanagars dull of sale: a few parcels however, are taken by the Americans, and those only of full size. The quotations of the day are—

Coraba, Cossimbazr, full size, Sa. Rs.	135 a 140 p. o.
medium,	" 9) .. 110 "
Choppahs,	" 132 .. 138 "
medium,	" 80 .. 100 "
Bandanas,	" 134 .. 140 "

Cotton. Our market is quite for shipment to England. A few purchases have lately been made by the Americans for shipment in an American Vessel for China; about 2,500 bales, we understand, are expected to be shipped in that Vessel. The prices of the day are—

Banda,	Sa. Rs.	13 12 a 14 4	per b. md
Bhoomurgur,	"	12 12 .. 13 4	"
Jalone,	"	13 0 .. 13 8	"
Cutchoura,	"	11 10 .. 12 6	"
Rajapore,	"	12 12 .. 13 0	"

SALTPEPER. Was in active demand last month for the English and American markets, and purchases to a considerable extent were made rather high prices. The market has since fallen consequent on the scarcity of Dead Weight Tonnage and the rather unfavourable accounts from Home. The prices of the day are—

Gudna,	Sa. Rs.	5 12 a 6 8	per fy. md
Chazepore,	"	5 8 .. 6 4	"
Chuprah,	"	5 0 .. 6 0	"
Tahcot,	"	5 2 .. 6 0	"
Cawnpore,	"	4 4 .. 5 0	"

SUGAR. Continues in good demand for the English market, and since the receipt of accounts from Home by the overland mail, prices have taken a rise. The quotations of the day are reported as below.

Benares, 1st sort,	Sa. Rs.	11 10 a 12 2	b. md.
2d ditto,	"	11 0 .. 11 8	"
Bagga,	"	11 0 .. 11 8	"
Khaur,	"	5 0 .. 5 14	"

Lac. Good and fine Lac Dye are steady—ordinary qualities little enquired for—and prices are low. Shell Lac is in limited operation, and that only in Beerbhoon Orange. The prices of the day are

Lac Dye, 1st sort Co.'s Rs	60 0 a 80 0	p. h. md.
2d ditto	" 35 0 .. 45 0	"
3d ditto,	" 21 0 .. 28 0	"
Shell Lac, 1st sort	" 25 0 .. 30 0	"
2d ditto,	" 18 0 .. 21 0	"
3d ditto,	" 10 8 .. 15 0	"
Stick Lac, Pegue	" 8 12 .. 9 4	"
Sylet,	" 8 4 .. 8 0	"
Assam	" 8 10 .. 9 6	"
Burdwan,	" 7 0 .. 7 8	"

GRAIN. Rice of the new crop is just coming in the market, and some purchases, we understand, have been made for shipment to England,—prices are, however, yet too high to admit of extensive operation. The quotations of the day are

Patchery,	Co's Rs.	2 0 a 3 4	per b. md
Luckbellas,	"	none	"
Currimasul,	"	2 8 .. 3 0	"
Patna, Hourra	"	2 0 .. 2 4	"
Moonghy,	"	1 4 .. 1 6	"

GENERAL REGISTER.

COFFEE.—Is in good demand, and prices are advancing, the Stock available for purchase is very small. The quotations of the day are—

Mocha.....Co.'s Rs. 27 1/2 a 29 per br md
Java....." 19 " 20 "

CUTCH, PROU. Continues in demand, and the Stock is much reduced, and prices are consequently looking up—the quotations of the day are Co.'s Rs. 4-12 to 5 2 per br md.

DRY GINGER. Is in limited operation, and is quoted at Co.'s Rs. 5 to 5-6 per br. md.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Purchases of Jute have been made at our quotation. Our market is bare of good quality. The prices of the day are—

Hemp.....Co.'s Rs. 12 8 a 13 8 per bale
Jute....." 7 8 " 8 2 "

HIDES AND HORNS.—Of large size and good quality are much required after, and parcels are purchased immediately on arrival. The prices of the day are—

Hides Buffalo, Green Co.'s Rs. 53 0 a 43 0 p. corg
Dry....." 20 0 " 30 2 "
Cow, Green, " 24 0 " 40 0 "
Dry....." 14 0 " 21 0 "
Horns, Buffalo, " 8 0 " 14 0 p. 100
Tigs, " 6 12 " 7 10 p.b. md
Deer, " 8 4 " 8 12 "

LINSEED.—Is in limited operation, and is quoted at Co.'s Rs. 1 8 to 1-2 per br. md.

SAFFLOWER.—Purchases of Pattryghatta have been made at Co.'s Rs. 28 to 30 per br. md.

OPPIUM.—Our market, notwithstanding the state of affairs in China, has continued to move by a demand for this drug, principally by speculators, and shipments chiefly of Patna have been made to some extent for the Straits, with intent probably of sending some to the Chinese Coast.

The prices of the day may be quoted—

Patna.....Co.'s Rs. 420 a 430 per chest
Benares....." 420 " 425 "

The Government Sales of the season are advertised to take place on the following dates, and the Drug on on the first sales will be put up at the usual price of Rs. 400 and be sold to the highest bidders above that price.

6th Janv. 1840	Patna 4000 chs.	Benares. 2000 chs.
10th Feby. "	" 1600 "	" 1600 "
21st April "	" 2500 "	" 2000 "
26th May "	" 1400 "	" 1000 "
30th June "	" 1064 "	" 966 "

Since writing the above we have received Chinese news, bringing the following accounts :—

Captain Elliot, it appears, made arrangements with the Chinese under which the legal trade was to recommence outside; and all vessels were to be searched for opium and if any was found, the parties were to be dealt with according to the late edicts; but these engagements had been violated apparently by both parties. The *Rustomjee Gomasjee*, Sir Edward Ryan, and *Red Rover* had arrived; the second named had disposed of some Opium at 600 dollars, and then proceeded to the East Coast. One large English vessel, the *Thomas Coutts*, had proceeded to Whampoa of her own accord, and immediately after the Chinese peremptorily demanded the delivery of the sailor who killed the Chinaman at Hong-kong, and the entrance of the British shipping into Whampoa, with signature of the bond agreeing to submit capital offenders for trial by Chinese officers, or the departure of the ships from the coast, under threats of destruction. The possessions of the officers and crew of the *Thomas Coutts*, as hostages, is supposed to have induced the Chinese to act thus, with the hope of obtaining concessions from the British derogatory to the honor of the nation.

At Singapore little or no Opium remained, and prices would of course be high there.

FREIGHTS.

Tonnage for Dead Weight is very scarce, and scarcely procurable even at our present quotations.

To London and Liverpool.

Saltpetre,	£ 3 3 a 3 5 p. t. of 20 st.
Sugar,	£ 3 5 " 3 10 ditto ditto.
Rice,	£ 3 15 " 4 0 ditto ditto.
Linseed,	£ 3 15 " 4 0 "
Hides,	£ 3 10 " 3 15 p. t. of 50 ft.
Jute,	£ 3 0 " 0 0 ditto ditto
Safflower,	£ 3 10 " 0 0 ditto ditto
Shell Lac and Lac Dye.....	£ 3 10 " 0 0 "
Indigo	none
Silk Piece goods,	£ 4 10 " 5 1 "
Raw Silk,	£ 5 5 a 5 10 p ton f 10 ct.
SINGAPORE — Opium	Co.'s Rs. 10 per chest
Measurement Gds.	" 20 a 25 p ton of 50c ft
PERANG. — Opium,	" 8 per chest
Measurement Gds.	" 20 p ton of 50c ft
MATRILLES, Grain	" 1 8 a 1 10 per bag
Measurement Gds.	" 25 a 30 p ton of 50 cft
BOMBAY. — Rice,	" 1 4 a 1 8 per bag.
Sugar,	" 1 12 a 2 0 "
Raw Silk,	" 4 0 a 0 0 per h md.
MADRAS — Measmt. Goods	" 20 a 25 p ton of 50 c ft
Hulkam, Overland Price Current, Dec. 16.]	

MONEY MARKET.

Mukuru Office, Calcutta, 16th December, 1839.

Since our last of the 9th November, our Money Market has been much more animated, and we look forward to its increasing every week, as the season for operations advances.

Our Bill Market has fluctuated much generally to the advantage of sellers. The recent arrival of the October overland mail, bringing the bad news of the Home Money Market, had the effect of causing an immediate reduction in our already reduced rates of ex-

change—our present rates are as under, and we do not believe that any negotiations for the present will have been effected on better terms.

Bank Bills,	2 0 1/2 a 2 1 1/2 p Co. R.
Treasury Bills	1 11 a 1 11 1/2 "
Bank Post bills	1 11 a 2 0 "
Bank Notes	10 0 a 10 4 per £
Insurance Bills,	2 0 1/2 a 2 0 0 p. Co. R.
Private Bills (against Consignments)	2 1 a 2 0 "
Ditto family remittances,	1 11 1/2 a 2 1 "
Bills on France, (according to sight)	3 50 a 2 75 "

The Compagny's Ware House seems even to have felt the pressure at Home, because no sooner was

GENERAL REGISTER.

the intelligence received, but the Government here reduced its advancing rate from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per Company's Rupee. We consider the policy a good one, inasmuch as there was little done when the exchange remained at 2s. 2d., but now at the more favorable one 2s. 1d., there are almost daily applications.

The amount taken up since our last, is about six and a half lacs, of which two lacs were taken after the reduction of the exchange nearly a fortnight ago.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The 4 per cent. Securities, we had hoped, would have maintained the healthy turn they took after the close of all hostilities about our frontiers, but very unexpectedly a fortnight back, without any tangible reason, there appeared to be so large a supply thrown into the market, that the discount rose immediately from 4 to 4 8, and 4 12, it now rules at 4 14, at which some operations have done during the week, and it is expected, in fact, it is quoted by some at 5.

The 5 per cents. continues steady, and quotations are below.

Stock	Transfer loan of	SELL		BUY	
		Sa. Rs		a 10 0 p ct	
Paper	1845 36, interest payable in Eng-land	Prem. 10	8	a 10	0 p ct
Co's Rs					
Second	From Nos 1,151 a	2 4		a 4 1	
5 per cent	15,200 according to Number	3 0		a 3 8	
Third or Bombay	5 per cent. ..	4 12		a 4 15	
4 per Cent	..	Dist		4 12	

BANK OF BENGAL.—Shares have been without change such as have changed hands were effected at previous rates, 2,000 to 2,525 Rupees premium. The time allowed for Europe's constituents to take up their new stock, expires at the end of the current month.

UNION BANK.—The value of Shares in this Bank has not varied since our last, daily transfers are being made, but without change of price.

ADRA BANK.—Shares remain as before.

BENGAL SALT COMPANY.—Nothing doing in Shares of this Company.

BONDED WARE-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—Remain at a discount about 10 Rupees per Share.

DOCKING COMPANY STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION, & ARAM TEA COMPANY.—No Shares in these Companies are offering.

Money is abundant, equal to all commercial wants.

Discounts are as below. The bazar folks are less than Bank rates.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Approved Private Bills and Notes not having more than 3 months to run, discount 6 per cent. per annum.

Government and Salary Bills ditto 4 ditto ditto.

Loans and Accounts of Credit for not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's Paper, & 5 ditto ditto. On deposit of Metals Indigo and Opium, 5 1/2 ditto ditto, and on Deposits of other Goods, 4 1/2 ditto ditto.

UNION BANK RATES OF DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills and Notes, not exceeding 1 month.....	6 p. ct.
Ditto, ditto 2 months	6 "
Ditto, ditto 3 "	7 "
Ditto, ditto 4 "	8 "
On Government and Salary Bills,	4 "
On Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, not exceeding 3 months.....	5 "
Ditto Bullion.....	6 "
Ditto on other Goods ditto.....	7 "
Accounts of Credit on Deposit of Company's Paper.....	6 "
Ditto on ditto of other Goods.....	7 "

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

From France.....	60 francs per Rupee.
Mauritius,	2 50 cents.
China, ..	216 a 0 per 100 Sp. Drs.
Singapore,	218 a 20
England,	111 a 20 per Rupee.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

* To Europe, not North of Great Britain, 2 1/2 a 3	p. c
Europe North of Great Britain,	3 1/2 "
America and New South Wales,	3 "
China, (on opium and specie) Manila and Java,	2 1/2 "
China, on ship and goods,	3 "
Penang,	1 1/2 p. c:
Malacca and Singapore,	2 "
Bencoolen and Ports on the West Coast, 2 1/2	"
Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmein, 2	"
Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel,	2 "
Madagascar and Bushire,	3 "
Bussorah or Persian Gulph,	3 1/2 "
Red Sea,	4 "
Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalee,	2 1/2 "
St. Helena or Cape,	2 1/2 "

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-oth.

On opium risks to China, 30 days allowed for landing or transshipment, half per cent. per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships and one per cent per month if taken up the coast or adjacent island.

On vessels at the Co's Moorings quarter per cent.	
On ditto at their own Moorings an eighth per cent.	
Policies are granted on time at the following rates.	
Four months certain,	3 1/2 per cent.
Six ditto ditto	6 "
Nine ditto ditto	7 "
Twelve ditto ditto.....	9 "

An extra premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the river Hooghly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France included in the war risk.—Hutchinson Overland Price Current Dec. 16.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 29th October, 1839.—NATIVE PETITION.—Commissioners of revenue are hereby directed to furnish to the Military Board, in the following form, for the information of the Supreme Government and the Honourable Court of Directors, a return of all "Public Works of Utility" within their respective divisions, which may have been executed at the cost of private Individuals since the date of the returns on which the Schedule published in the second Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th March 1835, was issued.

District.	Names of the Individuals by whom Constructed	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.		
				Rs.	As.	Ps.

Simla, Judicial Department the 21st October, 1839.—In reference to the instruction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, conveyed in para 7 of their dispatch No. 12, dated the 31st July 1839, the Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Copy of that Dispatch.—

No. 13, of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

* Agra Judd Narrative 16th Oct. 1837,

para. 24, 52 to 57, 70, to 72, 90, 102 to 122.

Public Order, 6th January 1839, p. 11, Agra Judd Narrative 26th July, 1839, p. 17, 18, 20 to 23, 24 to 31, 35, 38, 59, Govt. Genl's Judd Lr. 13th Feb'y, 1838, p. 1 to 7, and 10.

Agra Judd Narrative, 15th May, 1838, para. 1 to 14.

Reve Judd, 9th July para. 36.

Agra Judd Narrative, 4th Aug p. 1 to 27.

Govt. Genl's (Reve) letter, 17th Nov., whole.

Ditto (Judd. Lr.) 9th Feb'y., 1839, whole.

2d. We have perused these proceedings with the deepest concern, and greatly lament the deprivation and sufferings of the Native population of all classes during the continuance of this calamity. The excitement inseparable from such visitations and the extensive loss of life are likewise much to be deplored.

3d. The amount* sanctioned by you as expended by the local authorities in the Agra Division alone, in alleviating the distress and averting the misery which at one period threatened to be an extensive and fatal in its effects is considerable, and the revenue† which you have directed to be suspended, and which we fear must ultimately be relinquished, in order to relieve the unfortunate Landholders and Ryots from all anxiety on that account, is large in amount.

* About Rupees 13,50,000.

† About Rupees 30,00,000.

4th. It is however extremely gratifying to find that you were enabled to employ the labour population on works of public utility, and that a large portion of the community was preserved from destruction by the prompt and timely measures you adopted, these appear to us to have been dictated by a wise, humane, and liberal policy.

5th. It is also very satisfactory to learn that the prospects of the current season are most propitious, and that few signs remain of the great devastation.

6th. The efforts made by Mr R N C Hamilton, the commandant of the Division, in performing with so much zeal and efficiency, by that Officer and those under his control, fully merited the approbation bestowed on them.

7th. We greatly regret that any speculations should have taken place on the part of the Natives to whom the duty of making daily payments to the Institute was entrusted, but we are happy to observe that generally the conduct of the Zemindars in the neighbouring districts, and other superior classes of Natives, in subscribing to relieve their suffering countrymen was most exemplary at this distressing period, and we assure that you will make generally known, in such manner as you may deem most advisable, the sentiments we have now expressed.

8th. We concur in the acknowledgements conveyed to the Reverend J Moore,* who appears to have * Church Missionary, rendered important and valuable services in aid of the local authorities on this occasion.

We are, &c.

(Signed Rd Jenkins; W B Bayley; F Warden; Hy. Alexander; Jno. Masterman; Russell Elliot; Wm Young; C Mills; Henry Willock; John Loch, John Cotton; John G. Ravenshaw; John Shepherd.

London, the 31st July, 1839.

Separate Department, the 16th October, 1839.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to grant to Mr. H. M. Parker, First member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, leave of absence for one month, from the 24th instant.

General Department, the 16th October, 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Civil assistant surgeon R J Blasey to be Post Master of Chuprah.

General Department, the 23d October, 1839.—The following dispatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Marine Department on the subject of the arrangements made for the conveyance of Overland Mail via Egypt are published for general information and guidance.

N B For convention referred to in Court's Letter No 10, see *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 24th August 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT—No. 9 of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. I. We transmit herewith for your information Copy of a letter we have this day addressed to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the permanent arrangement of the mails between this country and India.

2. You will observe that commencing with November next the mails will be despatched from England on the 4th of every month instead of every fourth Saturday as heretofore, and we have in trusted the Bombay Government to make corresponding arrangement with regard to the despatch of the mails from India.

We are, &c.

(Signed) Rd Jenkins; W B Bayley; Jno Masterman; John Loch; John G Ravenshaw; Wm Stanley Clarke; Wm Young; H Shank; Henry Willock; F Warden; John Cotton; John Shepherd; and Russell Elliot.

London, 3d July, 1839.

THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST IND COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—In transmitting to you the enclosed Copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty of the 24th ult., submitting a plan for the permanent arrangement of the mail service between this Country and India.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that if the Court of Directors in the proposed arrangement directions may be forwarded with a declaration as possible to the authorities in India in order that the arrangement required for the communication between Surin and Bombay may be made in conformity with this proposal. My Lords have at the same time instructed me to add that it will be necessary in case by any unforeseen accident, the homeward bound mail should arrive at Alexandria after the departure of the English Steamers, orders should be issued to forward the mail according to the Convention by the French Steamers to Malta.

My Lords will communicate with the Board of Admiralty, and request them to give directions, that in such case every possible facility should be given for forwarding the mail from Alexandria to Marseilles by a Government Steamer, but in case this should not

GENERAL REGISTER.

be possible it will be necessary that the Mail should be conveyed on by the French Packets.

I am &c.

(Signed) F BARRING.

Treasury Chambers, 2d July, 1839.

To F BARRING, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 21st instant on the subject of the conveyance through France of the correspondence with India, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that my Lords are unable at present in the absence of an certain intelligence as to the probable days of arrival at Alexandria of the Bombay mails to propose any arrangement for the departure of the Steamers during the time which must elapse before a permanent arrangement can be carried into execution, but they have no time in submitting for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury a plan for the permanent arrangement of the mail service between this country and India in order that directions may be sent out to the Indian Authorities by the next mail which leaves this country on the 6th July; so that they may be apprized, as early as possible of the intended arrangements, and be enabled to take the necessary measures for carrying them into effect, on the other side of the Indian of Suez.

My Lords understand from your letter of the 28th instant, that it will be most convenient to the Merchants, &c. in England that the mails should be despatched from England once in every Calendar month on the 4th day of the month. This mail leaving London on the evening of that day would reach Calcutta about 11 A.M. on the 6th, and by the convention is to be delivered at Marseilles in 4 days, and 6 hours, reaching Marseilles therefore at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, my Lords propose that a Steam Vessel shall be at Marseilles ready to put to sea as soon as the mails are put on board, but that she should wait 48 hours in case the mails have not arrived, as soon as the mails are embarked, or at the expiration of 48 hours, that is, on the evening of the 11th at latest she will proceed to Malta, four days are allowed for her passage to Malta. In case the mails are put on board at the proposed time on the 6th, she will reach Malta on the evening of the 10th and deliver the mails, she will then remain at Malta for the return mails. Before noon of the 11th the Steam Vessel for Alexandria is to leave Malta and it is calculated will reach Alexandria by noon on the 19th, at Alexandria she will remain four days. It is proposed that orders should be sent to India that the mails should be despatched from Bombay so as to arrive at Suez on the same day, viz the 19th of the month. It is calculated that four days are required to convey the mails between Alexandria and Suez, each Vessel therefore by this arrangement will have four days to clear her hold and coal, being ready to proceed to Sea as soon as the mails which she is to convey are delivered to her. In case the India mails should not arrive, the Packet is to wait

2 days in February,	4 days in September,
4 " April,	4 " November,
4 " June,	

and 5 the remaining months of Alexandria, or longer in case a telegraphic communication should have reached Alexandria, that the mails have been despatched from Suez across the Desert, on the arrival of the India mail at Alexandria, or on the evening of the last day of her stay as before stated (except as above) in case they have not arrived, she will put to Sea and return to Malta. If the mails arrive, as is expected she will leave Alexandria on the 23d by noon. She may be expected in the ordinary course, allowing six days for the passage, to reach Malta on the 29th. The mails will be instantly transferred to the Steam Vessel lying there which will immediately proceed to Marseilles, she may be expected to reach Marseilles in five days from Malta, being the 3d, 4th or 6th day of the month, according to the number of days in the preceding month. She will then be in readiness to convey the mails from England of the next month which will arrive there on the 9th. In the event of having been detained the full time allowed beyond the ordinary stay at Alexandria she will always have 24 hours at Marseilles to take in her mails, &c. The longest time required has in all cases been allowed so as to provide against the bad weather of the winter months. In fair weather the passage will probably be shorter. My Lords have in request that you will communicate to the French Government, and that Directors of the East India Company and the necessary Departments of the Government the proposal, and to signify the wishes of the Lords of the Treasury thereon. If it should be approved an order to that effect created, should be sent out to India by the next mail, and my Lords conceive that it might come into effect in the autumn so as to commence with the mail to be despatched from this country on the 4th of November.

I am, &c.

(Sd.) C. WOOD,

Admiralty, 29th June,

Copy Marine Letter to Bombay, No 45, dated 3d July, 1839.

Para. 1. We transmit a number in the Packet Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, enclosing one from the Board of Admiralty, in which is detailed a plan for the permanent arrangement of the mail service between this country and India to commence with the month of November next.

2 You will observe, that it is intended to despatch the India mails from this country once in every calendar month instead of on every fourth Saturday as heretofore, and that accordingly a mail will leave London on the 11th of next November and of every succeeding month. It is calculated that the mail will arrive at Alexandria about the 19th of the month, and that the Steam Vessel which carries it to that port will be ready to return to Malta on the 23d of that month. You will be careful therefore to fix the days for the departure of the mails from Bombay so that they may reach Suez on the 19th of the month (the first mail so despatched to be at Suez on the 10th November next) and at Alexandria on the 23d, four days being allowed for their transmission to the last mentioned place.

3 We make this communication to you direct, instead of through the Government of India (who will be advised of our having done so) in order that you may have as much time as possible for making the necessary preparations.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—NO 10 OF 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. Referring to our Despatch in this Department No 45, dated the 3d July, we transmit in the packet Copies of letters from the Secretary to Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated the 12th July 1839, and of their respective enclosures.

2 It will be observed, that mails are to be made up at the General Post Office in London to be forwarded to India, under the new Convention with France via Marseilles, on the 12th August, the 14th September, and the 14th October next, and that a British Steam Packet will be at Marseilles on the 15th August, the 2nd September, and the 19th October to proceed with such mails to India, &c.

3. It is afterwards proposed to make up these mails in London on the 4th day of every Calendar month commencing with November, except when that date may fall upon Sunday, and then the mail will be made up on the following day.

4. The despatch of letters to and from India and the Mediterranean via Falmouth, will continue (of which latter states) for the present, and during the next three months referred in mails will be made up in London for those places every fourth Saturday.

5. With respect to the return mails from India, it is intended that they should be made up monthly.

1st. One in Iron Boxes for conveying via Marseilles.

2d. Another in Iron Boxes or otherwise as may be deemed expedient for conveyance via Falmouth.

6. The mail via Marseilles is to be considered the Chief or Regular mail by which all letters and Despatches unless marked via Falmouth are to be forwarded, and the single uniform rate of Postage upon letters by this route to and from this country will be 2s. 6d.

7. The mail via Falmouth is to be considered as the Auxiliary mail by which the heavier Despatches, Accounts or other public Documents, where dispatch and celerity of conveyance is not so immediately essential, should be forwarded, and also all Letters and Newspapers especially marked by the postmark to go by the route of Falmouth—the single uniform rate of Postage by this line will continue as at present 2s. 6d.

8. In conformity with the new Convention the 8th Article of which states that "all Letters from the East Indies and from the French Possessions in India destined for France, or for the Countries to which France serves as the Channel of Communication" (provided the letters are expressly directed by the sender in writing on the address to be so sent) are to be sent "by the French Post Office" or "by way of France"—it will be necessary for the Post Master at Bombay to make up a separate mail containing such Letters for France and the Countries she serves, addressed to the Post Master at Marseilles. No Letters however, for Foreign Countries other than France itself which are not specially addressed through or to the French Post Office as before described, are to be included in this French mail, and it will be requisite that a particular and separate account of the weight of Letters in English Ounces, and of the number of Newspapers, as sent to the Post Master at Marseilles, should be transmitted by the Post Master of Bombay to the Post Master General of Great Britain, or to his Official Secretary by the same packet to enable his Lordship to raise the proper charge against the Post Office of France, such mail be conveyed between Alexandria and Marseilles by the British Packet.

9. The Red Sea rate of Postage upon all such Letters is to be kept in India as at present, this, however, is the only rate to be taken in India, as it appears that France will account direct to the British Post Office for any conveyance of the French mails by British Packets in the Mediterranean.

10. You will observe, that under the 6th Article of the Convention an impression of the Seal used for Sealing R.P. mails going from the East Indies, must be furnished to and deposited in the Health office at Marseilles.

11. Copies of the new "Post Office Convention" between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the conveyance through

GENERAL REGISTER

France of the correspondence between England and the East India will be found in the Packet.

W. L. Maberly, Sec.

(Signed) R. Jenkins; W. B. Bayley; Wm. Stanley Clarke; F. Warden; Hy. Alexander; Jm. Masterson; Russell Ellice; Wm. Young; C. Mills; Henry Willock; John Luch, John Cotton and John G. Ravenshaw.

London, 31st July, 1839.

General Post Office, 15th July, 1839

J. C. MELVILLE, Esq., Sec. &c. East India House.

Sir,—I am directed by my Lord, the Post Master General in India, for the information of the Honble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that mails will be made up at this office to be forwarded to India under the new convention with France via Marseilles on the 12th August, 16th September, and the 14th October next, the Lords of the Admiralty having signified their intention that a British Steam Packet shall be at Marseilles on the 14th August, the 21st September, and the 18th October, to proceed with such mails to Malta, &c.; it is afterwards proposed to make up these mails in London on the 4th day of every calendar month, commencing with November, except when that day falls on a Sunday and then the mail will be made up on the following day; with regard to the return mail from India, and other points connected with the Indian Branch of the service, the Lordship reserves the East India Company will receive direct communication from Her Majesty's Government.

I have also to inform you that the despatch of letters to and from India and the Mediterranean via Falmouth, will continue for the present, and during the next three months referred on mails will be made up in London for these places every fourth Saturday.

I am directed to embrace this opportunity of calling the attention of the Court of Directors to the circumstance that by the Act 1st Victoria, Chap. 38, as will be seen by the enclosed Extract the Privilege of Franking upon all letters and despatches (those of the three Secretaries of State only excepted) sent to or through France, is abolished—the postage upon all such letters public or private, must be paid in this country, the Post Master General therefore recommends to the East India Company, who is about to do in all the Public Departments, that those communications which do not require a special despatch, together with the books or other documents such as Books, Accounts &c. both out and home should be forwarded via Falmouth, and this Lordship does not doubt that the Court will deem it expedient to instruct their officers in India accordingly.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY.

Extract from the Act 1st Viet Chap 38, Sec. 17.

"And be it enacted, that no Privilege of Franking shall extend to letters transmitted by a Penny or Twopenny Post, or for or respects the Penny or Twopenny Post Rates, nor to any letters which are or may be liable to any Foreign Rates of Postage (the Public Departments and from Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, and the British Embassies and Legations at the Foreign Courts, being alone free on the public service, only excepted.)"

General Post Office, 15th July 1839

J. C. MELVILLE, Esq., Sec. &c. East India House

Sir,—Referring to the letter of this date on the subject of the Indian mails, I am directed by my Lord the Post Master General to submit for the consideration of the Honble Court of Directors of the East India Company the following points as the Outline of the preliminary instructions and information, which it appears to His Lordship most desirable should be communicated, together with copies of the new Convention to their offices, the Post Master General in India, especially at Bombay, by the earliest opportunity.

The mails for England to be made up in India monthly:

1st.—One in Iron Boxes for conveyance via Marseilles.

2d. Another in Iron Boxes or otherwise as may be deemed expedient for conveyance via Falmouth.

The first via Marseilles, to be considered the chief or regular mail, by which all letters and Despatches, unless marked "via Falmouth" are to be forwarded. The single uniform rate of Postage upon Letters by this route, to and from this Country will be 2s. 6d.

The second via Falmouth to be considered as the Auxiliary mail, by which the heavier Despatches, Accounts or other public Documents where dispatch and celerity of conveyance is not so immediately essential should be forwarded (by this route the Franking Privileges remain in force) and also all Letters and Despatches especially marked by the senders to go by the route of Falmouth. The single uniform rate of Postage by this route will continue as at present 2s. 6d.

In conformity with the new Convention, the 8th Article of which states that "all Letters from the East Indies and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, provided the latter are expressly directed by the senders in writing on the address to be sent by the French Post Office," it will be necessary for the Post Master General at Bombay to make up a separate mail containing such Letters for France, and the Consignees also to be addressed to the Post Master at Marseilles. No Letters however for foreign Countries, other than France itself, which are not specially addressed through or to the French Post Office, as before described, are to be included in this French mail, and it will be requisite that a particular and separate account of the weight of the Letters, in English Ounces, and of the number of Newspapers or sent to the Post Master of Marseilles, should be forwarded by the Post Master General of Bombay to the Post Master General of Great Britain, or to myself by the same packet, to enable this Office to pay the proper charge against the Post Office of France should such mail be conveyed between Alexandria and Marseilles by British Packet.

The Red Sea rate upon all such Letters will of course be levied in India as at present, and this is the only rate to be taken in India, as France will account direct to this Office, for any conveyance of the French mails by British Packets in the Mediterranean.

It will be seen also, by the 6th Article of the new Treaty, that an impression of the seal, used for sealing the mail committed on the East Indies is required to be furnished to, and deposited in the Health Office at Marseilles.

	FT. Inches.	Boxes of Plate Iron of the annexed dimensions are in course of preparation for the transmission of the Indian mails pressing through France, instructions as to the opening, closing, and sealing of which, for the guidance of the Post Master General at Bombay shall be furnished to the Directors to time to be forwarded by the mail for India, to be despatched from London via Falmouth on the 3d of next month.
Length.....	1 1/2	
Breadth.....	0 11 1/2	
Depth.....	0 10 1/2	

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY.

MAINE DEPARTMENT.—No. 11 OF 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. We transmit in the packet Copy of a letter addressed to our Secretary by Lieutenant Colonel Maberly at the General Post Office on the 24th June last with his enclosure.

2. You will perceive from these papers that letters for the United Kingdom, but addressed to the care of Agents or other Parties in Egypt, should be charged in India at the time they are posted with the Indian Steam Packet rate of Postage, as letters of that description are not, upon their arrival in that country, having been remitted by the Agents to whom care they were forwarded, charged with the rate allotted to, but are treated as letters posted in Egypt.

3. You will forthwith instruct the Post Master of your Presidency accordingly.

We are,

Your affectionate friends,

(Signed) R. Jenkins; W. B. Bayley; W. Aschell; Wm. Stanley Clarke; Wm. Young; Jm. Masterson; F. Warden; Russell Ellice; Henry Willock; Hy. Alexander; Robert Campbell; C. Mills, and John Cotton.

London, 7th August, 1839.

J. C. MELVILLE, Esq., Sec. &c. East India House.

Sir,—I am directed by my Lord the Post Master General to forward for the information of the Directors of the East India Company, copy of a communication received from Mr. Williams, the officiating Post Master General of Calcutta, from which it appears that having arisen whether under the orders given to the care of Agents or other Parties in Egypt should be charged in India when posted with the Indian Steam Packet rate of Postage, &c., the Indian Government had decreed that such letters were liable to the rate in question. I am now directed to state that the view taken of this question by the authorities in India, is perfectly correct, as letters from India addressed to the care of Persons in Egypt to whom they are of course no service, are not, upon their arrival in that country (having been reported by the Agent to whom care they were forwarded) charged with the rate allotted to— but are treated as letters posted in Egypt. My Lord therefore desires me to request the Directors will cause the Post Master General of Calcutta to be informed, that the course now pursued is correct and that least any such misapprehension as that which he appears in the first instance to have labored under, should exist in the other Presidencies of Madras or Bom-

GENERAL REGISTER.

has, a similar communication may be made to the respective Post Master Generals at those stations.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

General Post Office, 28th June 1839.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GENERAL POST OFFICE LONDON.

SIR—I have the honor to state for the information of the Right Hon'ble her Majesty's Post Master Generals, that on receipt of orders directing that no Steam Postage was to be levied in India upon letters transmitted from this country by the Overland mails from Bombay via Surz and the Mediterranean, and which were for delivery at places within the United Kingdom of Great Britain, letters primarily addressed to Parties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and secondarily, to the care of Mr. Waghorn and other Parties in Egypt were considered as coming within the purport and meaning of those instructions, upon the impression that the Parties in Egypt to whose care such letters were addressed were of necessity, for want of any other means of conveyance, compelled to forward on the letters by the Government Packets, as that there was that guarantee that the Steam Postage would be levied in England by the English Post Office Department in common with those letters which went from India to England in the sealed mails for the London Post Office and I feel a conviction, that that was the correct view of the case.

But circumstances having recently transpired which led to a more serious consideration of the question, doubts arose as to whether, even were we assured of letters of the description alluded to all passing through the English Post Office, we were not acting contrary to the letter, if not, the spirit of Rules provided for our guidance, and the question was accordingly placed before the Supreme Government of India for consideration and orders.

The Hon'ble the President of the Government of India in Council has declared that letters for ulterior delivery to Parties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which may be required to be forwarded to the care of Parties in Egypt, are liable to be charged with Steam Postage in this Country, in accordance with that declaration Steam Postage, will henceforth be levied upon all letters of the class under discussion, and my object in requesting that you will make this communication to His Majesty's ship as, that there may be no confusion on the second levying of Steam Postage arising out of the adoption of a practice which has not before been obtained. These letters will be marked so as to indicate that Steam Postage has been levied upon them in this country.

I have, &c.

(sd.) R. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Post Master General.

Fort William, Genl Post Office, 8th March. 1839.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, General Department the 20th October, 1839. Mr George Alexander, Post Master General of Bengal, has been permitted to be absent from his duties on leave for six weeks, from the 1st proximo, under medical certificate, preparatory to his applying for leave to Sea.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to direct Mr. S. G. Palmer to take charge of the General Post Office until further orders.

General Department, the 23d October 1839—The following revised Rules for the grant of furlough and of leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere beyond Sea to Members of the Pilot Service approved and passed by the President in Council, to give effect to orders conveyed in a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No 5 of 1838, dated 27th March, are published for general information.

1st. The following Rule have been established for Members of the Pilot Service under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Introduced with reference to 9th Para. of Hon'ble Court's letter, N. 5 of 1839, dated 27th March 1839.

Pilots shall be allowed furlough not exceeding 3 years after 15 years actual service, and to draw the same allowances as if absent on such certificate, but no Passage Money shall be allowed.

2. When the Public Service does not require the presence of the whole establishment, a Pilot after 15 years actual service shall be allowed a furlough not exceeding three years, serving during such period the same allowance according to his rank as is hereinafter provided if absent in Europe on medical certificate, but he is not to receive any Passage Money.

Same as before

Pilots desiring to leave the Presidency on account of ill health for a period of 3 months are to forward their application to the Marine Board through the Master Attendant with a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, and are entitled to draw their entire allowances during such absence, but if the leave exceed 3 months the medical certificate is to be countersigned by one of the Members of the Medical Board and the sanction of Government will be required. If the leave exceed the period of three months the medical certificate must be countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere under the following rules.

Same as before

Allowances to Pilots compelled by sickness to proceed to the Cape, or elsewhere, beyond Sea, within the limits of the Company's Charter with Passage Money.

Same as before. Allowances and Passage Money to Pilots proceeding to England for the benefit of their health.

Sea as follows.

Passage Allowances.

	Sa	Rs	14	5	0
Branch Pilots.....	"	9	6	11	0
Master ditto.....	"	7	5	8	0
Senior 2d Mate.....	"	6	0	14	0
Junior ditto.....	"	5	7	2	0
Volunteers.....	"	4	7	0	0

Allowances payable during sick leave in Europe.

	200	Sa.	Rs	per month.
Branch Pilots.....	60	"	ditto.	
Master ditto.....	53	"	ditto.	
Senior ditto.....	40	"	ditto.	
Volunteers.....	30	"	ditto.	

6th. Passage Money will be granted in advance to Members of the Pilot Service proceeding under medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope or elsewhere, when they may be in actual need of such assistance, at the following rates respectively, under the condition of re-payment by instalments to be settled in each instance by the Marine Board and submitted for the sanction of Government along with the application:

	Rs.	500
Branch Pilot.....	400	
Master do.....	350	
Senior 2d Mate.....	320	
Junior ditto.....	400	
Volunteer.....	300	

Same as before.

Pilots absent at the Cape, or elsewhere, to return to India at the end of six months or to forward a renewed Certificate from the Colonial Surgeon that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

Pilots under the above Rules may continue to be absent for a period not exceeding two years, forwarding every six months a renewed certificate, drawn up by the Agent at Calcutta or by a bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate of the place.

Same as before.

8th. A Member of the Pilot Service absent under the above Rules may, provided he forward a renewed medical certificate every six months, as required in the preceding Rules, continue absent from India, for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the Allowances stated, either through his Agents at Calcutta or by bill signed in the presence of

3d. Members of the Pilot Service whose state of health may require a voyage to Sea or who may on that account desire to leave the Presidency shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months and the party availing himself of it may draw while absent on such leave his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited

4th. Any member of the Pilot Service compelled by sickness to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, beyond Sea, within the limits of the Hon'ble Company's Charter, shall be entitled to draw for six months from the date of his leaving the Presidency the entire Pay and Allowances of his grade in the Pilot Service after the first six months no members of the Pilot Service shall receive more than 7-8ths of the allowances of his rank.

5th. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health will receive Passage Money and draw Allowance as herebefore, from the date of the vessel on which they embark leaving her Pilot for

GENERAL REGISTER.

A Magistrate at the place where he may be residing and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The Bills may be drawn in duplicate and will be payable to the order of the Pilot, provided however that no Pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision unless he shall give security to such amount as may be sufficient to cover any refund to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over receipt by Agents.

Same as before.

Pilots absent beyond Sea for a period exceeding two years shall be considered as retired from the Service, and it will be decided on their return whether they shall be restored or not.

9th. Any Member of the Pilot Service who shall be absent beyond Sea for a period exceeding two years shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as retired from the Service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date whether he shall be restored or not according as he shall be able to satisfy the Marine Board and Government that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

GENERAL RULE.

Same as before.

The date of the commencement of the leave to Officers is to take effect from the day of embarkation.

10th. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of Clause I, Act I, Victoria, Chap. 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of Officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government at any other Presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided that it be not more distant from their Station than the ports of their own Presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above Rules for such leave beyond Sea shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective Presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India will be granted to Officers of the several Services referred to, embark at other Presidencies in India not more distant from their Station than the ports of their own Presidency, with leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough or of return from the Service together.

Same as before.

Officers are to give security to refund any amount that may be paid during their absence in case of their resignation or departure for Europe.

11th. In the above Rules no provision is made for the case of Servants of the classes mentioned resigning the Service after leaving their Presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new Rule, which under the terms of the act requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared that the security to be given by Servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their Presidency must provide for the case of such retirement, and the Servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their Presidency, provided that the new Rules to be established should require such refund.

General Department, the 6th November, 1839.—The applications for Furlough during the approaching season received on or before the 1st November, having been this day laid before the President in Council, together with the return of Furloughs available the following report and resolution are published for general information.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Agreeably to the order of Government, passed on the 18th September 1838, the Secretary lays before the Board a Statement to the number of furloughs available in the present year for the members of the Civil Service qualified to take the same, and of the applications preferred on or before the 1st November 1839.

On the 1st November 1839 there were vacant and available to make the complement of 51 Furloughs,...

To which must be added the case of Mr. Walters, who was admitted by the Honorable Court to an Annuity, which took effect on the 1st May 1839,...

There have since fallen vacant, —

1st.—By return, the Furloughs of Messrs Cornelius Cardew, A Spiers, J G B Lancel and G J Morris,...

2d.—By expiry, i. e. completion of 3 years from the date of sailing—none,...

3d.—By acceptance of Annuity between 1st November 1838 and 1st November 1839—none,...

4th.—By death, Mr. R W Barlow,...

Making with the available Furlough of 1st Nov. 1838.

Deduct taken within the year,

By W Blunt, Honble R Greenish, J Danemore, G C Chepp, J Shaw, F Taylor, D Pringle, F Cardew, E Readall, Honble R Embes, R H Wygum, T Bille and EV Lyman on 1st November 1838,...

Admitted under special circumstances 2d January 1839 H Fraser (his application came too late through a delay occasioned by the Governor General being at Lahore),...

Admitted under medical certificates in the course of the year, J Thornton, C Macasween, and J Neave,...

Total Furloughs available 1st November 1839,...

Remains absent on this date as per list, annexed,...

There are therefore only two Furloughs available on the 1st November of the present year for Civil Servants of ten years or more.

The applications received up to this date (1st November) including the disappointed of last year are 51, as in the following list, arranged according to the date of application, Messrs John Muir, N B Edmonstone, E F Tyler, B J Colvin, P C Trench, W J H Money, B D Macleod, J Cummer, C B Quintin, H Nisbet, W P Goad, A Fraser, A Reid, R H Scott, W R Timms, W M Drom, F Macdonald, A Shank, E Deedes, G W Fann, W H Woodcock, H Horsford, John Lawrence, H F James, M S Gilmore, W A Pringle, G W Batty, J H Crawford, J A Dunn, G Udy, W R Young.

But of the above applicants, Mr. Macleod is not entitled to Furlough, because he took a Furlough for 12 mths. as Junior, and drew the passage money and reduced allowance of 150 £ per annum for three years, having been absent from the 6th December 1827 to 28th Nov 1831. The Honorable Court Orders referred the grant of Furlough after ten years' residence in regard to those, who have benefited by this rule to cases in which their second voyage to Europe is under medical certificate, and in which they are only to receive the difference between what they have been paid during the shape of absence and the allowance of 150 £ per annum for three years.

Vide Pub Genl Letter from the Honble Court of Directors, dated 6th Dec, 1821. Para 22.

N B The copy of this dispatch, printed with the necessary Furlough rules is to be sent to the Honble Court of Directors, dated 6th Dec, 1821. Para 22.

J H Crawford, 7th November 1829.

A Shank, 10th December 1829.

J L M Lawrence, 9th February 1830.

G W Fagan, 7th November 1829.

C B Quintin, 11th December 1829.

The applicants therefore whose claims have to be considered in the order of seniority to the two furloughs vacant are:

1 W A Pringle 2 R H Scott—3 H Nisbet—4 F Macdonald—5 W L Young—6 G Udy—7 J A Dunn—8 Edward Deedes—9 A Reid—10 W H Woodcock 11 A Fraser 12 H F James—13 G W Batty—14 W J H Money—15 E F Tyler—16 W R Timms—17 N B Edmonstone—18 J Muir—19 R J Colvin—20 P C Trench—21 H B Horsford—22 M S Gilmore—23 J Cummer—24 W P Goad, and 25 W M Drom.

The two Seniors of the above List, Messrs. Pringle and R Scott, are the only two gentlemen, who can be admitted to Furlough on the 1st November of this year.

But the disadvantage the service labors under in consequence of the 1st November being chosen as the date for awarding Furloughs exclusively to Seniority, has been represented by Messrs. Udy, Dunn and Deedes, and the President in Council has resolved to give the subject favorable consideration on the next occasion.

The 1st November was originally chosen as the date for awarding Furloughs, because it is at the commencement of the favorable season of the year for the voyage to Europe, and it was considered necessary to choose such a date as would give applicants of the North Western Provinces time to make their arrangements for the voyage. The date also at the time when it was selected, was the period of the year most favorable for returns, for the favorite passage-ships then gave those of the Honorable Company, which leaving England between January and June, always completed the voyage before the end of October. The case is however now changed. The passage ships, by adjusting the period of their sailing as to enable them to make the voyage out and home within the year, arrive generally in November and December, and sail again in January, February and March, consequently the 1st November does not suit for the period of returns and it has been represented that, if the rule be not modified, all the Furlough returns of the passing Season, will be lost to the Service for 10

GENERAL REGISTER.

and 17 months, for he could not be appropriated under existing rules to the disappointed applicants of this year, till the 1st November 1840.

The Members of Government, when the representation before alluded to was laid before them, seemed to be agreed as to the expediency of opening to the present applicants the additional Furloughs that will shortly lapse, and for that purpose of fixing a second date as the limit of admission chosen so as to include them. The question which remains is, whether to choose a date favorable for the returns which will mostly occur before the end of the year, or to give the Service the benefit of lapses by expiry of the three years to the close of the Season.

The Secretary submits that January and February are the months of most frequent departure, and that if the date of computation be extended to the last day of January only, it will include besides three lapses in the course of December the following expiries of the Furlough by completion of three years in that month, viz.

Mr. C M Caldwell,	76th January 1837
" R W Maxwell,	21st January "
" H Pidcock,	16th January "
" C Phillips,	10th January "
" W S Alexander,	27th January "
J P Gubbins,	18th January "
	by Bombay.

Three more furloughs will expire in the course of February and March. The expiring of the period being therefore a better criterion to assume, than the returns which are uncertain and do not include the case of expectants of the Annual List, like Messrs Maxwell and Phillips, who will of course remain in Europe after their three years of furlough are complete, it would seem that there are grounds for extending the period to the 31st March so as to include all the furloughs about to expire giving however to such applicants the same preference they now enjoy in respect to these as to subsequent lapses in the date of the next distribution on the 1st November 1840.

(signed) H T PRINSEP,

1st November, 1839

Secy. to Govt

RESOLUTION.

The President in Council having considered the above report and the several Applications for Furlough submitted with it—Resolved that the following Rules be established for the grant of Furloughs to members of the civil service in modification of previous rules passed on the 10th October 1823 and 18th September 1828, and that the same be applied to the Furloughs of the present year.

1. Civil Servants desiring Furlough may as heretofore submit their applications so as to reach the Office of the Secretary to Government in the General Department at Calcutta, on or before the 1st November of each year when the Furloughs then available to complete the number 51, will be appropriated in the senior applicants who have completed two years of actual residence, provided they are Subscribers to the Civil Annuity Fund and have not forfeited their claim by a previous absence as Juniors so as to bring their case within the orders contained in the 23d Para. of the letter of the Honble Council of Directors, dated 8th December, 1824.

11. "The applicants on the 1st November shall further have the benefit of the Furloughs that may lapse by return or expiry to the 31st March next following, but during this period applicants under medical certificate will be entitled to preference, and such applicants may as heretofore take their Furlough, if any Furloughs are available, at any period of the year."

Apply the above Rules to the applications now before the Government, the following will be the order of admission to the benefit of Furloughs in the present Season.

The applicants entitled to Furlough on the 1st November, ranged in the order of Seniority are as follows:

- 1 W A Pringle—2 H H Scott—3 H Anstet—4 F Muenchstein
- 5 W R Young—6 G C Uday—7 J A Dunn—8 Edward Deedes
- 9 A Reid—10 W H Woodcock—11 A Fraser—12 H F Jans
- 13 G H Buttye—14 W J H Moore—15 G F Tyler—16 W R Tait—17 R R Edmonstone—18 J Muir—19 B J G Kirk—20 C Treuch—21 H H Balfour—22 S Gilmore—23 J Comine
- 24 W P Good and—25 W M Drom

Of these, Messrs. W A Pringle and R H Scott are admitted from this date.

Messrs W R Young, J Comine and W P Good being applicants under medical certificate, will be entitled to take the first Furloughs that may lapse from this date.

Messrs. J H Crawford and W Faran, whose period of ten years residence will be completed on the 7th of November of the present year, will also be entitled to send the names of any Furloughs that may lapse after that date, their applications having been accompanied by medical certificates.

After Furloughs shall have been allotted to the above applicants under medical certificate, and to the similar applicants whose cases may be laid before the Governments of Bengal or the North Western Provinces, in the interval between the 1st November and the 31st March the Furloughs that may lapse until the date last mentioned, shall be allotted, if they fall in, to the above applicants in the order of their rank in the above list.

For their assurance as to the time when they may reasonably expect to obtain Furlough, the following list of the dates when the Furloughs will respectively expire, if the incidents do not previously intervene, is published for general information:

1 H B Brownlow,	1st December 1836.
2 A Jones,	2nd Ditto "
3 R Neave,	23rd Ditto "
4 C Phillips,	10th January 1837.
5 W C Caldwell,	10th Ditto "
6 H Pidcock,	16th Ditto "
7 J P Gubbins,	18th Ditto "
8 W Maxwell,	21st Ditto "
9 W S Alexander,	27th Ditto "
10 C C Jackson,	3rd February "
11 T G Vibart,	19th Ditto "
12 H Fraser, Senr,	28th Ditto "
13 H Lockington,	28th March "
14 R J Longham,	28th Ditto "

The President in Council could find that under the above rules a full allotment of Furloughs will be made to members of the Bengal Civil Service, and that the exigencies of the Public Service will not admit of a want of convenience of a larger number of servants being present than is provided for by the rules established; during it expedient to require that leave to proceed to Europe on account of private affairs shall sparingly be granted to servants entitled to the privilege of Furlough, and that applicants for such leave be not compared with, except under special circumstances to be explained to the satisfaction of the heads of the respective Governments of Bengal and North Western Provinces.

Published by order of the Honble the President of the Council of India in Council.

Separate Department, the 6th November, 1839—The Honble the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Mr. W Taylor, to act as Sub Agent in the central Division of C Bank from the 5th instant to two months, during Mr. A F Donnelly's absence on medical certificate.

H T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department, the 11th November, 1839—Messrs W S Alexander, H B Brownlow and Arthur Long, of the civil Service, requested their return to this Presidency from England on board the Ship "Earl of Hardwicke" on the 10th instant.

Mr. J P Gubbins of the civil service reported his return to this Presidency from Furlough on the 1st instant.

Captain H T Munn resumed charge of the duties of the Secretary to the college of Fort William on the 1st instant.

Notice is hereby given that the Subscribers and Allowances of the civil and military Departments for November, instant, will be distributed by the Sub-Treasurer and Revenue Paymaster, respectively, on after Saturday the 14th Proximo.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs W. S. Alexander, H. B. Brownlow and Arthur Long, of the civil Service, to the Bengal Presidency, and Mr. J. P. Gubbins, to North Western Provinces.

Judicial and Revenue Department the 29th October, 1839.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, at the request and recommendation of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, and under the authority delegated to him by the Honorable the President in Council on the 26th August last, in accordance with Section I Act XIII of 1828, has been pleased to extend the provisions of clauses 5 and 6, Section II. Regulation XII of 1833, to the Courts of the several Principal Sudder Amcees and Sudder Amcees within the Bengal Presidency.

Separate Department, the 6th Nov., 1839—Mr. J. T. Tennant, Superintendent of means salt choken, is hereby notified under section XXV, Act XXIX of 1838, with the full powers

authorized by Regulation X of 1879, to be exercised by salt Agent and assistant agents of checks, in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt Revenue.

General Department, the 11th November, 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General for the North Western Provinces is pleased to re-engage the services of Mr. S. Bowling, of the civil service, to the Bengal Presidency.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India

Judicial and Revenue Department the 26th October, 1839.—Mr. W. J. Allen, magistrate of Pimpriah (officiating Joint magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pimpriah) is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, to commence from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. R. M. Smith.

Mr. C. M. Kay, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff in Simpoore, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st of December ensuing, on private affairs.

The 24th October, 1839.—Mr. H. C. Halkett, exercising the powers of Joint magistrate and deputy collector in Jessore, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, to the 5th Proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th Ultimo.

Mr. A. P. Donnelly, magistrate and collector of Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence from his station, on medical certificate for two months, from the 5th Proximo, Mr. W. Taylor will officiate as magistrate and collector of Cuttack during Mr. Donnelly's absence, or until further orders.

The 20th October, 1839.—Mr. W. Orstow is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions Judge of Rangoon. This rank is in appointment of the 19th Ultimo to officiate as magistrate and collector of Saraw.

The 1st November, 1839.—Messrs. Doorga Churn Chatterjee and Monivir Mohr Ali Ashraf, Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1831 in Dacca, have obtained leave of absence from their stations—the former for three weeks from the 12th Ultimo, the latter for a fortnight from the 10th Idem.

Bahadur Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1831 in Mysore, has been allowed leave of absence for one month and five days from the 10th Ultimo.

The appointment on the 18th Ultimo of Mr. G. J. Meeson to officiate as civil and sessions Judge of Manipal, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. R. B. Canfield is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions Judge of Midnapore, in all further orders.

The 2d November, 1839.—Mr. J. H. D'Oyley, civil and sessions Judge of Bencoolen, is allowed leave of absence for one month on private affairs, to commence from the date of his removal by charge of the current duties of his Office to Mr. C. A. Brown, who is empowered to perform the same during Mr. D'Oyley's absence.

The 7th November, 1839.—Mr. K. Mackinnon, Assistant Surgeon of Tiber, is permitted to be absent from his station for three months on medical certificate. Doctor H. Munro MacRae, who has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in General Orders, dated 4th instant, will officiate for Doctor Mackinnon during his absence.

Mr. Henry Walker, Assistant Surgeon, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in General Orders, dated 4th instant is appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Gwalpatah in Assam.

Mr. F. H. Buisson, Assistant Surgeon of Simla, is allowed leave of absence for eight days.

The 8th November, 1839.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. T. Young, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nonoilly, under date the 1st October, is to take effect from the 1st instant, instead of from the 20th Ultimo.

The 9th November, 1839.—Mr. J. H. Young, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st instant.

The 12th November, 1839.—Mr. H. Rose, Executive Officer, Highellor Division, will continue to officiate as Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy in Calcutta, until further orders.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Turnbull, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pimpriah, under date the 29th August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. H. J. Thornton, Assistant Surgeon of Pimpriah, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, to commence from the 21st instant.

Mr. F. Macnash, Assistant Surgeon, East Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 1st Proximo, on private affairs.

Mr. G. T. Davidson, Officiating civil and sessions Judge of Tiber, is permitted to be absent from his station four days from the 10th instant.

Mr. A. Grant, Officiating civil and sessions Judge of Tiber, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 11th to the 26th instant, on private affairs—the Principal Sudder Ameen, Anwar Khatun Abdul Wadud, will conduct the current duties of the Judge's office during Mr. Grant's absence.

Lieutenant Henry Siddons, Revenue, surreyore in Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence, on extension, until the 16th proximo. Mr. H. M. Reid, Officiating, Superintendent of Khair and Resumal mehak in Purneah, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks from the 25th Ultimo, on medical certificate.

Bahadur Radhagath Dev, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX, of 1831, is transferred from Midnapore to Tipperah, and placed under Mr. Special Deputy Collector Bilsell.

The 11th November, 1839.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. A. Law, Joint magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rangoon, under date the 19th September last, is to take effect from the 26th Ultimo.

Mr. T. Young, Assistant to the Joint magistrate and Deputy collector of Nonoilly is allowed leave of absence for six days to enable him to join his station, in addition to the leave granted to him under date the 18th October last.

P. F. JAS. HALLIDAY

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial Department the 18th November, 1839.—The following Notification is published for general information by order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council:—

General Department, Camp Bakh the 1st November 1839.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Captain St. G. D. Showers, 72d Regiment Native Infantry, Aide de Camp to His Lordship, to perform the duties of Deputy Aide in his Camp, under the provisions of Art. XXVI of 1836.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Offy Secy to the Govt of India, with the Govr. Genl.

J. P. GRANT,

Offy Secy to the Govt of India.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, 13th October, 1839.—Captain R. B. Jones of the Indian Navy, has been appointed Political Agent at Achen.

Political Department.—Lieutenant Gessoro Haines of the 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry has this day been appointed to an assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR N. W. P.

General Department, Simla, 10th October, 1839.—General. —Dr. J. Ranken to be Superintendent of the Post Office Department in the N. W. Provinces.

Mr. A. Ross, Surgeon 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be civil surgeon of the station of Delhi, in succession to Dr. Ranken.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. E. Thornton to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mozaffernagar, during the absence of Mr. Deane or till further orders. This appointment will have effect from the date on which Mr. Deane may avail himself of the leave of absence granted to him by orders of 21st July and 29th June last.

Mr. J. Brewster to exercise the powers of Joint magistrate and deputy collector in the district of Mozaffernagar, till further orders. This order supersedes that conveyed to Mr. J. Mahelty, dated 10th June last, in respect to the duties of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mozaffernagar. Mr. Mahelty, on the removal of Mr. Brewster to Mozaffernagar, will devote his undivided attention to the duties of his substantive appointment.

Revenue.—Mr. F. S. Head, Settlement Officer of Pimpriah, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for one month; in extension of the leave of absence allowed him in orders of the 14th May last to enable him to rejoin his station.

Judicial, the 11th October, 1839.—Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as additional sessions Judge of Roohilkhand, stationed at Shahjehanpore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Judicial and Revenue—Mr. C B Thornhill to be an assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand division. Mr. Thornhill has been permitted to remain in Calcutta, for three months, under the leave granted to him by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Mr. H G Astell, officiating Joint magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for six weeks from the 1st instant. The following arrangement made by the officiating Commissioner of the Rohilkhand division, has been approved by His Lordship.

Mr. G H Clarke to exercise the powers of Joint magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Bareilly, from the 1st instant.

The Governor General has likewise been pleased to approve of the order of the Officiating Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, directing Mr. A H Cook to exercise the powers of Joint magistrate and deputy collector in the District of Badama, from the 16th instant, or from the date of Mr. Thornhill's departure, on leave granted to him on the 9th instant.

Judicial—Synd Wilayat Ali, Principal Sudler Ameen of Meerut, stationed at Bismilshahar, has obtained leave of absence from his station, during the Dussehrab Vacation.

Judicial and Revenue, the 12th October, 1839—Mr. C W Fagan, officiating magistrate and collector at Myunowry, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for two months, from the 20th instant, on such date as he may quit his station; preparatory to his applying for Furlough to England on sick certificate. The Commissioner of the Agra Division has been instructed to make the best arrangement that circumstances will admit of, for carrying on the duties of the District, should Mr. Fagan be obliged to leave the station before his successor may have joined.

Mr. C T Le Bas, Officiating Joint magistrate and deputy collector of Gurgaon, has obtained leave of absence, for a fortnight, in extension of the leave for one month, granted to him by the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, from the 9th September last.

Separate Revenue, the 15th October, 1839—Mr. S Nowring Deputy collector of customs in Bundelkhand, reported on the 25th ultimo his arrival at the Presidency on board the ship "John Fleming," on his return from the Cape of Good Hope, under the leave of absence granted to him by the Government of Bengal, on the 20th September, 1837.

Judicial, the 17th October, 1839—Mr. J S Clarke to officiate as Additional Sessions Judge of Ally Ghur for the purpose of taking up and disposing of such commitments of the Ally Ghur and Bismilshahar Districts may be now ready for trial at the Sessions.

Judicial and Revenue—Mr. H Unwin to officiate as magistrate and collector of Myunowry, during the absence of Mr. Fagan on leave granted to him on the 12th instant, or till further orders.

Revenue—Mr. W E Mauley to officiate as special Deputy Collector at Meerut, on being relieved of the Office of Collector of Customs at Mirzapore by Mr. G Todd.

Ecclesiastical, the 19th October, 1839—The Reverend J I Tucker, Chaplain of Saugor, has been permitted to remain in Simla till the 15th November next; in further extension, of the leave of absence granted to him on medical certificate, on the 27th January 1838.

General—Brevet major J H Mackinlay, Post master of Cawnpore, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for five months from the 2d proximo, to proceed to Calcutta; preparatory to submitting an application for Furlough to Europe.

Revenue—Moulvie Sheik Ahmed Alee, Tahsildar of Pergumnah Cawnpore, Zillah Hamirpore, is appointed to be a Deputy Collector under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833, in Zillah Hamirpore, to be stationed at Calpro.

Judicial and Revenue, the 21st October, 1839—Mr. A A Roberts is appointed to officiate as Joint magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad, during the absence of Mr. G H M Alexander, on leave granted to him on the 3d instant, or till further orders.

The Order of the 21st Ultimo directing the Commissioner of the Benares Division to depute Mr. Roberts to Junnypore, as an Assistant to the magistrate and Collector of that District, is cancelled.

Revenue—Mr. T K Lloyd is appointed to be Special Deputy Collector of Ally Ghur. Mr. Lloyd has been directed to join his appointment, on being relieved of the charge of the Custom House at Agra, by Mr. A L C Plowden.

Ecclesiastical, the 23d October, 1839—The Reverend J Whiting, Chaplain of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate for 12 months, to proceed to the Hills. The Reverend Mr. Whiting has been appointed to perform the Ecclesiastical duties of Lamdour and Mussboree, on the expiration of the Reverend Mr. Chambers term of duty at those Stations.

Judicial—Mr. R C Glyn, civil and Sessions Judge of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for one month, from the 21st instant, or such date as he may quit his station. Mr. Glyn has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the civil Court to the principal Sudler Ameen, who will conduct these duties during Mr. Glyn's absence.

Mr. H B Harrington, officiating civil and Sessions Judge of Gorakhpore, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for one month, during the Dussehrab Vacation. Mr. Harrington has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the civil Court to Mr. J Shank, Joint magistrate and Deputy collector of Gorakhpore, who will conduct these duties during Mr. Harrington's absence.

Judicial and Revenue—Mr. J Gamier, Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for 3 months, preparatory to applying to proceed on Furlough, on sick certificate.

Mr. W D H Roath is appointed to officiate as magistrate and Collector of Etawah, during the absence of Mr. Gamier on leave, or till further orders. Mr. Roath has been directed to proceed and assume charge of the above offices, on being relieved of the Magistracy and Collectorship of Ally Ghur, by Mr. Harvey.

Mr. E Wilmet is appointed to be Joint magistrate and Deputy Collector of Saharunpore. Mr. Wilmet will continue to officiate as magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, till further orders.

Mr. H G Astell is appointed to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. R K Dick, magistrate and Collector of Bijnore, has been directed on his return to Bijnore from the leave of absence granted to him on the 12th April last, to confine himself to the settlement duties of the district.

Mr. T H Symson will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore, till further orders.

General Department, Camp Bijnore, the 2d November 1839—**Administrative**—The Reverend Mr. J J Munro, Chaplain of Cawnpore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for two months; in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th December last. The arrangement regarding the Ecclesiastical duties of the station of Simla, sanctioned in orders of the 12th April last, will continue in force during the extended period above mentioned.

General Department, Camp Bijnore the 5th November, 1839—**Ecclesiastical**—The Reverend C G Garbutt, Assistant Chaplain, is appointed to officiate as chaplain at Cawnpore, till further orders.

Judicial—Mr. G P Thomson, civil and Sessions Judge of Gorakhpore, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta for three months, from the date of expiration of the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him in orders of the 27th February last.

Revenue—Mr. J L M Lawrence, Settlement Officer in Zillah Etawah, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for four months; preparatory to applying for a Furlough on sick certificate.

Mr. R Gibbins is appointed to officiate as Settlement officer in Zillah Etawah, and directed to join that appointment, on being relieved of his present office.

Judicial and Revenue—Mr. J B Mill is appointed to officiate as Joint magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohituk, till further orders, and directed to join without delay.

Mr. G H Alexander has been directed on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him on the 3d ultimo, to proceed to Rohituk, and assume charge of the Joint magistracy and Deputy Collectorship of that District from Mr. Mill, when that Officer will continue attention to the Settlement duties of the District.

The following temporary arrangement made by the Commissioner of the Agra Division is approved:

Mr. R H S Campbell, Joint magistrate and Deputy collector of Furruckabad, to assume charge of the offices of magistrate and collector of Etawah, and Mr. W Wemyss to officiate as Joint magistrate and Deputy collector of Furruckabad.

Camp Kotah Kutchwa, General Department, the 7th November, 1839—**General**—The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to grant to Mr. F Currie, Secretary to the Governor General for the North Western Provinces in the 24th Regt., Revenue and General Department, leave of absence for three months, on his private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

* Mr J Davidson is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Governor General in the above Department, during the period of Mr Currie's absence, or till further orders.

Mr G F French is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Rohilkund division, and is directed to proceed to Bareilly and relieve Mr Davidson from the charge of that Office, on being himself relieved from the duties of the Office of Commissioner of the Meerut division by the return of Mr H S Boulderson to the appointment.

Dr. P Butler, officiating civil Surgeon of Benares, is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Benares, till further orders.

Judicial and Revenue—Mr. H S Boulderson, Commissioner of the Meerut division, has obtained leave on medical certificate to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to Furlough, from the 1st January next.

Judicial—Mr A C Heyland, civil and Session Judge of Ghazeepore, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for three months, to proceed to the Presidency.

Mr. H Ar strong is appointed to officiate as civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazeepore, till further orders.

Judicial and Revenue—Mr. S J Beecher is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Futehpoor, till further orders.

Revenue—Mr W Johnston is appointed to be a Deputy Collector, under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1843, in Zillah Malwah.

Separate Revenue—Mr A U C Plowden, collector of Customs at Agra, has obtained leave of absence till the 30th of the current month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th April.

Group Thanavir, the 9th November, 1839—**Judicial**—Mr. J S Fulk is deputed to officiate as additional Sessions Judge for the 1st of the Commanments, or the district of Alingurh, Meerat and Bohundjhour, and to exercise the general powers of a Sessions Judge for the last named District, to be ordinarily resident at Bohundjhour.

Mr J S Clarke, Officiating Additional Sessions Judge of Allypore, has obtained leave of absence for two days, in further extension of the 9th Nov. 1839. Leave granted to him on the dates noted on the margin.*

F CURRIE, Secy. to the Govr Genl N. W. P

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla 11th October, 1839.—Captain J Fordyce, of artillery, and Revenue Surveyor in the Agra District, has obtained, in the Revenue Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 12th August last, leave of absence, on medical certificate, for six months, from the 20th July 1839.

Simla 15th October.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to confirm the general orders issued by the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Indus, under the dates specified, placing the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Establishment at the disposal of the Envoy and minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moonik.

6th September.—Lieutenant C Rattray, of the 20th regiment native infantry.

10th September.—1st Lieutenant Richard Maule, of the artillery.

Lieutenant G W Golding, of the 35th regiment native infantry

11th September.—Lieutenant T Walker, of the 1st regiment native infantry

16th September.—2d Lieutenant Green, of the 2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.

17th October.—2d Lieutenant Figon, of the Corps of Engineers

Brevet Captain George St. Patrick Lawrence of the 2d regiment Light Cavalry.

Simla, 22d October, 1839.—Major R Low, of the 34th regiment native infantry, and Principal assistant to the Commissioner at Jubbulpore, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department North Western Provinces, under date the 14th ultimo, leave of absence for four months from the 1st November next, on his private affairs, with permission to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Brevet major J H Mackinay, of the 63d regiment native infantry, and Post Master at Calcutta has obtained in the General Department North Western Provinces, under date the 18th instant leave of absence on private affairs for five months, from the 2d proximo, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Surgeon A Ross has been appointed in the general Department North Western Provinces, under date the 10th instant, to the medical duties of the civil station of Delhi.

Simla, 25th October, 1839—Asst. Surgeon David McNab, who is appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Ghazee-pore, vice assistant surgeon J Jackson.

Assistant Surgeon James Anderson being attached to the 1st Local Horse, is directed to afford medical aid to the establishment at Huzari.

Captain E Watt of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, was permitted in the Political Department, under date the 23rd ultimo, to resign the appointment of Second in Command of the 1st Cavalry Regiment Oude Auxiliary Force. Captain Watt is accordingly placed at the disposal of the major General commanding the Forces.

Veterinary Surgeon J. Ricknell of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the Haupper Stad.

Simla, 29th October, 1839.—The following appointment was made in the Political Department, on the 30th ultimo:

Lieutenant R R W Ellis, of the 23d regiment native infantry, and officiating assistant to the Resident at Owalior, to be Assistant.

J STUART, Lt Col.

Secy to the Govr of India, Mty Dept
with the Rt Hon'ble the Govr Genl,

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 28th October, 1839.—No. 182 of 1829.—Super-numerary cornet Octavius Hamilton is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry, vice Cornet Henry Brougham deceased.

Mr. Henry Mein Wilson, having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the Service, as a Cadet of Infantry in this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Mr. Wilson is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

In continuation of General Orders, No. 77 of 1839, under date the 20th May last, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to transfer Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant George Macleod, of the Bombay Engineers, to the corps of Engineers in Bengal.

2d Lieutenant Macleod will take rank in the Engineer Corps under this Presidency, agreeably to the list received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and published in the general orders above mentioned.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Major James, 63d native infantry, in G O G O of the 6th ultimo, to visit the Presidency, is extended for three months, from the 15th proximo, to proceed to Sea, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are appointed to the 1st Battalion Artillery in the Department of public Works, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Provinces:

Sergeant George Watson, of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion Artillery.
Sergeant George Watson, of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion Artillery.

Corporal Vernal, temporarily employed in the 3d Division, Department of Public Works, is permanently appointed as Assistant Overseer in that Department, and also placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Provinces.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No 189 of 1839.—Captain and Brevet major William Frederick Steer, of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from this date, on the Pension of a major, in conformity with the Regulations of the 29th December 1837.

Fort William 14th November, 1839.—No 190 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

30th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. Wm. Charles Campbell, to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Colingwood Foster Penwick, to be Lieutenant, from the 13th October 1839, in succession to Captain Alfred Jackson, deceased.

30d Regiment N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain Archibald Robert John Swinton, to be captain of a Company, and Ensign Wilmer Owen Harris, to be Lieutenant, from the 28th October 1839, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major W F Steer, retired.

Lieutenant George Hutchings, of the 69th Regiment N. I. has returned to his duty, on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 29th October 1839.

Captain George Cox, of the 50th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, and to embark for such purpose at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel J W Roberbeau, of the 10th Regiment I. C., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of this profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Major Robert Arding Thomas, of the 48th Regiment N. I. is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st March next, on the Pension of a Lieutenant Colonel, in conformity with the Regulations of the 29th December 1839.

The services of assistant surgeon Walker, are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being placed in medical charge of the civil station of Gopalparah in Assam.

Assistant Surgeon K Mackinnon, having renewed his application in the Judicial Department, for leave of absence, assistant surgeon Donald McKee is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as assistant surgeon at Tihout, during the absence of the former gentleman.

The following promotions are made in the ordnance Commissariat Department:

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) Alexander McGregor, to be Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor John Campbell, to be Sub-Conductor from the 30th September 1839, vice Gower, retired.

Sub-Conductor Robert Tibury, to act as Conductor, and Carpenter Sergeant Martin Laker, of the Arsenal establishment, to act as Sub Conductor, from the date of this order, vice McGregor and Campbell, promoted, and during the absence of Conductor Keelan, or Furlough.

Sergeant C Douglas, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed a Barrack Sergeant in the Department of Public Works and posted to the Kurnool division.

Fort William 14th November, 1839.—No. 101 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to make the following Promotions:

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Colonel Whim Wyld to be Lieutenant, from the 24th October 1839, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G C S Master, deceased.

Supernumerary cornet Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry.

Major Thomas Matthew Taylor to be Lieutenant Colonel.—5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain Charles Windham Hodges to be major, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Bott to be Captain of a Troop, and cornet Henry Young Baxter to be Lieutenant, from the 4th November 1839, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Roberdeau, invalided.

Supernumerary cornet Daniel Bayley is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Andley George Francis John Younghusband to be captain of a company, and Ensign Charles Swinton to be Lieutenant, from the 13th October 1839 in succession to Captain John Hay, deceased.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Robert Foler, M.D. to be Surgeon, from the 24th October 1839, vice Surgeon Thomas Campbell Brown M.D. deceased.

Brevet major Sir Edward Alexander Campbell, Kt. C.B. of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the court of directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1839.

The services of assistant surgeon John Wood, at present at Newgong are at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

Apothecary James Purkis, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee unfit for further service, is transferred to The pension Establishment.

Fort William, 14th November, 1839.—No 194 of 1839.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the court of Directors, as cadets of Infantry on the 1st. bishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs. Dunsany Mount Charles Daniel Law; Evelyn Bradford Walter Robert Pient, Henry Earl Read; Charles Snowden St John Law; John St George; Henry Dingling; date of arrival at Fort William, 11th November, 1839.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the court of directors:

Colonel Edmund Frederick Waters, C. B., 27th Regiment N. I.; Captain Asley, George Francis, John Younghusband 34th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Henry Weaver, 54th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Spencer Wellington Bulington Butler, 66th Regiment Surgeon James Mainwaring Blander, M.D. of the medical Department, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th November 1839.

Surgeon C C Egerton, Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, has leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon E W W Raleigh, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, will take charge of that Establishment during the absence on leave of Surgeon Egerton, on medical certificate.

Fort William, 13th November, 1839.—No 195 of 1839.—The following Entries of military Letters, Nos. 49 and 52, dated respectively 24th August and 11th September 1839, from the Honorable the court of directors to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information:

Letter No. 49, dated 24th August 1839.—Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, viz.

Colonel J A Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel J Harris, major W J Gaudet, Captain Charles Chester, Wm. Hunter, J Stevens, J F Bradford, (in October Overland), J P Wade, (Ditto Ditto), Charles Garrett, S Grove, (Overland), W P Miller, Ditto, Alexander Hodges, and Barrow; and Revell, (Overland), Lieut. S H Good, F C Marston J Locke, (Overland), Thos Gaudet, A Macdonald, all, Henry Weaver, G W Williams, T Walker, (Overland), J E Grounds, E Good, J French, A H Shepherd, F Sumter, (Overland) C H Barr, (in September or October) Frederick Culver, J. S. Bell, John Sutherland H S Grimes, 2d Lieut D Reid, Ensigns, G Walsh, and R Woodhouse, Assist Surgeon H R Bond, and R W Wrightson.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.:

Captain Pringle, O'Hanlon, Lieutenant John Mayow, Assist Surgeons J Duncan, and W Buchanan, for six months.

3. The following officers have been permitted to retire from the service, viz.:

Captain Henry Hahed, any leave about from the 23d April, 1839.

Lieut. S Arden, Ditto ditto from the 15th June, 1839.

Letter No 52, dated 11th September, 1839.—1. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.:

Captain W F Grant, (Overland)

" Charles Garrett,

Lieut. Thos. W Morgan,

" John Trail,

" Nicholas Palmer,

" Archibald Tucker,

Surgeon H Tweddell,

Assist. Surgeon C Finch.

GENERAL REGISTER.

" **Francie Thompson, on the "Wind-
sor."**
"**James Morice.**
"**Wm. Spencer.**

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz:—

Lieut. Col. John Colvin, c. r.

Lieutenants Wm. Moultrie, Henry Airey, Robt. Bennett, W. P. Meares, W. H. Tweeddale, for six months, and G. W. Bishop for four ditto.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes, for six ditto.

3. We have permitted the following Officers to retire from the Service, viz:—

Lieut. Col. B. Sismore, this vacancy has effect from the 23th of July, 1839.

Major John Diries, ditto ditto from the 6th August, 1839.

Lieut. Herbert P. Voules, ditto ditto from the 30th June, 1839.

Surgeon Henry Cooper, ditto ditto from the 12th August, 1839.
Fort William 13th November, 1839.—No 196 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council having taken into consideration, as a general question, the terms upon which officers proceeding on duty, or on account of sickness, on board Government Troop Ships, or Government Vessels of any kind when used as Troop Ships, or of Transports hired by Government, ought to be messed at the captain's Table, or, if the Vessel be a Ship of War, of the East India Company, in the Wardroom, has resolved, that the rate for a Subaltern shall not exceed (4) Four Rupees per diem and for a Captain or Superior Officer (5) Five Rupees. It shall be incumbent therefore on the Masters or Commanders of Vessels employed as Troop Ships or transports, to provide such a Table as stated may afford under the Control of the Marine Board or Head of Department, through whom the Vessel is engaged or Superintended.

The rates above laid down are intended to be in modification of the previously established rate of (8) Eight Rupees per diem, of which Six Rupees were made payable by Government and Two by the Officer embarking.

It is not considered necessary to settle the rates of Passage and Table money for the Wives and children of officers, which may continue as heretofore adjusted in accordance with established custom.

It is to be understood that the above rates provide only for the Table Allowance without Wines, for which the commander may have his separate charge or the Officers may make their own provision.

When Officers are ordered to proceed on service on board ship, the Government will pay the Table Allowance at the rate stated. Officers proceeding to Sea, under circumstances which do not entitle them to have their Table money paid by Government, will be entitled to be received and messed on board of any Government or hired Vessel employed on Transport Service, at the rates specified, which will be realized through the Marine Board or Head of Department.

The above Rules, however, will have no application to cases of Officers taking their passage on the private account otherwise than in the course of service, nor to other than military Persons when provided with passage and accommodation on board of Government or hired Vessels. Such Officers returning from service will have to pay their own Table money.

The President in Council directs that these Rules shall be made applicable to Government steamers at Bombay, as well as to those belonging to the Port of Calcutta, whenever these Vessels are used as Transports, or for the conveyance of Troops and Officers on service.

No 197 of 1839.—In continuation of General Orders No 181, of the 21st October 1839, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to transfer, Ensign Frederick Jones Thompson, from the 39th Regiment native infantry, to be 6th Ensign in the 2d European Regiment.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

18th Regt. N I.—Messrs Robert Bruce Norton, Thomas Whitaker Snagar, Richd Hen Gennys, William Wright Aubert, and Theophilus Green, date of arrival at Fort William 14th Nov. 1839.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain Henry Cheere, of the 74th Regt N I, brevet captain Joshua Wilcox, of the 4th Regt N I, date of arrival at Fort William 14th Nov 1839.

Major General W. G. Biddleley, c. r. Colonel of the 74th Regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, via the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No 194 of 1839.—The following Extract from the London Gazette, dated Tuesday, August 13th, 1839, received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is published for general information:

" **Whitehall, August 12th, 1839.**

" The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Conway, Esq., captain in the 53d Regiment native infantry, on the Bengal Establishment, her royal licence and authority: that he may henceforth assume and use the surname of Gordon, in addition to and after that of Conway.

" And also to command, that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in her Majesty's College of Arms."

No. 199 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet George Rowcroft Burd to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant H. P. Voules retired, with rank from the 12th November 1836, vice Lieutenant R. P. Penningsham promoted.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thos David Colyear, to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet John Staples to be Lieutenant, from the 23d April, 1839, in succession to Captain H. Halhed retired.

Infantry.—Major Orlando Stubbs to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Lieutenant Colonel B. Sismore retired, with rank from the 6th October, 1839, for the augmentation of the 2d European Regiment.

27th Regiment N I.—Ensign Chas. Harris to be Lieutenant vice Lieutenant S. Arden retired, with rank from the 6th October 1839, vice Lieutenant T. Plumb promoted.

43d Regiment N I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Lyell to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Robert Archibald Truster to be Lieutenant, from the 18th October, 1839, in succession to Captain and Brevet major Shepherd Ward deceased.

44th Regt. N I.—Captain William Henry Wake to be major, Lieutenant James Wemyss to be captain of a Company, and Ensign Charles Wright to be Lieutenant, from the 6th October, 1839, in succession to major O. Stubbs, promoted.

71st Regt N I.—Captain and brevet major John Samuel Marshall to be major, Lieutenant and brevet captain William James Rind to be captain of a Company, and Ensign Patrick Graham Robertson to be Lieutenant, from the 6th August, 1839, in succession to major J. Davies retired.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Andrew Walker (1st) to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon H. Cooper retired, with rank from the 22d October, 1839, vice Surgeon T. C. Brown, a b. deceased.

Alteration of Rank.—3d Regt Lt. Coly.—Lieutenant J. Gordon to rank from 30th June 1839, in succession to Lieutenant H. P. Voules retired.

39th Regt N I.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Grant, major E. Pettigrew, al, captain E. A. Vonro, and Lieutenant J. N. Thomas, to rank from 26th July 1834, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel M. Sissimire, retired.

11th Regt N I.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Benson, m. b. D. Hephurn, captain J. Mecton, and Lieutenant N. J. Becker, to rank from the 3rd July 1839, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (brevet-Colonel) J. H. Litter, promoted.

18th Regt N I.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Rose, major W. Cubitt, captain C. Marguer, and Lieutenant T. C. Richardson, to rank from September 1839, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Herring, c. r. deceased.

27th Regt N I.—Lieutenant C. Scott, to rank from 15th June 1839, in succession to Lieutenant S. Arden, retired.

Med Dept.—Surgeon J. Margrath, to rank from 15th August 1839, in succession to Surgeon H. Cooper, retired.

Med Dept.—Surgeon E. Foley, m. b., to rank from the 2d October 1839, vice Surgeon J. Colvin, a b. deceased.

Wm. CUBITT, Major

GENERAL REGISTER.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 19th October, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 8th instant, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the regiments specified opposite to their names, is confirmed:

Ensign O E Philpotts, 3d regiment native infantry, Barrack-pore.

Ensign The Hon'ble E F R H Hastings 69th regiment native infantry, Berhampore.

Ensign G Cone, 69th ditto ditto.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 19th October 1839.—The Benares division order of the 10th instant, directing Hurree Bul'ah Bhowar, native doctor, attached to the station hospital at Benares, to do duty with the 1st depot battalion at Jaunpore, is confirmed.

Park Sergeant G Gatchhouse, of the Allahabad magazine, is, at his own request, removed to the regiment of artillery, in the rank he held when appointed to his present situation, and directed to join the 4th company 3d battalion at Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

25th regiment native infantry.—Ensign C A Nicolson, from 5th October to 18th November, in extension, on medical certificate, to remain at Jubbulpore, to enable him to rejoin.

46th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J P Friskine, from 8th October to 8th October 1840, to proceed to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

29th regiment native infantry.—Brevet Major W H Earle, from 20th October to 20th January 1840, to visit Agra and Fathgah, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 22d October 1839.—Captain R McNair, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, is appointed major of brigade to the troops serving under Brigadier J H Lister's command on the eastern frontier, in the room of Captain J Woodburn, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, whose corps is under orders to proceed to Benares.

Captain H Garbutt is removed from the 4th company 2d battalion to the 4th troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, vice Tunings deceased.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 23d October, 1839.—Quarter Master Sergeant William Kely, of the 1st light cavalry, is appointed Sergeant major to the regiment, vice Num promoted.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Flynn, of the 50th native infantry, is appointed Sergeant major to the regiment, vice Wright transferred to the pension establishment.

Quarter Master Sergeant Peter Sullen, of the 17th, is appointed Sergeant major to the 53d regiment of native infantry, vice Hogg transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeants to the regiments specified opposite to their names.

Sergeant Stephen Houslass, of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the 1st regiment of light cavalry, vice Kely appointed Sergeant Major.

Sergeant William Stafford, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, to the 50th regiment of native infantry, vice Flynn appointed Sergeant Major.

Sergeant Samuel Greenway, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, to the 17th native infantry, vice Sullen removed as Sergeant Major to the 53d regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General Staff.—Major General J Cock, commanding the Benares division from 15th November, to 15th March 1840, to visit the Presidency, and eventually proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

60th regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut-Col. J W Richardson, from 1st November to 1st April 1840, in extension, to proceed to the Presidency, in anticipation of being transferred to the invalid establishment, and preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

3d Brigade Horse artillery.—Major J J Farrington, from 13th September, to 1st December 1839, to remain at Mussoorie, and has leave granted in General Orders of the 9th inst.

6th regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant C R H Christie, from 26th September to 9th October, in extension, to enable him to join.

64th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant S Nation, from 15th October, to 15th April 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

64th regiment native infantry.—Sergeant M Powell from 2d October to 10th November 1840, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

1st regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain A L Campbell, from 2d November to 2d January 1840, to visit Agra, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 22d October 1839.—Memo.—With reference to page 405 of the pay and audit regulations, one Bheestie and one Lascar are authorized for the 9th of additional company of native infantry corps, from the 7th ultimo, and officers commanding corps whose 9th company is not attached to a depot battalion will indemnify for camp equipage, for it agreeably to existing regulations, the Commandants of depot battalions will, in like manner, indent for it for the company employing them respectively.

2d Lieutenant H M. Curran's detachment order of the 9th August last, appointing Staff-Sergeant Timothy Lawler, of the 4th company 3th battalion, to act as Sergeant Major in the detachment of artillery proceeding under his command from Agra to Mussoorie, is confirmed.

Gunner J. Montgomery, of the regiment of artillery, is appointed to do duty at the Cawnpore foundry, until further orders, vice Sergeant Hill removed to his corps.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 24th October 1839.—The following extracts of a despatch, No 43, dated the 20th ultimo, from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, and of a military letter, No 44, dated the 2d July 1839, to which it refers, are published for the information and guidance of officers composing examining committees, and strict attention thereto is enjoined:

Extract of a letter from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No 430, dated the 30th September 1839.

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, the annexed extract (pages 5 and 6) of a military letter No 44, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 2d July 1839, expressing their satisfaction at the report of the medical committee which advised Gunner T Maxwell fit for field duty, though pronounced by a former committee as unfit for service, and requesting that examining committees be cautioned to exercise the utmost circumspection in the performance of their duties.

Extract of a Military letter, No. 43, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 2d July 1839.

Letter dated 31st Jan. 1839.
(No 4).

Transmitting, in continuation of a separate letter, No 63 of 1838, copy of a despatch from the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General communicating that Gunner T, Maxwell, pronounced by a former committee unfit for the service, has been re-examined by a medical committee, and considered fit for field duty.

Para. 5. This report is satisfactory.

6. The expense incurred by the rejection of a recruit rendered it of importance that officers composing examining committees should be cautioned to exercise the utmost circumspection in the performance of their duties.

Major General R Hampton's field force order of the 13th instant, directing the following medical arrangements, is confirmed:

Surgeon A McK Clark, of the 52d regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge, from the 5th instant, of the general staff of the force assembled for service in Warwar, during the absence of Surgeon W Dwyer, of the 1st light cavalry, and to afford medical aid on the 11th instant, to the head-quarters and detail of the supports and munitia, as a temporary arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon F Anderson, M D of the 4th troop 1st brigade, to afford medical aid, as a temporary arrangement, to the head-quarters and detail of European artillery, under Major Blythe.

The 8th hind division order of the 15th instant, directing the following arrangements, is confirmed:

Surgeon W Duff, of the 5th native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 4th regiment of light cavalry, vice Surgeon Ross appointed to a civil situation.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant Surgeon G C Wellich, M D doing duty with the 21st to proceed to Goodinabad, and receive medical charge of the 52d regiment of native infantry, on the departure of surgeon T. D. Ever, M D on leave; the latter to deliver over the medical charge, at the same time, of the Artillery and 4th of the Station, to assistant surgeon T. Scott, of the 20th native infantry.

Surgeon B Bell, of the 40th, to afford medical aid to the 21st regiment of native infantry, and surgeon W. S. Charters, M D of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the charge of the division staff.

The Kurnal station order of the 16th instant, appointing Lieutenant J C Phillips, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, to act as Adjutant to the 1st brigade of native infantry, consisting of one troop of light cavalry and the 4th company of native infantry, under the command of captain W. Benson, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

The Delhi garrison order of the 18th instant, directing Surgeon A. Simon, M D, of the 46th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the recruit depot battalion at that station, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 17th instant, directing Hospital Steward J. Kild to proceed to the Presidency, in medical charge of the European wards, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 18th instant, directing Lieutenant W. H. Lamer, Adjutant of the 2d recruit depot battalion, to entertain recruits, and apply to the officer commanding at Fatehgarh for the aid of drill instructors, is confirmed.

The Sirhind division order of the 21st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Bruce, M D of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to do duty with, and afford medical aid to the 6th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

The Nusserehah station order of the 17th instant, directing surgeon A. M. K. Clark, of the 52d regiment of native infantry, to be medical charge of the artillery, from the 15th instant, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

49th Regiment native infantry.—Brevet Col G. Hunter, C B from 6th February to 23d February to enable him to join.

13th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G. F. Whitlocke, from 20th October to 15th February 1840, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon F. Fleming, doing duty with the 2d regiment native infantry, from 1st November to 1st March 1840 to visit the Presidency, presentors to submitting an application to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

Head quarters, Meerut, 25th October 1839.—Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General the Commander of the Forces directs, that the force detailed for service in Marwar, in General Orders of the 5th of August last, shall be considered to have been broken up, and all appointments connected with it to have ceased, from the 14th instant.

Major General H. Hampton's order directing the several corps and detachments composing the force to return to their respective garrison posts, is confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

4th Regiment Native infantry.—Lieutenant F. Maitland to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Goldney, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain P. Goldney will officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until Lieutenant Maitland rejoins his regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

52d Regiment native infantry.—Lieut. Colonel S. Hawthorne from 1st December to 15th January 1840, to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon D. Culmore from 31st December to 31st March, 1840, to visit Calcutta on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, 26th October 1839.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

26th Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant R. A. Master, from 30th October to 30th November, to visit Kurnal on private affairs.

9th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. H. Sale, from 1st October to 31st December, in extension, to visit Kurnal on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, 28th October 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 15th instant, directing Ensign A. Macquenn and A. D. Pottmeier, lately admitted into the service, to do duty, the former with the 69th native infantry at Rahampore, and the latter with the 52d regiment at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

Brigadier R. Rich's detachment order of the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant J. D. McFiferson, of the 22d regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff to the troops serving in the fortress of Joudpore, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 21st instant, appointing assistant apothecary W. Tugman, of her Majesty's 3d light dragoon, to officiate as Steward in the hospital of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, until the arrival of Steward Bain, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 23d instant, appointing Private J. S. Linn, of the European invalids, to act as corporal with a detachment of invalids and time expired men proceeding to Chunar and the Presidency, is confirmed.

The following removals of medical officers are directed:

Surgeon W. E. Carte, a s from the 17th to the 61st regiment of native infantry, which he will proceed and join without delay.

Surgeon D. M. Q. Gray, M D from the 61st to the 17th regiment of native infantry.

Head quarters, Meerut, 20th October, 1839.—The Ferozshah station order of the 21st instant, directing assistant surgeon S. M. Griffith of the 14th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the recruit depot battalion at that station, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 18th instant, appointing chief assistant surgeon A. V. Dunlop, M D to the temporary medical charge of the 1st depot battalion, from the 7th October, is confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery.

Captains and Brevet major G. G. Dennis, (on furlough) from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 1st troop 3d brigade; G. H. Woodcock, (on staff employ) from the 1st company 3d battalion to the 3d company 1st battalion, and J. Cartwright, (on staff employ) from the 1st company 5th battalion to the 3d company 4th battalion.

Captains B. Browne, (on staff employ) from the 8th company 6th battalion to the 1st company 1st battalion; H. Humphrey, from the 3d company 1st battalion to the 2d company 2d battalion; W. Anderson, (on staff employ) from the 2d company 2d battalion to the 4th company 2d battalion; J. Turlou, (on furlough) from the 1st troop 3d brigade to the 1st company 5th battalion, and E. Madden (new promotion) to the 4th company 3d battalion.

1st Lieutenants T. H. Sismore, from the 3d troop 1st brigade to the 4th troop 1st brigade; J. L. C. Richardson, from the 4th troop 1st brigade to the 2d troop 1st brigade; G. McKenzie, from the 2d troop 2d brigade to the 4th troop 3d brigade; W. Foley, (on furlough) from the 3d company 1st battalion to the 1st company 2nd battalion, and H. A. Carlisle (new promotion) to the 2d troop 3d brigade.

2d Lieutenants D. Reid, (on furlough) from the 3d troop 1st brigade to the 2d troop 1st brigade; W. Maxwell, (on staff employ) from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 4th troop 1st brigade; A. W. Hawkins attached to Shah Shooja's force) from the 4th troop 3d brigade to the 1st troop 1st brigade; G. A. Green, (on staff employ) from the 1st company 2d battalion to the 2d troop 2d brigade; A. Robertson (new arrival) to the 1st company 1st battalion; G. Bouchier (new arrival) to the 3d company 1st battalion; G. Muir (new arrival) to the 4th company 1st battalion; F. G. Lumbert (new arrival) to the 2d company 1st battalion, and P. Christie (new arrival) to the 2d company 4th battalion.

The appointment, in general orders of the Commander of the Forces of the 21d August last, of Michael Carroll to be an hospital apprentice, is cancelled.

Head quarters, Meerut, 20th October, 1839.—The Presidency division order of the 17th instant, directing 2d Lieutenants J. H. Becher and J. S. Alexander, of the engineers, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the sappers and miners at Delhi, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 17th instant, appointing the following medical staff to do duty with a detachment of recruits for her Majesty's service, ordered to proceed to Chunar, is confirmed; viz.

Assistant Surgeons G. Turner, to the medical charge, and W. Martin.

Assistant Steward J. W. Frazer, and apprentice J. Pender.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The **Kurnool** station orders of the 24th and 25th instant, the former appointing assistant surgeon A Bryce, M D to afford medical aid to the 5th regiment of light cavalry and detachment from the 1st company 1st brigade of horse artillery, proceeding to Munymarjah; and the latter directing surgeon B Bell, of the 50th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 4th light cavalry, and assistant surgeon J T Tucker, M D of the 21st native infantry, to the depot of her majesty's 12th foot, and command.

The order issued by major general R Hampton, commanding the Marwar field force, dated the 1st instant, placing the services of Corporal Broadway, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, at the disposal of the officer commanding the Jaipur legion, for employment as acting Gun Corporal in the brigade of guns attached to that corps in with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General confirmed.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General the 9th regiment of native infantry is permitted to proceed, at its own expense, by water to the destination which has been assigned to it.

The usual extra batta will be drawn for the corps for the number of days that would have been occupied in marching to the new station had the regiment proceeded to it by land.

Gholab Sing, Havildar, attached to the escort of the Eavy and Minister at the court of His majesty Shah Sooja-ul-Mulk, having been declared unfit for further service, by an invaliding committee convened at Cabul, is transferred to the pension establishment, as Sepoy, from the 1st of September last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

39th regiment native infantry.—Captain J H Low from 8th November to 8th February 1839, to visit Mirzapore on private affairs.

62d regiment native infantry.—Eusing A D Couleaid, from 23d October to 23d January 1840, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to sea.

Head quarters, Meerut, 30th October 1839.—The regimental order of the 25th instant, by captain S Nash, commanding the 4th light cavalry, appointing Lieutenant G W Master to act as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Oulow, vice Braval captain G C S Master deceased, is confirmed.

The Neemuch station order of the 24th instant, directing the following arrangements, is confirmed :

The officiating major or Brigade of the Meywar field force is to resume charge of the records of the brigade office, the post office, and the custody of the treasure chest, from lieutenant and Adjutant G W G Bristolow, station staff.

Assistant Surgeon A C Duncan, M D to make over the sick of the artillery, the squadron of the 1st light cavalry, and the 30th regiment of native infantry, to surgeon J Georg, of the latter corps.

Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead, of the 7th regiment of Bombay native infantry, to make over the sick of the 30th and 40th regiments of native infantry, and the left wing of the 3d local horse, to assistant surgeon G. Hodzson, of the 40th native infantry.

Sergeant J Smith, M D is removed from the 34th to the 63d regiment of native infantry, which he will join on being relieved from his present charge.

Assistant Surgeon T Smith, M D of the 8th light cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the left wing of the 31th regiment of native infantry, at Myspore, and directed to join.

Captain G Cox, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to proceed towards Bombay, in anticipation of the leave, on medical certificate, for which he has applied, being granted by Government.

Captain Fisher, of the 19th native infantry, at present doing duty with the recruit depot at Allypore is directed to proceed to Delhi and assume the command of the 9th company of his regiment attached to the depot battalion at that station.

The leave of absence granted to assistant surgeon F Fleming, attached to the 5th regiment of native infantry, in General Order of the 24th instant, is to commence from that date, instead of the 1st proximo, as therein specified.

Corporal William Haskitt, of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, promoted to the rank of sergeant and appointed Quarter master sergeant to the 1st regiment of native infantry, vice James placed on the pension establishment.

Private William Couden, of the European regiment, is transferred to the artillery and directed to join the 4d company 3d battalion at Dinapore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

1st battalion artillery.—2d Lieutenant P C Lambert, from 15th November to 25th November in extension, to enable him to join.

Head quarters, Meerut, 31st October 1839.—With the sanction of Government increase of pay for length of service is extended to Buglers and Drummers of local battalions on the terms prescribed for Privates of the corps in General Order by the President in Council, No 118, of the 22d of July last.

Captain J Leeson, of the 42d regiment of native infantry is directed to proceed to Allypore, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, and its duty, until further orders with the portion of his corps attached to the recruit depot at that station.

Head quarters, Meerut, 1st November 1839.—The regimental order of the 20th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel S D Riley, commanding the 3d native infantry, appointing Captain T Wallace to act as adjutant, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :

3d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J Metcalfe to be Adjutant, vice Wallace promoted.

40th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J Smith to be adjutant vice Lloyd permitted to resign the appointment.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

60th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J E Verner adjutant, 5th local horse, from 1st December to 10th February 1840, to visit Gwalior, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, 2d November 1839.—With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, the following movements are to be carried into effect, on the dates and in the manner detailed below :

2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery.—From the army of the Indus, to Meerut, agreeably to the instructions they will receive.

Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.—From Meerut, to Cawnpore, 2d December 1839.

Her Majesty's 16th lancers.—From the army of the Indus, to Meerut, agreeably to the instructions they will receive.

1st regiment light cavalry.—From Neemuch, to Muttra, on being relieved by the 4th cavalry.

3d regiment light cavalry.—From army of the Indus, to Kurnaul, agreeably to the instructions they will receive.

4th regiment light cavalry.—From Kurnaul, to Neemuch, the regiment will relieve the 5th light cavalry from the escort of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on His Majesty's arrival at Kurnaul, and thence accompany the escort until relieved.

9th regiment light cavalry.—From Nussacrabad, to Muttra, on being relieved by the 10th light cavalry.

10th regiment light cavalry.—From Muttra, to Nussacrabad, 2d December 1839.

2d and 3d companies of sappers and miners.—From the army of the Indus, to Delhi, agreeably to the instructions they will receive.

10th regiment native infantry.—From Lucknow, to Delhi, 25th November 1839.

13th regiment native infantry.—From Nussacrabad, to Banda, on being relieved by the 62d regiment native infantry.

21st regiment native infantry.—From Kurnaul, to Moradabad, on being relieved by the 29th regiment native infantry.

29th regiment native infantry.—From Banda to Lucknow, on being relieved by the 13th regiment native infantry.

32d regiment native infantry.—From Jhansi, to Meerut, on being relieved by a detachment from the Bundelcund legion.

34th regiment native infantry.—From Delhi to Neemuch, on being relieved by the 10th regiment native infantry.

39th regiment native infantry.—From Neemuch, to Kurnaul, 25th November 1839.

49th regiment native infantry.—From Neemuch, to Cawnpore, on being relieved by the 59th regiment native infantry.

50th regiment native infantry.—From Moradabad, to Nussacrabad, on being relieved by a wing of the 5th regiment from Delhi.

62d regiment native infantry.—From Cawnpore, to Nussacrabad, 25th November 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

A wing of the 8th regiment of native infantry from Bareilly will move as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, to relieve the 59th regiment at Moradabad.

The Presidency division order of the 2d ultimo, appointing Cornet T R Snow, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 5th Regiment of light cavalry at Kurnaul, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six weeks, granted in general orders of the 25th ultimo, to Lieutenant Colonel S Hawthorne, of the 32d regiment of native infantry, is to commence from the 1st of January next, instead of the date therein specified.

The leave of absence granted in General orders of the 17th of September last, to Lieutenant O Campbell, of the invalid establishment, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

11th regiment native infantry.—Surgeon H Newmarsh from 1st November to 1st March 1840, in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

7th regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant T Fraser, from 31st October, to 1st December, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 4th November 1839.—The detachment order of the 22d ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel R Rich, commanding at Joudpore, directing assistant surgeon T Russell, of the Rajpootana agency, to afford medical aid to the 74th regiment of native infantry as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgeon Brown deceased and assistant surgeon A Kerr, M D of the Joudpore legion, to the detail of European artillery and the 22d native infantry, is confirmed.

The following removals of medical officers are ordered:

Surgeon C Reunv, from the 4th regiment of light cavalry to the 2d regiment of native infantry; and surgeon A Pringle, M D from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant J Laughton, of engineers is appointed to do duty with the corps of sappers and miners, and directed to join the cad quarters at Delhi.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

33d regiment native infantry.—Brave Major G Barker, from 25th October to 25th April 1840, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 5th November 1839.—Captain A Stewart, of the European regiment, is appointed to do duty with the depot of the corps at Agra, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon M A R Gerrard is appointed to do duty with the 2d regiment of native infantry at Poonpore, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th regiment light cavalry.—Captain E Wutt, from 15th October to 10th November, in extension, to remain at Agra, on medical certificate.

46th regiment native infantry.—Major T R Macqueen, from 12th November to 20th March 1840, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Aracan Local Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon T A Wethered, from 18th November to 1st February 1840, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 6th November 1839.—With adherence to the increased powers vested in inferior courts martial by the provisions of Act No. XXIII of 1839, published in the Army in General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council, of the 2d October 1839 No 174, the commander of the Forces is pleased to cancel the General Order of the 13th September last, and to direct that except in highly aggravated cases, the practice of bringing native soldiers to trial before general court martial, for desertion, may be discontinued.

In nearly every instance that occurs, it will now be sufficient to bring the offenders to trial, for absence without leave, before an inferior court martial.

With the sanction of Government, additional invalid pay, after 10 years' service, is granted to Drums, Fife and Trumpet Majors, who have served three years in those ranks, without reference to their pensionable or caste, at the rate laid down for Havildars, Naikhs and Full-caste Drummers, who have served that period; viz. twelve Rupees per mensem. This order to have retrospective effect from the 17th April 1837.

Lieutenant S J Saunders, of the 41st regiment of native infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the 1st recruit depot battalion, and directed to join at Jaunpore without delay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Battalion Artillery.—Captain E Madden, from 1st November 1839 to 1st November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

5th regiment light cavalry.—Cornet E W C P Snowden, from 20th December 1839 to 10th November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain T Moore, from 31st January 1840, to 10th November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

2d European Regiment.—Captain G R Talbot, from 15th February 1840, to 10th November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

38th regiment native infantry.—Captain T H Scott, from 6th November 1839 to 5th November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

6th regiment native infantry.—Captain J H Smith, from 1st March 1840 to 10th November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

64th regiment native infantry.—Captain F Knyvet, from 28th October 1839 to 10th November 1840, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Division Staff.—Capt. F Angelo, Deputy Judge Advocate General Subind division, from 15th March 1840 to 10th Nov 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Commissariat Department.—Conductor W H Henley, from 15th December 1839 to 10th November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah on medical certificate.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Apothecary C A Carr, from 1st November 1839 to 10th November 1840, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 7th November 1839.—The Meerut station order of the 31st ultimo, directed assistant surgeon M A B Carran, lately arrived in medical charge of a detachment, to do duty with the artillery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Brigadier I Kennedy's district order of the 30th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon N Cullier and C M Henderson, M D to do duty, the former with the 22d, and the latter with the 74th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Sanger division order of the 26th ultimo, directing hospital apprentice John Oden to proceed to Kurnaul, and report himself to the Superintending surgeon of the Sirkind division, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 31st ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel P King commanding the 14th light cavalry, appointing Cornet W Wild to act as an adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant and adjutant M R Onslow, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Gunner John Labbok, of the pension establishment, is with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Mussorie, and draw his stipend from the Meerut circle of payment.

With the sanction of Government, the additional invalid pay of his rank is granted to Fife Major A Telour, late of the 12th regiment of native infantry, from the date of his transfer to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant, M R Onslow from 10th November to 10th March 1840, in extension to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

74th regiment native infantry.—Major A Spens, from 25th November to 25th January 1840, to visit Mussorabadi, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 7th November 1839.—A committee of horse artillery and cavalry officers will assemble at the Haager and, on the 4th proximo for the purpose of passing into the service, such cuts as may be presented by the Superintendent, and considered by the committee fit for military purposes.

The Major General commanding the Meerut division will be pleased to nominate, the president and member, reporting the names of the officers selected for the duty to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals and postings to hold officers:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Colonel (Major General) Sir T. Whitehead, K. C. B. (on furlough) from the 6th regiment of native infantry to the new European regiment.

Colonel W. Vincent, new promotion, to the 68th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Rich, from the 23d regiment of native infantry to the new European regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Seymour, from the 74th to the 2d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Benson, new promotion, (on staff employment) to the 60th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Ross new promotion, (on staff employment) to the 74th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Kingston, new promotion, to the new European regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Pernie, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 37th regiment of native infantry.

The Judge Advocate General is directed to proceed to the Presidency, leaving, for the present, the portion of his office and office establishment attached to army head quarters, under the charge of the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Meerut division.

Veterinary Surgeon W. McDermott is removed from the 4th troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, and posted to the 2d regiment light cavalry, vice Rickell appointed to the said department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 21st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant R. Lowry, from 1st November 1839 to 10th March 1840, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

3d European Regiment.—Lieutenant A. H. Corfield, from 1st November 1839 to 10th March 1840, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

44th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain M. Hughes, from 10th November 1839 to 10th March 1840, to visit the Presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

77th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant D. Lumsden from 6th November 1839 to 1st December 1839, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave, to remain in the hills, granted to Lieutenant Lowry and Captain Hughes.

Head quarters, Meerut, 8th November 1839.—The detachment order of the 26th ultmo, by Lieutenant Colonel R. Chambers commanding the troops on escort duty with the Right Honourable the Governor General appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master C. M. Camoyne, of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, to act as detachment staff, is confirmed.

The Barrilly station order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon R. Wilson, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 4th depot battalion, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore station order of the 25th ultmo, appointing surgeon C. Motley, of the 3d, to the medical charge of the 57th regiment native infantry, vice assistant surgeon Malcolm deceased, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. R. Lumley, of the 9th native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Benares, and await the arrival of his regiment at that station.

Cornet W. Alexander is permitted to do duty with the 8th instead of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, as notified in General Orders of the 31st of August inst.

Magazine sercant James Cartland, of the Chunar establishment, is directed to remain and do duty in the magazine at Banagar, until his services there can conveniently be dispensed with.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

30th regiment native infantry.—Captain T. O. O'Balme, from 26th October to 26th April 1840, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

59th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign A. C. Plowden, from 26th November to 14th December, in extension, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

30th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant H. C. Gilmore, from 26th November to 14th February 1840, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

28th regiment native infantry.—Major C. D. Wilkinson, from 20th November to 20th December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

N. R. This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of 1st October last.

Head quarters, Meerut, 9th November, 1839.—A Committee of horse artillery and cavalry officers will assemble at Ghazipur on the 10th proximo for the purpose of examining and passing into the service such horses as may be presented by the Superintendent of the Central stud, and which the committee may consider fit for military purposes.

PRESIDENT.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Harriott, 6th regiment of light cavalry.

MEMBERS.

A Captain from the 3d brigade of horse artillery.

A Captain from Her Majesty's 3d light dragons.

A Captain from the 6th regiment of light cavalry.

A Captain from the 8th regiment of light cavalry.

The New-march station order of the 31st ultmo directing Surgeon W. Durb, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, to resume medical charge of the staff, is confirmed.

Unposted Ensign A. N. Cole at present doing duty with the 2d is permitted to join and do duty with the 49th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

13th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. St. L. Mitchell, from 15th November to 15th May 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 11th November 1839.—The Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, is pleased to announce that the prohibition in regard to the furlough of officers, on private affairs, to Europe, has been withdrawn.

The Commander of the Forces, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, directs that the appointments of Aid-de-Camp to Brigadiers with the troops serving in Afghanistan shall cease, from the date of the receipt of this order at the stations of the different brigades.

Captain F. Rowcraft, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Saugor division, until the arrival of Captain G. A. Brownlow, in the room of Brevet major C. Andressa promoted.

The following removals of medical officers are directed:

Surgeon J. Menzies and assistant Surgeon A. Murray, M. D. (on furlough) from the 10th to the 55th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon W. Dyer and assistant surgeon J. S. Sutherland, from the latter to the former corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

11th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut. Colonel C. P. King, from 16th November to 16th February 1840, to remain in the vicinity of Kurnaul, on private affairs.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Forbes, from 5th November to 1st May 1840, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

10th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain J. Free, from 1st December to 1st June 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

47th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. C. Hoffmann, from 1st August to 21st October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

61d regiment native infantry.—Captain W. C. Ormsby, from 1st December to 31st March 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

68th regiment native infantry.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. Aldon, M. D. and Q. R. M., from 1st December to 1st March 1840, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 12th November, 1839.—The regimental order of the 25th ultmo, by Major A. Carnegie, commanding the 15th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant J. Lightfoot as an Interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Carnegie, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Sango division order of the 1st instant, appointing captain R D White, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the division, vice Andrews promoted, is confirmed as temporary arrangement.

The Lucknow division order of the 31st ultimo, directing surgeon J Menzies, of the 14th native infantry, to receive medical charge of the 5th and 11th regiments, from surgeon D Butler, M D promoted, to join his appointment of civil surgeon at Benares, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 30th ultimo directing the following medical arrangements for detachments of regiments of Her Majesty's regiments, under orders to proceed to the upper provinces, is confirmed:

Assistant surgeon G Turner to the medical charge of, and assist first surgeon W Martin, assistant steward J W Banks and Hospital apprentice J Gales to do duty with captain Baldwin's detachment proceeding by land, the apprentice in the capacity of acting assistant apothecary.

Assistant Surgeon R B Kinsey and assistant apothecary W G Harrison to proceed with the sick, recruits, women and children, proceeding by water, under the command of Lieutenant Pearson, of Her Majesty's 19th regiment.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following out:

2d Battalion of Artillery—Lieutenant G Kirby to be adjutant and Quarter Master, vice M. d. n. promoted.

Sub Conductors M Parke, W Chard and W Stenck, at present attached to the arsenal of Fort William, are posted to the Cowpore magazine.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th regiment native infantry—Captain C Powle, from 11th August, in extension, on medical certificate, to proceed on the river.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 12th November 1839.—The Meerut division order of the 11th instant, appointing Hospital apprentice T Murphy to act as assistant apothecary in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d dragoons, during the employment of assistant apothecary Togman officiating steward in the hospital of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 30th ultimo, directing hospital apprentice J C Halsey to do duty in the garrison hospital at Chunar, is confirmed.

Parana Sing is appointed a Native Doctor, and directed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

10th Regiment Light Cavalry—Captain J Moore, from 1st December to 1st June 1840 to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, and apply for furlough.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 13th November 1839.—Captain E Medley, of the 11th division of artillery, is permitted to ride at Simla, during the temporary portion of the leave of absence granted to him in general orders of the 6th instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Garrison Staff—Bevet major W Ramsay, major of brigade Delhi, from 1st December 1839 to 10th March 1840 in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

10th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Interoster and Quarter Master R Ramsey, from 30th November 1839 to 10th November 1840 in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

14th regiment native infantry—Captain C Donnell, from 1st December 1839 to 15th February 1840 in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

Brigade Staff—Captain R Wallis, major of brigade, Meerut field force, from 30th November 1839 to 30th November 1840 in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

2d Troop 2d brigade horse artillery—Lieutenant E Sunderland from 30th November 1839 to 5th November 1840 in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

3d Company 2d battalion Army—2d Lieutenant T Brougham, from 1st January 1840 to 31st October 1840 in extension, to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-quarters, Poona, 1st October 1839.—No.—The leaves for absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Nicolls K C B to Lieutenant Gump, and Veterinary Surgeon Legrow, H M 14th Light Dragoons, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, are confirmed. To join their corps on their arrival in England.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

40th Foot—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Miller, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Poona, 6th October 1839.—The Regimental Order by the Officer commanding H M 15th Hussars, dated the 4th instant, appointing the following Officers to act as a Committee of Paymastership, during the absence of the regimental Pay Master, is confirmed.

Major A Walben.

Captain J Hickman.

C H T Hecker.

That of the 21st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Surman to act as Adjutant to the head quarters, division of the regiment, is also confirmed, until further Orders.

Head-quarters, Poona, 10th October 1839.—The Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India will be moved from Kirkee to Mahabeshwar, from this date.

The Officers of the Staff of Her Majesty's troops attached to Head Quarters, will accompany His Excellency to the Hills. All Reports and other details of Her Majesty's troops will, henceforth, be addressed to the new Head Quarters.

Head-quarters, Mahabeshwar, 14th October, 1839.—No.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotion and appointment:

51th Foot.—Major William Beetham, from the 4th regiment of Foot, to be major, vice Macdonald, who exchanges, 27th May 1839.

Charles Lygon Cocks, gent. to be Esquire, by purchase, vice Hume, who promoted in the 2d Foot, 28th July 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officers to the Rank of captain, by brevet, in the East Indies only.

2d Foot.—Lieutenant George Stirling, from the 3d May 1835.

Head-quarters, Mahabeshwar, 17th October, 1839.—The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K C B, to Lieutenant Brook, H M 55th regiment, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Ditto, by the Officer commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Fairclough H M 16th Foot, ditto, ditto.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to grant the following leaves of absence:

3d Foot or "Ruffs"—Captain A. Mitchell, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Fane, ditto, ditto, ditto.

21st Footers—Lieut-Col. Deane, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Head-quarters, Mahabeshwar, 18th October, 1839.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Foot.—Lieutenant A. P. S. Wilkinson to be captain, with purchase, vice Fothergill deceased, 6th September 1839.

Kusira G Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson promoted, 6th September.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, by Brevet:

Lieutenant Colonel Lovell Benjamin Outcock, K H, of 25th Hussars, to be Colonel, in the East Indies only, 30th May 1839.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head quarters, Mysore, 26th October, 1839.—No. 35.—Lieut. nant Lodd's Department Order under Meeral, 8th October 1839, appointing the following Non-Commissioned acting staff to the detachment of Invalids &c. proceeding to the Presidency, is confirmed, subject to the rules laid down in Government General Orders of the 26th December 1839.

Color Sergeant Thomas Wagstaff, 3d Foot, Sergeant Major.

Sergeant Benjamin Moore, 44th Foot, Provost Sergeant.

Acting Sergeant George Hickin, 3d Light Dragoons, Q.-Mr Sergeant.

The Presidency division orders of the 12th and 15th October 1839, directing Lieutenants Meik and Pearson, of the 40th, and Lieutenant Jones, 16th Foot, to do duty with the detachment of Recruits of her Majesty's Service, in Fort William, under orders to proceed to Chittaurah, are confirmed.

The station order by the officer commanding the Dinapore division, dated the 16th October 1839, directing Captain Stephens, 14th 49th Foot, to take charge of Invalids of the 9th Foot and on the arrival of Captain McGhee's Detachment to join and do duty with it to the Presidency, is confirmed.

The Garrison order by Colonel Vincent, Commanding at Allahabad, dated the 21st October 1839, directing Ensign Williams, H M 15th Light Infantry, to do duty with Major Mountain's detachment of Recruits, is confirmed.

The Division order by the officer Commanding the Cawnpore division, of the 22d October 1839, appointing Lieutenant Wallace, H M 16th Foot, to do duty with the detachments of Invalids proceeding to the Presidency, under the Command of Captain McGhee, 31st Foot, is confirmed.

The regimental order by the officer commanding her Majesty's 16th Lancers, dated the 1st October 1839, directing Lieutenant and Riding Master Webster to take command of the Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates and Horses of the corps, to be left at Meerut on the regiment's taking the field, is confirmed.

The Inspector General of her Majesty's Hospital will proceed to Calcutta by water, to preside at the general Invaliding Committee to be assembled there on the arrival of the Invalids from the Upper Provinces.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant G D Lester, of H M 9th Foot, in the general order of the 23d September last, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant G Forbes, from 1st November to 31st December 1839, to Musorie, on medical certificate.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant D M Cameron, from 26th October to 26th December 1839, to Neemuch, on urgent private affairs.

33d Foot.—Surgeon D Murray, from 1st December 1839 to 1st March 1840, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board.

15th Foot.—Captain C F Thompson, from 15th November 1839 to 14th November 1840, to Landour, on medical certificate.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant G H Smith, from 31st October to 30th November 1839 to Musorie, on medical certificate.

49th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon C Flyter, from 31st October to 10th November 1839, to Muzapore, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Mysore, 7th November 1839.—No. 36.—Lieutenant the Honorable Charles Powys having performed the

duties of Interpreter to H M 3d Light Dragoons, from the date of his appointment, to the 31st October last, Major Lockwood's regimental order of the 21st January last, directing Lieutenant Powys to act as Interpreter to the Corps, until his arrival at Meerut, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Lieutenant S Fisher, H M 3d Light Dragoons, is directed to act as Interpreter to his Corps until further orders. dates of appointment 1st November 1839.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Light Dragoons.—Brevet Major H Bond, from 31st December 1839 to 30th June 1840, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

3d Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant the Honorable C Powys, from 1st December 1839 to 30th November 1840, to Landour, on medical certificate.

3d Foot.—Captain P McKie, in extension, from 6th November 1839 to 6th November 1840, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant A Menzies, from 4th November 1839 to 4th November 1840, to Musorie, on medical certificate.

15th Foot.—Quarter Master M Sheraton, in extension, from the 1st December 1839, to the 10th November 1840, on medical certificate.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant A H Ferryman, for 3 months from the 29th November 1839, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Mahabeshwar, 25th October, 1839.—No.—The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K C B, of Captain Maclean, H M 55th Regiment, to act as Pay Master to that Corps, during the absence of Pay Master Daniel, and on his responsibility, vice Lieutenant and acting Pay Master Brook, proceeding to the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Wynde, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on urgent affairs.

21st Fusiliers.—Lieutenant Andrews ditto, ... ditto.

Head quarters, Mahabeshwar, 26th October, 1839. The commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Foot.—Ensign William Mark Campbell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Kelly deceased, 2d October 1839.

31st Foot.—Ensign Theophilus John Bantke to be Lieutenant vice Legard appointed Adjutant, 26th September 1839.

Lieutenant Edward Legard to be adjutant, vice Dodgin deceased, 26th September 1839.

30th Foot.—Ensign T Sargent Little to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Phillips deceased, 8th October 1839.

41st Foot.—2d Lieutenant John Rivett Carnac, from the 21st Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wallace, who retires 16th August 1839.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

R. TORRENS, *Major Genl.*

Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Decr. 6th.—English Brig *Cadrea Sumwadanda*, Nacoda, from Montevideo 16th November.

10th.—H. M. ship *Conway*, Capt. Drinkwater, from Rangoon 28th November.

11th.—English ship *Rosalind*, John Foxrose, from Mauritius 28th November.

Arab ship *Hydree*, Nacoda, from Bombay 28th September.

12th.—Barque *Enterprise*, John Stuart, from Liverpool 28th June.

13th.—Ship of Good Hope 3d October.

12th.—French ship *Daine*, H. Ireland, from Bordeaux 14th August. English Schooner *Samuel Baker*, Wild, from South Australia, 10th October.

13th.—English Brig *Catherine*, J Willie, from Rangoon 3d December. English Schooner *Swift*, P W Vauderhoeven, from Singapore 10th November.

14th.—English Ship *Sultana*, J. Page, from China 22d October, and Singapore 15th November.

15th.—English Bark *Victoria*, H Smith, from Penang 21st Nov.; Arab Ship *Fatty Rahoman*, Nacoda, from Muscat 24th August, Singapore 21st Oct. and Penang 15th Nov.

16th.—English Barque *Imogen*, Jas Downes, from Liverpool 15th August.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

September, 19 Kurnaul, the Lady of Angus Maister, Esq., 7th Light Cavalry, of a son.

20 Ara, the Wife of Mr. C F Kelly, of a son.

23 Dinsmore, the Lady of Lieutenant J D Martin, 28th regiment native infantry, of a son.

October, 11 Coorg, Mrs. Charlotte D'Santos, wife of assistant apothecary C Santos, of a daughter.

13 Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. J. Pemberton Assistant Revenue surveyor, of a son.

— Penang, the wife of Mrs. M Connor, Conductor, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

14 Meerut, the wife of sergeant major L Cullen, of the 71st regiment Light Cavalry, of a son.

15 Kishorpur, the Lady of George Meave, Esq., of a daughter.

16 In Campbellore Boudpore, the Lady of Capt. C S Mahing commanding Jounpore Legion, of a daughter.

19 Agra, Mrs. James Carter, of a son.

20 Kurnaul, the Lady of John Bott, Esq., 5th Light Cavalry, of a son and heir.

21 Meerut, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel G E Gown, Horse artillery, of a son.

22 Chuprah, the Lady of R F Hodgson, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

— Chuprah, the Lady of Robert F Hodgson, Esq. civil service, of a son.

23 Agra, at the house of Captain Hoobas Freck Martin, the wife of Mr. J E Martin, of the Gwalior Residency Office, of a daughter.

27 Jessara, the Lady of Teignmouth Sandys, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

30 Monghyr, the Lady of G W Batty, Esq., of a son.

31 Meerut, Mrs. Sarah Jarman, of a daughter.

21 Calcutta, Mrs. James George, of a daughter.

Nov. 1 Calcutta, at Writer's Buildings, the Lady of C L Sabington, Esq., of a daughter.

— Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. A G Avel, of a son.

3 Malda, the Lady of Edward Edlin, Esq., M D, of a son.

— Chapra, the Lady of Harry Nibbet, Esq., civil service, of a son.

4 Calcutta, Mrs. N Campbell, of a daughter.

— Calcutta, Mrs. J Harris, of a daughter.

— Sheikhpur, the Lady of A Chalmers, M D, Surgeon, 45th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

6 Calcutta, the Lady of Captain J D Bristow, of a son.

— Banjelly, Munahelabad, the Lady of George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., of a daughter.

— Meerut, the Lady of superintending surgeon G Playfair, of a son.

6 Calcutta, the Lady of C G Lloy, Esq., C S of a son.

— Calcutta, Mrs. E C Rolat, of a daughter.

— Calcutta, the Lady of Sumpat M Vardon, Esq., of a daughter.

— Calcutta, Mrs. Gasper V Gasner of a daughter.

— Barranpore, Oude, the Lady of Rowley Hill, Esq. (Oude Cavalry,) of a son.

7 Dacca, the Lady of A H Atherton, Esq., of a son and heir.

— Saugor, the Lady of Captain T B Todd, 11th Regt., of a daughter.

8 Barranpore, Zillah 24-Prigunnah, the wife of Baboo Prannath Bose, Subdiacary, Deputy Collector of Bencoorah, of a daughter.

— Mrs. C J Pittar, of a daughter.

— Calcutta, the Lady of D Elliott, Esq., of a son.

— Semulbarree Factory, Purneah, the Lady of G Walker, Esq., of a son.

9 Calcutta, the wife Mr. John Graham, assistant surveyor, of a daughter.

11 Calcutta, the Lady of R Molloy, Esq., of a son.

12 Calcutta, Mrs. A Bowline, of a son.

— Cassipore, Gun Foundry, the Lady of G H Harding, Esq., of a daughter.

— Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Francis Swaine, of a son.

13 Patna, the Lady of C Brandon, Esq., C S, of a son.

13 Agra, the wife of Mr. H S Richards, of the Secretary's Office, Judicial Department, of a daughter.

15 Calcutta, Mrs. William Grant, of a son.

— Calcutta, the Lady of T B Swinhor, Esq., of a son.

19 Calcutta, Mrs. Locken, wife of Mr. R Locken, of H & Bougal Marine, of a daughter.

— Calcutta, Mrs. John Ridley, Junior, of a daughter.

20 Cooch Bazar, the wife of Mr. J Jeffries, of a daughter.

21 Barranpore, the Lady of C J H Percear, Esq., adjutant 24th N I, of a daughter.

— Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut Col. Luvit, of a daughter.

22 Belvidere, Mrs. Prinsep, of a son.

— Calcutta, the Lady of H L Christman, Esq., of a daughter.

— Patna, the Lady of J C Stick, Esq., C S of a son.

23 Calcutta, the Lady of W Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

— Calcutta, Mrs. Francis George, of a daughter.

25 Calcutta, the Lady of W D H Ochine, Esq., of a daughter.

27 No. 6, Tank Square, Calcutta, the Lady of J M Vos, Esq., of a son.

28 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis Alex, of a daughter.

— Dum-Dum, the Lady of Lieut J W Kyo, artillery, of a daughter.

— Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G F Pereira, of the General Post Office, of a son.

29 Calcutta, the Lady of James O'Brien, Esq., of a daughter.

— Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Alexander Anderson, civil Engineer, of a daughter.

— Calcutta, Middleton Row Chowringhee, the Lady of Charles Lunt, Esq., of a daughter.

31 Kyd Street, the Lady of A H Harpent, of a son, still born.

MARRIAGES.

October, 17 Rangoon, by His Excellency Bishop Frederich Cap, A J Coma nra, Esq., Shobran, of collector of customs, &c., of Rangoon, to Miss An Chien.

23 Kurnaul, by the Reverend Ralf Elexon, Chaplain, Louis D'Estant, Clerk, Treasury Office, Calcutta, to Miss So, his Graces second daughter of the late conductor George Granger, of the Ordnance Department.

21 Allahabad, by the Reverend Mr. Warren, Mr. Malachy McLoughlin, assessor and apothecary, to Mrs. Sarah Dodd, relict of the late surgeon Dood, of the Police Establishment.

— Jhansi, by Special License Lieutenant Nathan, adjutant, artillery, to Lelidia, youngest daughter of W Sanderson, Esq., of Perth.

25 Munsorie, by the Reverend Mr. R Chambers, Mr. J. Pocock, to Mrs. Amy Ann Heritage.

30 Calcutta, at St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Mr. John Gius, married to Miss Caroline Lydia, eldest daughter of Mr. James Grindell, Head Examiner of the Sudder Dewanny Adalat.

Nov. 5 Chumrah, by the Revd Fulgencia de Santa Rita, John Michel, Esq., to Miss Edwina Maule.

6 Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Reverend Mr. Boyce, Thomas Henry Hockley, Esq., Chief Officer of the Honourable Company's Steam Vessels *Thomas*, eldest son of the late T H Hockley, Esq., of London, to Miss Janet Chisholm, eldest daughter of the late G Chisholm, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

11 Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deal, Mr. Joseph Cook, H C Maule, to Miss Angelina Basil.

— Barranpore, Lieutenant Colonel Riley, commanding the 3d regiment native infantry, to Mrs. Colonel Wiggins, relict of the late Colonel Wiggins, formerly of the B N I.

13 Old Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Dondry W T Cooper, Esq., to Miss Louisa Maule.

GENERAL REGISTER.

— Calcutta, by Special License, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Geo. Edwin South, Esq. to Miss Sophia Anne D'Egville

14 Cathedral, by the Revd John MaQueen, the Revd Professor Withers, Bishop's College, to Miss second daughter of W H Abbott Esq.

20 Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, by the Revd. Charles, Alex. S. awers Esq. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Christopher Middlemass, Esq. East Lothian, North Britain.

25 Doo-Doo, Mr. William Sherrin, of the Bengal medical service, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Major Wood, Bengal Horse Artillery.

— St. James' Church, by the Rev. R. B. Boswell, A. Bedford, H C M. to Clara, eldest daughter of J F Turden, H C M.

— R. Allen Esq., surgeon, H C S. Amherst, to Jamaica, only daughter of James Thomson, Esq., Marston, Kent.

26 Calcutta, at St. John's cathedral, by the Reverend William Palmer, A. H., Robert Bensley Thatchell, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Mary White, youngest daughter of G J Siddons, Esq. late of the Bengal civil service.

— Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend Wm Palmer, Mr. John George Parker, of the Government Lithographic Office to Miss Sophia Matilda Cowley.

27 Calcutta, by the Revd. Dr. Charles Archibald Grant, Esq., son-in-law, to Susan, eldest daughter of Captain Alexander Knox, of Edinburgh, of Her Majesty's military service.

DEATHS.

Sent 11 Agra, assistant surgeon John Ellis C D, in the medical charge of European military and marine establishment and civil establishment of Simla and Dinnor.

12 Sea, on board the *Madagascar*, the Lady of Captain A. Youngusband, 37th regiment native infantry.

18 Sea, Mr. J J Burns, 2d officer of the Barque *Red Rover*, aged 32 years.

20 Calcutta, Evelyn Letitia the infant daughter of Mr C F McCoslin, Head Clerk of the Gwalior Residency, aged 7 months and 19 days.

October 13. Saugor, Mrs. Reid, wife of sergeant major Reid, 2d battalion artillery.

— In Camp near Kurnool, Lieutenant E J Yates, of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry.

14 Moradabad, the beloved wife of Mr. William Dartington, aged 34 years.

— Bareilly, Edward the infant son of Mr. J T Brown, of the Rohilcund Commissioner's office, aged 1 year and 10 months.

20 Kurnool, after a lingering illness of 7 months, D Barry, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs. D Barry, aged 1 year 13 months.

22 Camp at Joudpore, Dr. T C Brown, 74th regiment native infantry, deeply regretted.

23 Agra, the infant son of Mr. George Baptist aged 16 days.

25 In Camp near Joudpore, Christopher Thomas George, the infant son of Captain C S Caring, commanding Joudpore Legion, aged 11 months and 10 days.

24 Kurnool, Lieutenant and brevet Captain G S C Master, 4th Light Cavalry; highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

27 Banares, Alice, the infant daughter of the late Mr. Walter Christie, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

— On board the *Ucalota*, in the Bay of Bengal, Samuel Oram, Esq. late of Hansard, Kishinawau.

28 Entally, Mr. Wm Hughes, aged 22 years and 8 months.

29 Almorah; Emma, the infant daughter of Captain H C Talbot, 61st Regt N I, aged 1 month and 11 days.

31 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsay, aged 17 years.

— Calcutta, of Chubra, Grace Maken, daughter of Captain W Clark aged 2 years and 1 month.

November 1, Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Young, widow of the late Captain N Young, of the country service aged 62 years, 9 months and 25 days.

2 Koonk Phoon, in Arracan, William Cross the infant son of Quarter master sergeant T Morris, 60th regiment native infantry, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

3 Calcutta, Mrs. Livingston, wife of Mr. D. Livingston, Preventive service, aged 35 years, (after giving birth to a son.)

— Calcutta, Richard, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R Jacobs, aged 7 days.

4 Calcutta, Anne, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. Samuel Puffer, Senior.

5 Calcutta, Mrs. C Saunders, aged 25 years, 1 month and 10 days.

7 Banjerly, Moorshedabad, Savannah Elizabeth, the infant daughter of George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., aged 3 days.

10 Calcutta, Miss Hannah Wilson, aged 13 years and 9 months.

13 Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. A Bowline, aged 1 day.

17 Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Baptist, aged 15 years, 6 months and 10 days.

20 Calcutta, Thomas Fergusson, Esq., Merchant, aged 54 years.

22 Calcutta, Archibald M'Dell, Esq. aged 27 years.

23 Calcutta, Mrs. Harpersma Elloy, the beloved wife of Mr. Nicholas Elloy, aged 45 years.

24 Calcutta, Revd. Wm Greenwood, (H C Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment) aged 56 years.

— Calcutta, Roger Dias, Esq. aged 32 years and 3 days.

— Calcutta, James Archibald, son of Mr James Stark, of the General Post Office, aged 1 year and 9 months.

25 Calcutta, Eliza, the beloved wife of L A Ricky, Esq., aged 23 years.

25 Calcutta, Free School Street, the beloved wife of Mr. Campbell, of the conservancy, aged 66 years.

— Rajmahal, on board a Baggerow Mrs. C C Bruce, aged 19 years and 10 months.

— Charlotte Amherst, the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs. T Brown, custom House, aged 11 months and 2nd days.

28 Calcutta, Eliza, the beloved wife of Henry Martindell, Esq., Secretary to the Military Fund.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Hurkaru office, Calcutta, 10th January, 1840.

Our market with a few exceptions, may be considered as still in a depressed state, owing chiefly to the developments in the Opium Trade, in which almost all the Upcountry Traders were engaged, and from the last accounts received from the Upper Provinces, the market at those places do not appear to have yet recovered from the effects of this Trade. The particulars may be gathered from the following details.

Copper.—Owing to a rise on the price of 14lb. Tile at Mirzapore where this description of Copper is very scarce and in demand, the price here has advanced about Rs. 2 per maund on the rates quoted in our last Extra. A slight improvement is also noticed on other descriptions; but sales do not show to have been made to any great extent. The stock in the hands of Importers may at present be considered of Sheathing and Brass about maunds 5,000.—Tile maunds 1,000 Bolt, maunds 1,000. The market is bare of old.

The quotations of the day may be reported as below.

Sheathing, 16 a 32 oz.	Sal. Rs	34	8	a	0	0	pf	md
Brazier's, 40 a 132 oz.	"	35	12	"	0	0	"	"
Tile, 14lb.	"	33	8	"	0	0	"	"
28lb.	"	33	12	"	0	0	"	"
Bago,	"	34	0	"	0	0	"	"
Old,	"	33	0	"	0	0	nominal	"
Bolt,	"	35	0	"	0	0	"	"
Nails, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 inch.	"	5	0	"	55	0	"	"
1 1/2 inch.	"	36	4	"	36	8	"	"

Iron.—The market may be considered steady as regards demand, and prices have slightly reduced, and may at present be quoted—viz:

Swedish flat, Co's Rs	5	12	a	0	0	per	fy	md
Square,	4	8	"	0	0	"	"	"
English flat,	4	3	"	0	0	"	"	"
Square,	3	13	"	0	0	"	"	"
Bolt,	3	8	"	0	0	"	"	"
Round Rod ..	5	8	"	0	0	"	"	"
Square Rod ..	5	0	"	0	0	"	"	"
Nail ditto, ..	4	12	"	0	0	"	"	"
Sheet, 6 X 4 1/2 at 32	6	0	"	6	4	"	"	"
thinner ..	5	4	"	5	6	"	"	"
Hoop,	5	4	"	5	8	"	"	"
Nails of sizes, ..	14	0	"	18	0	per	cwt.	"
Kentledge, ..	0	14	"	1	0	per	fy	md.

The Stock in the hands of Importers have considerably reduced, and are reported at present to consist of Swedish flat and Square 7,000 maunds.—English flat, Square and Bolt 2,500 mds. Nail Rod 2,500 mds.

Wool.—The market since the issue of our last Extra has remained very quiet, in consequence of the absence of demand, and prices may be quoted at a further advance of 1/2 per lb.—viz.

Swedish,	Ct. Rs.	7	8	a	7	14	per	fy	md
English,	Co. Rs.	5	10	"	5	14	"	"	"

Lead.—Stamped Pig Lead is saleable and quoted at a slight advance. Sheet is steady as to demand and prices. The following are the quotations of the day.

Sheet,	Sa. Rs.	7	14	a	8	0	per	fy	md.
Stamped,	"	2	3	"	7	3	"	"	"
Sheet,	"	6	14	"	7	0	"	"	"
Co. 1 a 10 Co's Rs.	4	0	"	4	8	per	bag.	"	"

SPEITEN.—The market has been very favorable since our last Extra as regards demand, and although some recent importations have added to the Stock last reported, the price has advanced about a rupee per maund since our last, and may at present be quoted at Ct. Rs. 10 at 10 4 per fy. md.

The Stock in the hands of Importers may at present be reported at about 20,000 mds.

TIN PLATES.—A few sales have been made since our last at Co's Rs. 17 1/2 at 18 per box. The demand for this Metal is rather limited.

QUICKSILVER.—Has remained without any action since our last, but is in good enquiry at Ct. Rs. 5 at 5 2 per fy. acor.

MULE TWIST.—We have to report some improvement in the market for this Yarn, particularly for the lower numbers, which have been selling and still do at an advance of about 3 pte per morah above the prices quoted in our last Extra,—this is owing to the demand from the Upper Provinces where the Stock of these qualities of Twist is small and wanted for the manufacture of heavy and cold weather fabrics. An improvement may be looked for in the prices of the higher numbers towards the middle of next month.

The quotations of the day are:

	As. P.	As. P.
Nos. 20	6 9	a 7 6 per morah
" 30	5 10	" 6 5 "
" 40	5 0	" 5 6 "
" 50	4 6	" 4 9 "
" 60	3 11	" 4 3 "
" 70	3 9	" 4 0 "
" 80	3 0	" 3 10 "
" 90	3 6	" 3 10 "
" 100	3 8	" 3 10 "
" 110	4 3	" 5 0 "
" 120	5 6	" 6 0 "
" 130	6 0	" 6 6 "
" 140 a 220	7 6	" 8 6 "

COLORS YARNS.—The demand continues steady, and a few sales have been made at rather discounting prices.

The quotations of the day for the assortment are:

Turkey Red—German Dye,

Nos. 40 a 80 Co's Rs.	2	0	a	2	3	per	fy	md
English Dye, ..	40	"	80	"	1	12	"	1 14
Orange Yarn, ..	40	"	0	"	0	13	"	0 0
1st quality, ..	40	"	80	"	0	8	"	0 12
2nd do. ..	40	"	80	"	0	8	"	0 12
Green Yarn, ..	40	"	80	"	0	8	"	0 10
Yellow yarn ..	40	"	80	"	0	10	"	0 12

COTTON FINE GOODS.—In Chintzes, the season may be considered as nearly passed,—Bang and single colored Seta however sell at remunerating prices on arrival, owing to the supplies being very small. Heavy White and Grey Cloths, viz: 36 inch, Madapolams and Cambrics have been in limited operation owing to the advanced state of the season, for those description of Goods. The market has just received some disposition to improve for the lighter fabrics, which are now coming in demand, and prices have slightly advanced on fine qualities of Honey Combs, Lappets and Lappets, and we may expect our market to prove further in a few weeks hence. In colored

GENERAL REGISTER.

tens the season for operation is nearly out, and Turkey Red Twills, Red Cambrics Gingham and Plain

reduced prices. The prices at which sales are at present practicable are:

Chintzes, viz.,					
Bengal Stripes..	Co.'s Rs.	4 0	a 4 4	per piece	
Single Colored Sets,	"	10	" 4 4	"	
Turban Sets,.....	"	5 0	" 5 8	"	
Neutral,	"	4 14	" 5 8	"	
Pines,.....	"	5 4	" 5 8	"	
Cambric Chintz, accord. to qty.	5 0	" 8 0	"		
Muslin Chintz do. ..	6 8	" 0 0	"		
Turkey Red Twills,					
	8 4	" 0 12	a 0 14	p yard	
	7 4	" 0 11	" 0 0	"	
	6 4	" 0 10	" 0 0	"	
	5 4	" 0 9	" 0 0	"	
	4 4	" 0 8	" 0 0	"	
Plain Red Cambrics	3 4	" 0 6	" 0 0	"	
	8 4	" 0 12	" 0 0	"	
	7 4	" 0 11	" 0 0	"	
	6 4	" 0 10	" 0 0	"	
	5 4	" 0 9	" 0 0	"	
	4 4	" 0 8	" 0 0	"	
	3 4	" 0 6	" 0 0	"	

Turkey Red Handkerchiefs.....	Co.'s Rs.	3 0	a 3 1	p. doz	
Ginghams, 12 yards..	"	2 4	" 2 7	p. yard	
Plain Velvet,.....	"	0 12	" 0 0	each	
White Cotton, viz					
Shirtings, bleached 40 yards,.....	"	7 8	" 8 8	p. y	
Unbleached ditto, ..	"	6 8	" 7 8	"	
Madapolams, bleached	"	2 8	" 3 8	p po	
Ditto fine, ..	"	4 12	" 0 0	"	
Grey,.....	"	2 8	" 3 8	"	
Cambrics, medium quality,.....	"	2 2	" 3 8	"	
Taconets, fine.....	"	6 0	" 6 0	"	
fine.....	"	6 8	" 10 0	"	
medium..	"	4 8	" 6 0	"	
inferior..	"	2 12	" 4 0	"	
Book Muslins.....	"	1 12	" 3 0	"	
Mult Mulls,.....	"	2 11	" 6 0	"	
Honey Combs,.....	"	1 14	" 2 8	"	
Japan Spots,.....	"	1 14	" 2 8	"	
Wash Lappets,.....	"	1 14	" 2 8	"	
Attache Lappets,....	"	1 14	" 2 8	"	
Laque Scarfs,.....	"	0 12	" 1 2	each	
Flask bordered	"	3 0	" 3 4	p piece	
Dhotties.....	"	3 0	" 3 4	p piece	

Woolens.—Continue to be in good demand and season. The prices at which sales at present are practicable are

Town Cloth, 1st et. Co.'s Rs.	6 0	a 7 8	p. yard	
Black ditto.....	"	4 0	" 4 6	"
Blue ditto.....	"	2 0	" 12 3	"
Black ditto,	"	1 10	" 2 2	"
Black ditto,	"	1 0	" 1 14	"
Black ditto,	"	2 8	" 2 12	"
Long Kils,.....	"	30 0	" 21 0	p. pce.
Flannel,.....	"	0 8	" 1 0	p. yard.
Flannel, single,	"	0 4	" 4 6	"
Flannel, double,.....	"	0 11	" 0 12	"
Flannel,	"	1 0	" 1 4	"
Flannel,	"	0 0	" 0 0	"

The Stocks in the hands of the importers are reduced, and Allsop's and Bass' are in good demand at improved prices, viz.

Allsop's	Co.'s Rs.	70	a 75	p. lbp	
Ashby's,.....	"	35	" 40	"	
Burclay's,.....	"	33	" 38	"	
Bass'	"	70	" 75	"	
Campbell, (Edinburgh)	"	40	" 45	"	
Elliott's,.....	"	35	" 40	"	
Hibbs White's,.....	"	30	" 35	"	
Hodgson's,.....	"	45	" 50	"	
Ind and Smith's,	"	43	" 47	"	
Tennant's,.....	"	40	" 45	"	
Trueman, Hanbury and Co's,	"	35	" 40	"	

Bottles.—The scarcity of Beer, has lowered the demand and prices—and the present obtainable rates are—

London quarts & pints, Co.'s Rs.	9 8	a 10 0	p 100	
Liverpool, do. do,.....	"	8 0	" 8 8	"
Soda Water Glass bottles	"	7 8	" 8 0	"
CORNFLEAL. Is in good demand.				
Black is at present worth Ct. Rs.	7 12	a 8 0	p. y	
Silver, grey,.....	"	7 4	" 7 8	"

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.—Market overstocked; and very dull of sale. Good assortments 18 X 16 to 6 X 4 are saleable at Rs. 8 per hundred feet with the usual allowance of 5 per cent per breakage.

CUTLERY.—Good Table Cutlery with balance handle at 10 per cent. advance on invoice—all other descriptions prime cost to 5 per cent. discount.

EARTHEN WARE.—Of good assortments and handsome new patterns at 20 to 30 per cent. advance. Common descriptions, prime cost to 20 per cent. discount.

GLASS WARE. 20 a 30 per cent. discount on invoice.

GROCERY, 10 a 15 per cent. discount on ditto.

OILMANSTOCK. Well assorted 15 a 20 per cent advance. Cheeses, a 12 as. p. lb. Yorkshire Ham, a 8 to 10 as. per lb.

WHITE LEAD.—Continues saleable, but to a limited extent at Ct. Rs. 13 8 a 14 per fy. md.

RED LEAD.—Is also saleable at Ct. Rs. 9 8 a 10 4 per fy. maund.

TAR.—Good Stockholm Co.'s Rs.	9 8	a 10 4	p bl.	
Coal,.....	"	5 8	" 6 0	"
Pitch.—Continues saleable, ..	"	2 4	" 2 8	"

WINE AND LIQUORS. Good Sherry is in demand. In wood..... Rs. 0. 0 at 500 0 p. bl.

In bottles..... " 12 0 " 14 0

Brandy.—English, in wood:..... " 2 8 " 2 12 p. bl.

INDIGO.—Our Market has been somewhat quiet, the holders being unwilling to sell at any reduction, and shippers showing no disposition to purchase, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Overland Mail. There have been seven public sales held since the departure of the last mail, at which the buyers were principally French, Americans and Arabs, at prices showing a reduction of Rs. 5 to 7 per maund on good middling consuming qualities—a few lots were also purchased for the English market. With regard to private transactions we have heard of very few, and they are reported as below. The sales this year show the prices about 10 a 15 Rs. per md. below the rates obtained last year on fine make, and as the quality this season is decidedly better, we may expect to report a reduction of 20 Rs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

		Rs. Fy. Md.	
R.C.B.	208 sh. Kishnagur..	322 0	for England
J.C.P.	36 ,, Native Jessore..	200 0	for America
E.C.N.	18 ,, Ditto Ditto ..	230 0	
S & M	40 ,, Ditto ditto, ..	200 0	
W.S.	190 ,, Europe	223 0	for England
& Co.	190 ,, Kishnagur ..	223 0	for England
M.A.S.	18 ,, Do. Junghypore ..	215 0	
E.Y.H.	80 ,, Ditto Midnapore ..	177 8	
M.C.	188 ,, Ditto Nobatab ..	235 0	for France
E.C.D.	54 ,, Do. Hantbariah ..	230 0	
T.R.	260 ,, Do. Bhauglepora ..	210 0	for Eng.
& Co.	29 ,, Do. Turkot	197 8	
W.B.	236 ,, Do. Kishnagur ..	230 0	
C	150 ,, Do. Rampore ..	205 0	
D.C.	91 cases Jessore ..	230 0	
& Co.	168 ,, Sooksegur ..	230 0	On specu.
T.B. & Co.			lation here.
Babocolly			

		Fy Mds.	
The Exports to the 8th instant inclusive are			
To England.....		23 072	
,, France.....		5 924	
,, United States.....		2,379	
,, Persian Gulph.....		58	
		31,433	

RAW SILK.—The demand for this article continues, but the prices of the few parcels of November Bund now in the market being held too high, and shippers showing no disposition to purchase at the present rates, anxiously awaited the accounts from home by the Overland Mail, have suspended operation.

The quotations of the day are:

Cossimbazar, 1st sort,			
Nov. Bund	Co. Rs.	14 8 a 15 0	per f ar
2d sort do.		13 0 ,, 13 12	
Coghata, 1st st.		14 0 ,, 14 8	
2d sort		13 0 ,, 13 10	
Raddanagore, ..		12 0 ,, 13 10	per b. ar

Silk FRAGS GONDS.—Fine Corahs are still in demand; purchases are restrained from the same cause as stated above. Good Choppehs and Bandanas are enquired after, by the Americans, but are scarce in the market. The quotations of the day are

Corahs, Cossimbazar, full size, Sa. Rs.	140 a 145 p. c.
medium, ..	134 ,, 138
medium size, good. ..	100 ,, 112
Choppehs,	112 ,, 154
medium, ..	110 ,, 135
Bandanas,	143 ,, 150

COTTON.—Our Market still very dull owing entirely to the disturbed state of affairs in China—and as the accounts from Bombay report a considerable fall in the staple there, prices here are expected to recede. The quotations of the day may be reported as below.

Bandas,	Sa. Rs.	13 0 a 13 8	per b. md
Shoomungur, ..		12 8 ,, 13 0	
Salone,		12 8 ,, 13 0	
Shoomungur, ..		11 8 ,, 12 0	
Shoomungur, ..		12 0 ,, 12 8	

SALT PATES.—Operations for shipment to England are at present suspended owing to the expected delay of the Overland Mail, and the scarcity of tonnage, and prices have consequently submitted to a reduction. The quotations of the day are—

Guinea,	Sa. Rs.	5 8 a 5 12	per fy. md
Ghazapore, ..		5 0 ,, 5 8	
Chuprah,		5 0 ,, 5 8	
Tirhoot,		5 4 ,, 5 12	

SUGAR.—In this produce also business is suspended owing to the same cause, and prices have consequently receded. The present quotations are—

Banaras, 1st sort, ..	Sa. Rs.	10 10 a 10 14	b. md.
2d ditto, ..		9 13 ,, 10 4	
Khair,		4 12 ,, 5 0	

LAC.—The market is at present very quiet for Shell Lac and Lac Dye for shipment to England, and prices are still low. The quotations of the day are—

Lac Dye, 1st sort Co.'s Rs.	60 0 a 60 0	p. b. md.
2d ditto ..	35 0 ,, 45 0	
3d ditto, ..	20 0 ,, 28 0	
Shell Lac, 1st sort ..	20 0 ,, 25 0	
2d ditto ..	16 0 ,, 20 0	
3d ditto, ..	10 0 ,, 15 0	
Stick Lac, Pegus ..	8 10 ,, 9 0	
Sylhet, ..	8 0 ,, 8 8	
Assam ..	8 10 ,, 9 4	
Burdwan, ..	7 0 ,, 7 8	

GRAIN.—Purchases in fine Rice are limited, owing to the expected Overland Mail and the scarcity of Dead Weight tonnage. Prices keep steady and may at present be quoted—

Patchery,	Co's Rs.	2 4 a 2 8	per b. md
Currimul, ..		2 8 ,, 2 10	
Patna, Hoarra ..		2 2 ,, 2 6	
Moonghy,		1 6 ,, 1 10	

COFFEE.—Has remained without operation, but prices have advanced in a slight degree, consequences on the reduced Stock. The quotations of the day are

Mocha,	Co's Rs.	27 8 a 30	per br md
Java,		19 0 ,, 20	

CURRI, PEQU.—Purchases for shipment have been made at an advance of 4 at 6 annas per md. on the rates quoted in our last extra. The prices at present are Co's Rs. 5-4 to 5-8 pr b. m.

DRY GINGER.—Continues in limited operation, and has given way in price, and at present quoted at Co's Rs. 4-14 at 5-4 per br. md.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Some purchases of the latter have been made for shipment at our present quotations.

Hemp,	Co's Rs.	12 8 a 13 8	per b. md
Jute,		7 10 ,, 8 4	

HIDES AND HORNS.—Of good quantity continue to be enquired after, at full former prices, but the scarcity of the former article restrains operation.

LINSEED.—In limited enquiry and remains at former prices viz. Co's Rs. 1-8 at 1-12 per b. md.

SAPLOWER.—Is scarce, and has somewhat advanced in price. The quotations at present are

Patraghatia, ..	Co's Rs.	28 a 25	per b. md
Bellaspore, ..		20 ,, 28	

TURMERIC.—Is also scarce, and in demand. The price quoted at present is Co's Rs. 6-8 at 7-4 per b. md.

ORIZ.—The first Government sale of the produce was held on the 6th instant, of which the following is the result.

	cheats	highest	lowest	average
Bahar, ..	4,000	485	430	437 1/2
Banaras, ..	2,000	480	410	413 9/10

GENERAL REGISTER.

The sale was fully attended and by an equal number of shippers and speculations on the spot, but purchases were made principally upon orders and for shipment on speculation, and the prices of Patna went up higher than had been anticipated, owing probably to the recent accounts received from China of some sales having been made on the coast at high prices by the commanders of the vessels stationed at Hong Kong, but at considerable risk; it was stated that the Drug was selling at \$ 800 at 900 per chest.

FREIGHTS.

The continued scarcity of Dead Weight Tonnage has caused a rise in the rates quoted in our last Extra—of about 5 sh. per ton;—but as the arrivals of several vessels overdue; are now daily looked for, we expect the rates to recede materially.

The quotations of the day are—

Saltpetre, £ 3 5 a 3 10 p t. of 20 ct.
Sugar, £ 3 1 1/2 ,, 3 15 ditto ditto.

Rice,	£ 4 0	4 4 ditto
Linseed,	£ 4 4	0 0
Hides,	£ 3 10	3 10 ditto ditto
Jute,	£ 3 3	3 10 ditto ditto
Safflower,	£ 3 10	0 0 ditto ditto
Shell Lac and Lac Dye.....	£ 3 10	0 0
Indigo	£ 5 5	0 0
Silk Piece goods,	£ 5 0	5
Raw Silk,	£ 5 5	5 10 p ton of 10 st.
SINGAPORE.—Opium..Co's Rs.	7 8 a	8 0 per chest
Gunny Bales.....	6 0	0 0 per bale
Rice and Wheat.....	0 12	0 0 per bag
Measurement Goods.....	20	p ton of 50 c ft
PENANG.—Opium,	7	per chest
Measurement Goods.....	20	p ton of 50 c ft
MAURITIUS.—Grain	1 8 a	1 10 per bag
Measurement Goods.....	25 a	30 p ton of 50 c ft
ROMBAY.—Rice,	1 2 a	0 0 per bag
Nagar,	1 8 a	0 0
Gunny Bales.....	7 0	8 0 p. bl.
Raw silk,	2 12 a	3 0 per b. m.
MADRAS.—Measmt Gds.	20 a	25 p ton of 50 c ft

Harkaru Overland Price Current, Jan'y. 10]

MONEY MARKET

Harkaru Office, Calcutta Jan'y. 10, 1840.

The Overland Mail of the 15th ultimo, carried with it a fairer business than we were led to expect at the time of our writing our last. It cannot be surprising when we state that the active preparation did not commence until about the morning of its departure. We are again placed in an equally, if not more awkward position. Here we are within a day of the safe day and nothing doing, we may either attribute this slowness to the non-arrival of the November Mail, which is expected to bring favorable intelligence or to the published safest day as not last safe day to write, whatever be the reason we are left to an inoperative market and which has been so for the last fortnight. We do not see any prospect of change until the arrival of the mail now daily expected.

Our Bill Market has been stationary, the transactions since our last have been extensive.

Bank Bills.....	2 0 1/2 a	2 1 1/2 p Co. R.
Exchange Bills.....	1 11 a	1 11 1/2
Bank Post ditto.....	1 11 a	2 0
Bank Notes.....	10 0 a	10 4 per £
Exchange Bills.....	2 0 1/2 a	0 8 p Co. R.
Private Bills (without Documents)	2 1 a	0 0
Differentially remittances,	1 11 a	2 1 1/2
Discount (according to sight) 2 50 a	2 60	

The rate of advance through the Export Ware-house continues at 2-1 per rupee and through that channel all shipments are going forward. Shippers find it difficult to sell Bills, otherwise as no private individual is willing to purchase at a less rate than 2-1 to which sellers will not consent and why should they? When the Government are ready to negotiate at a better. The Government funds have in consequence been greatly availed of and there remain but fifty eight lacs unappropriated.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The only change we perceive in these securities is in the 4 per cents, which have been gradually coming down in discount, we quoted them in our last at 4-12 to 5, they now stand at 4 to 4-6 and any anxiety displayed by sellers to quit the market may have to dispose is readily availed of, by buyers, to raise the discount to 4-8 per cent.

	SELL	BUY
Stock Paper	Transfer loan of 18 1/2 36, interest payable in Eng land	Sa. Rs. Prem. 10 8 a 11 0 p. ct
Second	From Nov 1, 151 a 15,200 according to Numbers.....	Co's Rs. 2 4 a 4 1
Third or Bombay 5 per cent..	4 per cent.....	Dist. 4 0 a 4 6

The operations in Bank Shares have been very limited. Such shares as have changed hands have been at previous rates. The near approach of time for the declaration of the past half years dividend will deter any immediate change. We perceive the Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend of 74 per cent per annum, or 145 rupees per share. The Union Bank will not declare any before the 15th January next, and then it is expected it will give 8 per cent per annum or 40 rupees per share. It is hard to conjecture how to value of shares will rule after the dividends, but finding from the rates, which are not better than the last payment we would calculate upon an unaltered value.

BONDED WARE-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—Shareholders are paying up the 8th instalment of 10 per cent. Shares are procurable at 10 rupees per share discount.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—Some shares, though not offered for sale in the bazar, are procurable at par.

GENERAL SALE COMPANY.—Two further instalments of 10 per cent each have been called for.

MONEY in great abundance, perhaps more than there is ready employment for, we are led to believe so from the circumstance of the large capital still invested in the prohibited and baneful opium trade.

DISCOUNTS remain unchanged. Interest on loans vary from 6 to 9 per cent according to the respectability of the party borrowing.

IN BULLION we have no transactions. Sovereigns have been selling at 10-2 to 10-4, and Bank of England Notes at 10-2 to 10-3 each.

GENERAL REGISTER. /

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

France,.....	2	63 francs per Rupee.
Mauritius,.....	2	50 cents.
China,.....	216	α 0 per 100 Sp. Drs.
Singapore,.....	215	α 220
England,.....	111	α 30 per Rupee.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, not North of Great Britain, 2½	3	p. c.
Europe, North of Great Britain,	3½	"
America and New South Wales,.....	3	"
China, (on opium and specie) Manila		
and Java,.....	2½	"
China, on ship and goods.....	3	"
Peking,.....	1½	p. c.
Malacca and Singapore,	2	"
Bencoolen and Ports on the West Coast, 2½		"
Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmein, 2		"
Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel,.....	2	"
Madagascar and Bushire,.....	3	"
Bassorah or Persian Gulph,.....	3½	"
Red Sea,.....	4	"
Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo,		

Trincomallee,.....	2½	"
St. Helena or Cape,.....	2½	"

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

On opium risks to China, 30 days allowed for landing or transshipment, half per cent. per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships, and one per cent. per month if taken up the coast or adjacent island.

On vessels at the Co.'s Moorings quarter per cent.

On ditto at their own Moorings an eighth per cent.

Polices are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain,	2½	per cent.
Six ditto ditto	0	"
Nine ditto ditto	7	"
Twelve ditto ditto.....	9	"

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

